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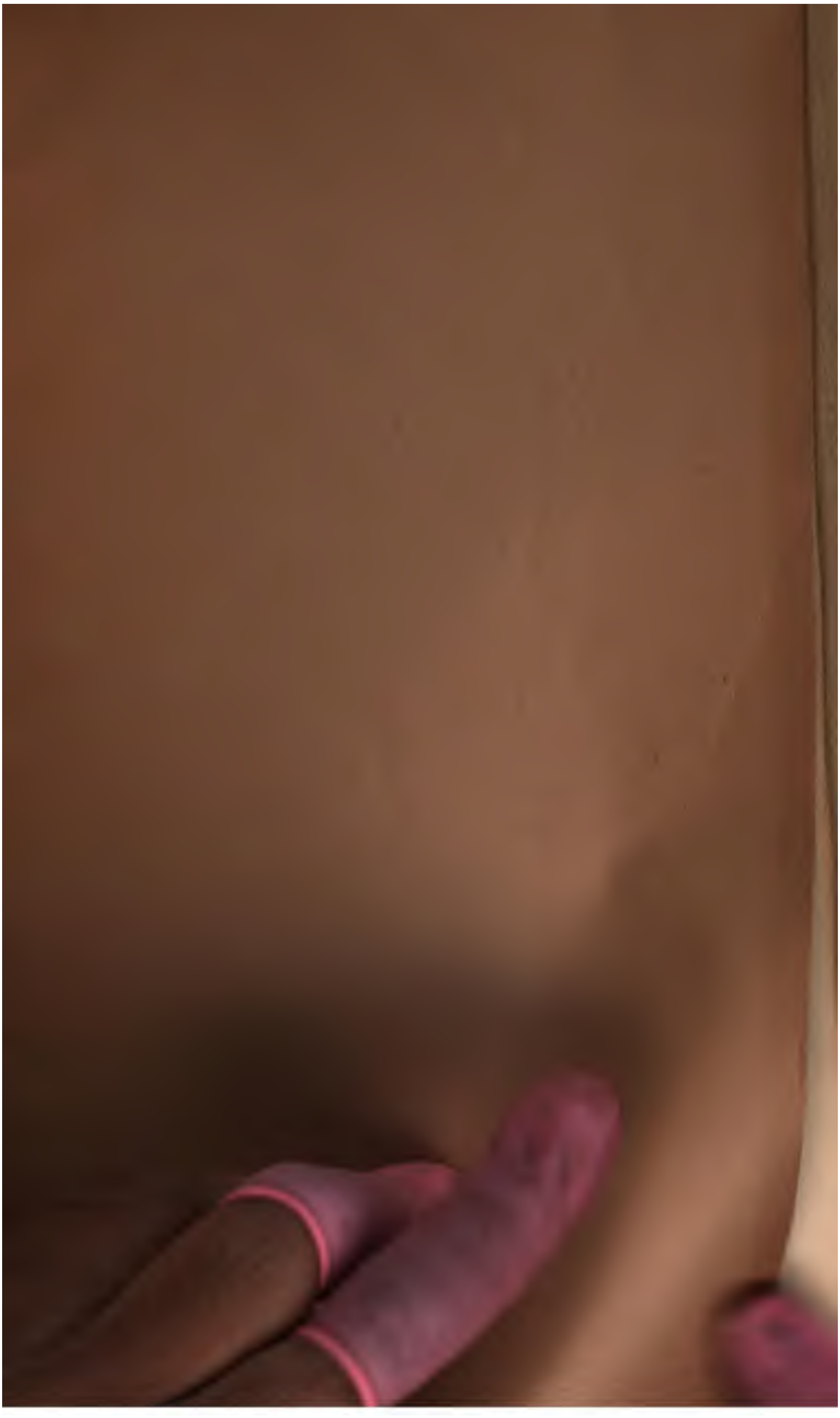

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SEÑOR PARDO RECEIVED AS PERUVIAN MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

On December 27, 1905, Señor Don FELIPE PARDO, accredited by the Peruvian Government as its representative near the Government of the United States, was received in that capacity by President ROOSEVELT, the Secretary of State making the formal presentation.

In delivering his credentials, Señor PARDO said:

"I have the honor to place in Your Excellency's hands the autograph letter by which His Excellency the President of Peru accredits me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States of America, and to present at the same time the letter of recall of my distinguished predecessor, Señor Don MANUEL ALVAREZ CALDERON, who has been called upon to fill another high and important diplomatic mission.

"The Government of Peru has instructed me to consecrate all my efforts to strengthen more and more every day the bonds of old and unalterable friendship that have always united both our countries. Peru, by its geographic situation, its natural resources, and the good will that exists there toward American institutions, wishes to develop its commercial intercourse with the United States. It needs to receive the impulse of American capital and desires to educate its young men in the spirit of this great people. And as commercial, financial, and social links are the best guarantee of useful and durable friendship among nations, when accompanied by mutual respect and mutual consideration, the cordial relations that exist already by these means between Your Excellency's country and my own are bound to become stronger and stronger every day.

"In the furtherance of this noble purpose my Government has intrusted me with this mission, having in view the profound admiration I feel toward the United States and the great enthusiasm inspired in me by Your Excellency's vigorous policy that embodies and achieves at each instant the ideals of justice, peace, and greatness that flourish in the American soul. I feel confident, Mr. President, that Your Excellency will facilitate the furtherance of the mission I have the honor to fill and I express my sincere wishes for Your Excellency's personal welfare and for the prosperity of the United States."

President ROOSEVELT replied in the following terms:

"Mr. MINISTER: It is very gratifying to receive you in the high character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipoteniary of Peru to the United States, as announced by the credential letters which you hand to me.

"Knowing as I well do the desire of the Government of Peru for the maintenance of the most cordial relations between the two countries, as well as your own friendship for the United States, I welcome your assurance that your efforts will be directed toward strengthening more and more the unbroken friendship that has subsisted between the United States and Peru. Having at heart all that tends to the material prosperity of Peru, I offer you our earnest cooperation toward the same beneficial end.

"To yourself, Mr. Minister, I give a hearty welcome, and I beg you to convey to His Excellency the President of Peru an expression of my wish that prosperity and happiness may ever attend him and the Peruvian people.

"I shall take an early occasion to make to His Excellency direct acknowledgment of the letter of recall of your predecessor."

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST NINE MONTHS, 1905.

The trade returns of the Argentine Republic for the first nine months of 1905 (January-September), according to figures published in the "Review of the River Plate" for November 10, 1905, show imports valued at $155,651,460 gold, and exports $247,110,133 gold. As compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, the imports show an increase of $16,889,197 and the exports $43,917,214.

This trade was divided as follows among the participating countries:

Country.	Imports.	Exports.
Africa	$27,851	$4,253,426
Germany	22,154,122	26,575,854
Belgium	6,992,289	16,273,047
Bolivia	102,210	482,428
Brazil	4,230,610	9,204,781
Cuba	408,440	324,545
Chile	465,733	1,083,929
Spain	4,378,979	1,675,985
United States	21,794,585	10,443,507
France	$16,296,255	$25,796,704
Italy	16,364,562	4,354,805
Holland	753,897	2,726,664
Paraguay	905,707	249,059
United Kingdom	51,739,672	33,957,047
Uruguay	697,545	5,905,573
Various	8,339,003	12,171,245
Orders		91,631,534

The classification of imports was as follows:

Character.	Value.	Character.	Value.
Live stock	$763,051	Paper and manufactures	$3,032,611
Food stuffs	10,304,555	Leather and manufactures	1,372,519
Tobacco and manufactures	3,444,523	Iron and manufactures	19,811,887
Wines, spirits, etc	6,679,834	Agricultural appliances	11,197,632
Textiles, clothing, etc	38,959,327	Locomotion appliances	15,714,998
Oils	4,420,809	Metals, other than gold	4,166,270
Chemicals and drugs	5,091,542	Pottery, china and glass ware	13,018,902
Colors and dyes	1,032,567	Electrical goods	1,658,557
Lumber and manufactures	10,909,550	Various	4,072,326

The classification of exports was as follows:

Character.	Value.	Character.	Value.
Pastoral products	$100,157,409	Mineral products	$220,993
Agricultural products	138,917,200	Products of the chase	514,535
Forest products	4,969,046	Various	2,330,950

Of the $16,889,197 noted as indicating the increase in import valuations over the nine months of 1904 the portion free from duty amounted to $13,387,094, which is accounted for by the large importation of machinery and materials for railways, tramways, and electric-light companies; also of coal and seeds. Thus the increased value of locomotives was $1,032,222; of steel sleepers, $557,779; of wooden sleepers, $187,389; of steel rails, $1,642,330; of wagons, $1,922,108; of tramway carriages, $336,211; of various materials for railways and tramways, over $1,000,000. Coal increased by $691,745, alfalfa seed by the enormous sum of $2,134,200, and other seeds by $287,659. Agricultural machinery and implements increased by only $200,000 in the aggregate, there having been a considerable diminution in some classes. There was also a decrease of $267,000 in bags, $1,047,000 in sacking, and $110,000 in twine for binders.

The value of animals imported (duty free) was $763,051 gold, being an increase of $122,140. Coffee increased by $79,731, and cocoa by $23,674, and tea by only $13,470. In yerba there was a diminution by the large amount of $594,000. Chicory imports dimished by $12,650, the total value having been $33,000. The value of hops imported also decreased to the extent of $20,787, an aggregate of $55,371 being reported.

Imports of foreign wines increased by $946,777, vermouth being accountable for $269,500, and spirituous liquors increased by $93,745, of which $84,900 was attributable to bitters. There was a falling off of 20 per cent in the consumption of whisky.

Woolen manufactures increased by $1,153,968, but cotton goods decreased in the aggregate by $1,741,242. Wooden materials and articles manufactured of wood increased by $1,438,311, and iron and steel materials and manufactures by $1,076,805.

Mineral and vegetable oils decreased by $214,398, and articles of luxury increased considerably in all branches, thus testifying to the general prosperity of the Republic.

The total value of live animals exported was $6,048,645, an increase of $2,756,712. Chilled and frozen beef covers $11,251,661, an increase of $4,477,328, but frozen sheep declined by $875,873 to $4,649,922. There was an increase in salted and dry hides of more than $4,000,000 and in wool of $8,118,474. Jerked beef increased by $1,952,744, while elaborated animal substances increased by $2,231,947, and animal refuse by $467,000. In agricultural products there was an increase of $19,154,782 in spite of a decline in linseed exports to the amount of $4,540,000. Wheat increased by $14,842,336, and maize by $8,026,343.

Quebracho was exported in logs to the amount of $2,827,592, an increase of $973,940, and in extract to the amount of $1,821,679, an increase of $574,637.

Mining products declined by $133,400.

The "Standard" of Buenos Ayres, in publishing the figures of the nine months' foreign commerce of the Republic, states that in 1896 the imports from January to September amounted to only $82,834,000, passing the hundred-million mark in 1903, when the total imports for the year were $131,000,000. The exports for the first nine months of 1896 amounted to $89,572,000, but in 1897 they declined to $79,600,000, the total for the year aggregating $101,169,000. For 1905 it is calculated that the exports will exceed $325,000,000 gold and the imports $207,000,000.

EXPORTS, FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1905.

Figures showing the nature of Argentine exports during the first ten months of the year 1905, as compared with the corresponding period of 1904, are published as follows in the "Review of the River Plate" for November 10, 1905:

Articles.	1905.	1904.	Articles.	1905.	1904.
Oxhides:			Linseed........... tons..	1,938,848	2,002,181
Dry........ number..	1,524,521	1,678,603	Flour...............do....	559,536	870,694
Salt............ do....	1,436,451	1,194,335	Bran.............. do....	103,537	79,055
Horsehides (dry).. do....	84,896	89,479	Pollards...........bags..	122,885	126,668
Sheepskins........bales..	112,590	122,391	Oilseed cake.......do....	85,858	258,163
Hair............... do....	46,647	62,904	Hay ....bales..	169,062	147,357
Tallow............ pipes..	5,023	3,935	Quebracho.........tons..	759,884	723,448
Do............ casks..	26,219	27,151	Quebrachoextract.do....	221,967	253,960
Do....... hogsheads..	86,770	27,195	Butter............ cases..	24,577	11,353
Goatskins......... bales..	15,748	26,033	Sugar..............tons..	159,440	151,617
Wool...............do....	11,393	5,746	Mutton carcasses..do....	13,531	10,643
Wheat............. tons..	336,190	326,983	Beef...........quarters..	2,942,866	3,171,859
Maize..............do....	2,576,285	2,257,902		1,564,876	984,814

PORT MOVEMENT OF ROSARIO, FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1905.

The export movement of the port of Rosario during the first nine months of the calendar year 1905 was as follows, as published in the Buenos Ayres "*Handels-Zeitung*:"

Country and article.	Quantity.
Belgium:	
Wheat tons	11,595
Corn do	25,459
Bran do	8,287
Linseed do	16,632
Turnip seed do	674
Birdseed do	214
Borate of lime do	200
Oxhides—	
Dry do	758
Salted do	357
Sheepskins do	14
Hair do	6
Horns do	14
Wool do	146
Oils and grease do	20
Brazil:	
Wheat do	5,042
Hay do	3,419
Corn do	220
Flour do	668
Bran do	40
England:	
Wheat do	31,340
Corn do	41,122
Bran do	26
Barley do	1,122
Linseed do	51,942
Turnip seed do	38
Seeds do	57
Hay do	52
Flour do	528
Sugar do	248
Quebracho logs do	10,950
Minerals do	78
Borate of lime do	118
Oxhides—	
Dry do	16
Salted do	85
Bones do	71
Horns do	41
Wool do	165
Tallow do	448
France:	
Corn do	9,062
Linseed do	3,666
Turnip seed do	9
Birdseed do	110
Flour do	208
Quebracho logs do	1,185
Borate of lime do	241
Wool do	322
Germany:	
Wheat do	35,193
Corn do	61,018
Bran do	36,867
Rye do	45
Barley do	358
Linseed do	12,495
Turnip seed do	175
Birdseed do	75
Peanuts do	789
Germany—Continued.	
Flour tons	60
Flax cakes do	46
Sugar do	70
Hay do	405
Quebracho logs do	86,502
Minerals do	140
Oxhides—	
Dry do	8
Salted do	8,454
Hair do	17
Claws do	22
Wool do	494
Oils and grease do	28
Italy:	
Corn do	18,438
Oxhides—	
Dry do	154
Salted do	101
Sheepskins do	2
Hair do	1
Bones do	38
Horns do	8
Netherlands:	
Linseed do	8,259
Hair do	10
Tallow do	4
South Africa:	
Bran do	201
Hay do	9,087
Spain:	
Corn do	3,893
United States:	
Quebracho extract do	3,378
Quebracho logs do	16,533
Oxhides—	
Dry do	2,225
Salted do	280
Various hides do	245
Sheepskins do	86
Goatskins do	59
Hair do	133
Bones do	627
Wool do	2,327
Uruguay:	
Sugar do	110
Various:	
Sugar do	206
Wool do	16
Orders:	
Wheat do	480,581
Corn do	727,800
Bran do	2,483
Linseed do	137,667
Turnipseed do	153
Birdseed do	28
Peanuts do	619
Flour do	103
Hay do	4,534
Quebracho extract do	75
Quebracho logs do	36,457
Bones do	692

IMMIGRATION IN 1905.

Press reports state that during 1905 there arrived in the Argentine Republic more than 170,000 immigrants, against 125,000 the previous year.

IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURES.

In a report made to the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States, under date of November 1, 1905, the special agent of the Department, Mr. HUTCHINSON, states that no feature of the recent growth of Argentina's foreign trade is of greater significance to the United States than the astonishing development in the purchases of iron and steel. During the four years 1895–1898, the imports by the Republic, of these goods averaged $16,032,000 per annum. In the five years just ended, 1900–1904, this had risen to $25,500,000 per annum, an increase of 59 per cent. In 1903 the total was $26,845,000, and in 1904, $42,173,000. The growth is so phenomenal that this class of goods bids fair soon to become the most important item in Argentine foreign purchases. In 1895–1898 the imports of iron and steel constituted only 15.9 per cent of the grand total of all imports. In 1900–1904 the percentage had risen to 19.8. For the single year 1904 it was 22.5, and in the first six months of 1905 it jumped to 29.8, passing textiles for the first time.

In the Argentine official statistics of foreign trade iron and steel goods are divided into no less than 102 subclasses. To examine all of these in detail in a brief report is impossible, but a clear idea of the chief features of the development may be had by analyzing the figures for the most important articles. Such an analysis follows. The annexed table shows the importation of the several commodities named, the values being stated in thousands of gold *pesos* (1 *peso*=98.5 cents):

Articles.	Average 1895–1898.		Average 1900–1904.		Percentage from the United States.	
	From all countries.	From United States.	From all countries.	From United States.	1895–1898.	1900–1904.
Iron:						
Bar, plate, etc	1,460	23.5	2,139	80.0	1.7	3.7
Galvanized	1,689	111.5	2,513	157.0	6.6	6.3
Steel rails	2,275	109.0	2,654	248.0	4.8	9.1
Wire:						
Galvanized	969	173.0	2,170	638.0	17.9	29.4
Other	1,190	57.3	762	61.0	4.8	8.0
Beams, columns, etc	488	4.8	651	.4	1.0	.1
"Keys" for rails	464	27.0	596	73.0	5.8	12.3
Nails	242	16.5	202	14.4	6.8	7.1
Screws, nuts, etc	229	3.8	414	12.2	1.6	2.9

Of all the imports into the Argentine Republic none show a more rapid increase than agricultural implements and machinery. The total purchases have jumped from $1,093,000 per annum for the years 1895–1898 to $3,340,000 per annum for 1900–1904, an increase of over 205 per cent. For 1895–1898 these goods constituted 6.8 per cent of the total imports of iron and steel; in 1900–1904 this had risen to 13.1 per cent. And the United States holds two-thirds of this rapidly increasing trade.

Description.	Average, 1895–1898.		Average, 1900–1904.		Percentage from the United States.	
	From all countries.	From United States.	From all countries.	From United States.	1895–1898.	1900–1904.
Plows	120.0	96.0	961.0	647.0	79.9	67.8
Plowshares	31.0	18.0	96.0	51.0	61.9	53.4
Harvesters	285.0	257.0	750.0	707.0	90.1	94.3
Headers	210.7	210.6	256.0	251.0	99.9	98.0
Thrashers	161.0	34.0	659.0	165.0	20.8	25.1
Shovels, picks, hoes, etc	100.0	64.0	139.0	82.4	64.0	59.2
Cornshellers	98.3	54.8	94.0	41.4	55.3	44.1
Sowers	12.5	11.3	141.0	125.0	90.4	88.7
Rakes	22.3	16.8	48.0	45.0	75.3	93.8
All others	61.8	38.8	196.3	122.0	62.8	62.2

The annexed table shows the imports of the principal items of iron and steel other than those heretofore named. The values represent thousands of gold *pesos* (1 *pesos*=96.5 cents).

Description.	Average, 1895–1898.		Average, 1900–1904.		Percentage from the United States.	
	From all countries.	From United States.	From all countries.	From United States.	1895–1898.	1900–1904.
Materials for railways	1,500.0	115.0	1,908	108.6	7.7	5.7
Cooking utensils, hollow ware, etc	604.0	22.0	473	7.2	3.6	1.5
Machines, not specified	542.0	70.0	1,194	238.0	12.3	19.9
Repairs, etc., for machines	522.0	82.0	905	267.0	15.7	29.5
Locomotives	353.0	....	1,065	86.0	....	8.1
Carpenters' and domestic tools, etc	269.0	54.0	448	119.8	20.1	27.0
Sewing machines	228.0	74.5	388	180.0	32.7	46.3
Materials for electric installations	225.0	76.0	198	46.0	33.8	23.8
Pipes:						
Galvanized	209.0	18.5	310	100.2	8.8	32.3
Other	193.0	8.8	283	17.6	4.5	6.2
Cutlery	251.0	3.3	248	6.6	1.3	2.6
Firearms	211.0	31.0	151	21.2	14.7	14.0
Bicycles, etc	160.0	97.0	60	31.8	60.5	53.2
Windmills and other motors	157.0	70.2	406	245.6	44.6	55.5
Boilers	64.5	8.5	126	9.0	13.2	6.2
Wire screen	51.0	....	71	3.4	....	4.8
Pumps	26.5	19.0	39	29.6	71.7	76.7
Needles	25.5	2.5	30	2.4	9.8	7.9
Stoves, etc	29.0	7.3	57	21.0	25.0	36.7
Dynamos	24.0	13.0	50	24.2	54.2	48.4
Typewriters	8.5	7.5	26	21.6	88.2	81.8
Bath tubs	(a)	(a)	34	27.2	....	80.5

[a] Not entered separately.

HARVEST RESULTS FOR 1906.

The Minister of Agriculture has received from the Division of Statistics and Rural Economy of his Ministry a long and detailed report respecting the probable results of the approaching harvest, with plans showing the areas of land devoted to the production of wheat, linseed, and maize in the Provinces of Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe, Cordoba, and Entre Rios, and the Territory of the Pampa, respectively, and also giving particulars of the "*galpones*" and "*tinglados*" existing for the protection of the grain harvested, of the means of transport by railway, and of the facilities afforded by the ports for the embarkation of grain. According to this report, the total area of grain cultivation in the four Provinces and the Territory mentioned is about 9,100,000 hectares, of which, in round numbers, the wheat-growing area is 5,600,000 hectares, and that of linseed 1,000,000. The production is estimated as follows:

	Wheat	Linseed.	Maize.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Buenos Ayres	2,168,230	171,114	3,548,388
Santa Fe	1,389,250	324,220	2,006,440
Cordoba	1,112,774	76,805	545,920
Entre Rios	282,881	87,766	332,640
Central Pampa	45,000	3,900	58,958
Total	4,998,142	663,805	6,492,346

BOLIVIA.

POSTAL STATISTICS, 1904-5.

The annual report of the Postmaster-General of Bolivia, Dr. E. SANJINÉS, for the year 1904-5, to the Secretary of Home Affairs and Fomento, contains the following interesting data:

FOREIGN SERVICE.

The total amount of the appropriation for the support of the international office of the Postal Union at Berne for the year 1904, including the sum intended to increase the fund for the monument to be erected at Berne, commemorative of the establishment of the Universal Postal Union, aggregates 125,000 francs, made up of the following items:

	Francs.
Amount of operating expenses, including salary of the personnel, etc	105,695.17
Amount set aside for monument	19,304.83
Total	125,000.00

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL ORDERS.

The postal money-order service established with the United States continues to steadily increase in importance.

In the preceding year 85 money orders for 1,919.98 *bolivianos*, equivalent to $695.71 at the current rate of exchange at their respective dates, were issued. United States money orders drawn on the different post-offices of Bolivia numbered 33 in the same year and aggregated 506.13 *bolivianos*, equivalent to $181.75, which were paid immediately on presentation at the proper offices.

According to the statement of the La Paz post-office, on the 31st of December last there were on hand in account with the United States 1,776.10 *bolivianos*, of which amount 894.29 *bolivianos* represent the aggregate of postal orders issued in the Republic, and the balance of 881.81 *bolivianos* the profits obtained up to said date for commissions received and for differences in the rates of exchange fixed by the post-office.

The accounts with the post-office at Washington by reason of this service are accepted by both nations, and show a balance in favor of the United States of of $319.39, which, carried over in the accounts of the first quarter of the present year, was paid on April 27 last, leaving a balance at that time in favor of Bolivia of $17.65.

The interchange of postal orders with the Republic of Chile commenced in June of last year under equally favorable circumstances, and up to December of the same year showed the following operations: Forty-five money orders issued, amounting to $625.57 gold; 7 postal orders received, amounting to $283.03 gold, the payment of which left a balance of 957.81 *bolivianos*.

The steps taken during the past year for the establishment of a direct postal money-order exchange with France have been entirely successful.

The Post-Office Department is now negotiating a convention with the German Government which, when concluded, will permit the exchange of money orders with Germany and her colonies.

The signing of a similar convention with Great Britain is also greatly to be desired, and although the negotiotions with that nation are more slow and difficult, due to the fact that Great Britain does not belong to the Universal Postal Union, it is to be hoped that a convention along the lines of the one sent to Bolivia by the London Post-Office Department on January 28 last will be concluded.

In spite of close and intimate relations with the Argentine Republic and Peru and of the fact that both of those countries are members of the Convention of Washington, the negotiations for the establishment of an international money-order exchange with these countries have not yet been successful.

The postmaster-general of the Argentine Republic at Buenos Ayres stated, on the 7th of January last, that he would have to delay the putting into operation of such a useful interchange, because he considered it imperative to first revise all the postal treaties celebrated with the Argentine Republic, with the object of making uniform the service of interchange of postal money orders.

PARCELS POST.

Notwithstanding the exchange and promulgation of the Parcels Post Convention, signed on July 12, 1902, at La Paz, between the Secretary of Foreign Relations of Bolivia and the Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru, it has not been possible, up to date, to put this convention into effect, the negotiations to that end with the Post-Office Department of Peru having failed up to the present time.

For several years past the Post-Office Department of Bolivia has endeavored to establish a parcels-post exchange with the Argentine Republic, and the failure to do so has been chiefly felt in the southern part of Bolivia and the northern provinces of the Argentine Republic, due to the fact that the business relations of the two countries continue to increase from day to day.

The increase of the business of parcels post carried on with foreign countries through Chilean offices is very great, the results in 1904 being quite promising, inasmuch as during that year 3,145 parcels, weighing 6,659,955 kilograms, were received, on which customs duties were collected to the amount of 7,643.42 *bolivianos*, there being included in this sum 1,362.67 *bolivianos* from parcels received at the office of La Paz originating in the United States.

The parcels forwarded through this service from the Oruro and Uyuni post-offices were 518, weighing 877.346 kilograms, representing a commercial value of 4,387.34 bolivianos, and producing a revenue through the sale of postage of 758.08 *bolivianos.*

CHARGES FOR MARITIME TRANSIT.

All of the maritime transit accounts received from the Argentine Republic, Chile, and Peru have been settled by national treasury drafts on the "*Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris*" made payable to the order of the post-office department of the respective countries, as follows: On May 24 last, to the Argentine Republic, 2,559.50 *centimes*, the aggregate of the accounts for 1903 and 1904. On December 21 of the foregoing year, 5,040.77 *francs* to Chile in settlement of the accounts from 1893 to 1903, inclusive. On the 25th of January of the present year, to Peru the sum of 10,306.09 *francs* for the transit for the years 1901, 1902, and 1903, and on the 12th of the same month (July) 4,646.25 *francs* for the special transit by rail through Panama for the years 1899 to 1903.

The total of the foregoing items is 22,552.61 francs, the payment of which amount settled all the accounts rendered the Bolivian post-office for said transit.

The accounts for this item for 1904 with Chile and Peru and the Argentine Republic are still pending, as the accounts of this year have not yet been received.

SPECIAL TRANSIT THROUGH PANAMA.

A satisfactory arrangement has been made with the post-office department of Peru regarding the amount relating to the charges for transit for special service of the Panama Railway concerning the mail forwarded from Bolivia to foreign countries through the Peruvian offices.

DOMESTIC SERVICE.

Movement of the mails.—The total number of pieces of mail matter handled in 1904 was 3,742,474, the receipts being 2,161,657 pieces and the number forwarded being 1,580,817 pieces.

During the year 1903 the number of pieces of mail matter handled was 3,204,003, which, compared with the number handled in 1904, shows an increase of 538,471 pieces.

The number of the post-office orders in the domestic service also shows a large increase.

During the past year 11,029 postal orders were issued, representing a value of 521,450.09 bolivianos, and producing revenue to the amount of 3,377.92 bolivianos. The revenue in 1903 for this same service amounted to 2,863.71 bolivianos, so that the increase in favor of 1904 was 514.21 bolivianos.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE SERVICE.

The receipts of the postal service were in proportion to the increased business shown by the statistics in comparison with the business of the previous year. The total receipts in 1904, not including the budget appropriations, etc., were 150,627.87 bolivianos, or 14,704.05 bolivianos in excess of the receipts from the same source in 1903. The total expenditures were 203,003.26 bolivianos.

GRANTS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

ISMAEL MONTES, Constitutional President of the Republic of Bolivia, on October 26, 1905, promulgated the following law as passed on October 13, 1905, by the National Congress at La Paz:

"ARTICLE 1. The ownership of public lands shall be acquired by purchase, except as provided for by special regulations and laws.

"ART. 2. The unit of measurement for all kinds of grants shall be the hectare, grants by "*estradas*"[a] being prohibited.

"ART. 3. The ownership of the land includes the plants that may develop thereon.

"ART. 4. All natives, or foreigners capable of making a contract under the civil law, may buy from the State up to 20,000 hectares, paying 10 centavos cash per hectare; if the land may be used for agricultural purposes and for raising cattle, one boliviano shall be paid per hectare in the territories containing rubber trees (Siphonia and Hebea). Buyers shall be bound to settle on the lands bought, at least one family for each 1,000 hectares. Every application for a grant exceeding 20,000 hectares must have the prior approval of Congress.

"ART. 5. After the grant has been made, the survey and fixing of the landmarks shall be made by two experts, appointed one by the Government and the other by the buyer, unless the latter is satisfied with the Government's expert. All expenses shall be borne by the buyer.

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[a] A measure of land based upon the number of rubber trees therein contained, usually from 100 to 150.

"Following the survey, a report shall be made to the proper authority for approval and in order that the concession may be recorded in the proper registers.

"ART. 6. The Government will reserve such public lands as it may deem necessary for colonization purposes, apportioning them among the natives or dedicating them for public institutions, towns, roads, etc., or in order to encourage foreign immigration.

"ART. 7. Every concession shall be allotted in square surfaces in so far as it may be possible, the hectares being grouped, their situation in zones in which the said hectares are not contiguous being avoided.

"ART. 8. Mineral, inorganic nonmetalliferous and earthy substances shall remain under the operation of the mining and other laws relating thereto.

"ART. 9. Public lands intended for use as centers of foreign immigration, for public institutions, towns, roads, and for apportionment among the natives shall be granted only with the approval of Congress. The Executive shall furnish the plan and situation of these lands.

"ART. 10. Persons possessing Government lands without legal title shall legalize their possession by acquiring ownership of the same in conformity with this law within the two years following its promulgation in each district; those who fail to do so shall forfeit their rights to said lands, which shall revert to the Government.

"Lands owned by native communities are subject to special laws and regulations governing such lands, as are also lands owned by tribes in different sections of the Republic.

"ART. 11. Those who may have obtained concessions of public lands in conformity with the law of November 3, 1886, and the rules and regulations of March 10, 1890, as well as under other provisions and regulations governing such lands, may perfect their titles by complying with the conditions under which the concessions were made, provided they shall survey and mark with landmarks the lands as granted, in the event that this has not already been done, in accordance with the provisions of said laws.

"ART. 12. Those who may have acquired concessions of estradas of rubber trees, the titles to which are not yet perfected, may finally definitely complete their titles in conformity with the provisions of this law, and in such cases the amount of the annual payments which have been made shall be deducted from the total amount which should be paid for the value of the hectares.

"In order to declare a forfeiture for having failed to make the payments of the proper fees or charges, a statement of charges shall be sent the grantee, allowing him the term of ninety days in which to settle the same, and in this case the rules and regulations governing in mining matters shall be applied. Whoever obtains a concession because of a forfeiture having been declared shall pay whatever fees or charges are due.

"ART. 13. The grantees of rubber "*estradas*" who, up to the date on which this law is promulgated, have not paid their respective quotas, and who have, therefore, failed to perfect their title of ownership, shall forfeit all rights in accordance with the last section of the foregoing article, and said rubber "*estradas*" shall be subject to denouncement by anyone.

"ART. 14. In no case shall title by prescription to Government lands, illegally occupied, be considered valid.

"ART. 15. In case of opposition to the sale of Government lands, under the claim of priority in the application for purchase, legal ownership, or possession thereof, the matter shall be considered in litigation, and shall be submitted for decision to the consideration of the proper judges.

"ART. 16. The grantees and assignees of public lands shall not have the right to object to the opening of roads and streets on their lands whenever the increase in population should so require, nor to said lands being crossed by railroads, and shall have no right to any indemnity for the land used or occupied in such cases. They shall have the right to an indemnity only for such buildings as may be upon the lands appropriated by the roads.

"ART. 17. The matters to which the present law refers are subject exclusively to the jurisdiction of the Minister of the Colonies, who shall direct the notary of Government and Treasury to keep a special register of grants of public lands.

"ART. 18. All laws not in conflict with this law shall continue in force.

"ART. 19. The Executive and the national representatives, within their respective jurisdictions, are authorized to sell public lands in conformity with the provisions of this law and in accordance with the rules and regulations that the Executive may issue with regard thereto.

"ART. 20. The term for the recording of titles referred to in the law of colonization of October 15, 1902, is extended to December 31, 1907.

"ART. 21. The Executive shall issue rules and regulations for the enforcement of the present law."

BREWERIES IN THE REPUBLIC.

The United States Minister to Bolivia has furnished to the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States a table showing the capitalization and reported output of breweries in Bolivia. The quantity of beer imported is stated to be 22,651 dozen bottles, of which 19,204 dozen came from Chile, 1,108 dozen from Peru, 1,695 dozen from Germany, and 654 dozen from England. The import tax is 3 *bolivianos* per dozen bottles, and the municipality of La Paz imposes a tax of 40 cents per dozen. Mr. SORSBY expresses the opinion that the reported output of La Paz is considerably below the actual figures. Below is a table showing the capital and output of the several breweries (1 *boliviano* = 44.1 cents):

Municipality.	Brewery.	Capital (bolivianos).	Output (dozen bottles).
La Paz	Cerveceria Aleman	200,000	40,000
Do	Cerveceria Nacional y Boliviana	500,000	70,000
Oruro	Germania	30,000	....
Cochabamba	Colon	300,000	40,000
Do	Taquina	80,000	10,000

The retail price for Bolivian beer per dozen is 4 *bolivianos*, and the retail price for imported beer per dozen, 10 *bolivianos*.

BRAZIL.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER, 1905.

Custom-house.	1905.	1904.	Custom-house.	1905.	1904.
	Milreis.	*Milreis.*		*Milreis.*	*Milreis.*
Manáos	8,082,115	7,711,663	Macabé	....	34,958
Belém	18,280,674	17,308,013	Rio de Janeiro	58,742,171	53,461,425
Maranhão	3,379,884	3,294,211	Santos	26,066,824	32,521,922
Parnahyba	876,672	936,580	Paranaguá	1,066,180	1,271,641
Fortaleza	3,071,066	2,510,100	Florianopolis	831,906	889,844
Natal	111,572	105,974	Rio Grande	6,847,018	9,702,310
Parahyba	634,631	783,667	Porto Alegre	5,723,900	5,191,160
Recife	13,744,398	11,416,270	Uruguayana	937,962	740,082
Maceió	1,280,917	1,367,459	Santa Anna do Livramento	266,685	190,804
Penedo	....	33,245			
Aracajú	208,868	301,695	Corumbá	1,038,580	739,309
Bahia	11,360,930	11,104,396			
Victoria	320,318	313,266	Total	162,873,271	151,929,974

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF SANTOS, TEN MONTHS OF 1905.

The foreign commerce of the port of Santos for the ten months January to October, inclusive, was as follows, the figures for the corresponding period of 1904 being also furnished for purposes of comparison:

	1905.	1904.
Exports	£11,399,994	£10,074,086
Imports	4,068,543	3,555,008
Total	15,468,537	13,629,094

Compared with the first ten months of 1904, the trade of Santos in 1905 shows an increase of £1,839,443, exports showing an advance of £1,325,908 and imports £513,535. The monthly average for exports was £1,139,999, while that of imports was £406,854.

The articles of import showing increased valuations were steel and iron, either crude or manufactured, agricultural machinery, codfish, gold coin, and foreign bank notes. In exports there was an increase noted for bran, pineapples, and bananas.

RUBBER EXPORTS FROM MANAOS AND PARA, FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1905.

The following figures relate to the exports of rubber from Manaos and Para for the first nine months of 1905:

Month.	Quantity in kilos.	Values.	
		Milreis, paper.	Pounds sterling.
January	3,618,586	25,479,225	1,456,430
February	4,618,023	32,603,303	1,857,286
March	4,383,230	32,531,912	1,906,167
April	2,481,638	15,588,517	1,040,249
May	2,032,237	12,113,095	819,369
June	1,470,948	9,193,154	612,877
July	1,271,910	7,819,569	538,111
August	1,306,764	7,890,132	569,671
September	1,826,670	10,954,185	781,627
Total	23,009,996	154,173,092	9,581,787

For the corresponding period last year the quantity in kilograms was 20,472,028, the value in *milreis*, paper, 144,532,159$, and the sterling value £7,246,956. This shows an increase in quantity of 2,537,968 kilograms, in value in *milreis*, paper, of 9,640,933$, and in pounds sterling of £2,334,831 in favor of 1905 as compared with 1904.

RATIFICATION OF THE SANITARY CONVENTION.

The British "Board of Trade Journal" for December 7, 1905, states that the Sanitary Convention signed on June 12, 1904, between Brazil and the Uruguayan, Argentine, and Paraguayan Republics has been ratified.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN SEPTEMBER, 1905.

The following figures show the revenue of the Brazilian customhouses, for which returns have been received for the month of September, 1905, the figures for the corresponding month of 1904 being also given for the purpose of comparison:

Custom-house at—	1905.	1904.	Custom-house at—	1905.	1904.
	Milreis.	*Milreis.*		*Milreis.*	*Milreis.*
Manaos	784,997	793,965	Rio de Janeiro	6,653,466	6,013,493
Belem	1,910,985	2,003,337	Santos	2,776,763	2,577,994
Maranhao	337,284	374,464	Paranagua	117,958	181,225
Parnahyba	48,531	106,040	Florianopolis	67,761	74,503
Fostaleza	331,253	279,210	Rio Grande	593,782	709,502
Natal	21,344	11,375	Porto Alegre	835,563	655,621
Parahyba	82,293	55,049	Uruguayana	149,819	95,217
Recife	1,713,787	1,176,247	Santa Anna do Livramento	31,180	31,218
Maceio	174,922	219,884	Corumba	112,776	52,848
Aracaju	20,822	26,584			
Bahia	1,186,196	1,101,886			
Victoria	21,425	23,242	Total	17,972,857	16,562,904

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, OCTOBER, 1905.

The customs revenue at the port of Rio for the month of October, 1905, amounted in all to 7,131,322$516, of which 1,905,527$412 in gold and 5,225,795$104 paper, an increase of 251,425$ gold and 415,936$ paper, as compared with the same month last year.

The customs revenue at the port of Recife (Pernambuco), for the month of October, amounted to 1,800,452$503, as against 1,279,721$151 during the same month last year, an increase of 520,731$352.

EXPORTS FROM PERNAMBUCO, OCTOBER, 1905.

The "*Boletim Mensal*" of the Commercial Association of Pernambuco publishes the following statistics of the export movement at that port for the month of October:

Sugar	kilos	8,666,275	Rubber	barrels	12
Cotton	do	1,670,553	Rubber	bales	104
Brandy	pipes	425	Textiles	do	271
Alcohol	do	605	Corn	bags	28,030
Honey	do	105	Skins	bales	157
Cotton-seed	bags	3,065	Castor-oil beans	bags	2,859
Hides	number	8,634	Coffee	do	3,130
Sole leather	do	180	Soap	boxes	11,389
Carnauba wax	bags	289	Oil	do	559
Mandioca flour	do	14,200	Oil	barrels	65

THE PORT OF MANAOS.

The following is a complete description of the port of Manaos, which, as the result of the improvements it has received under the contract awarded to Messrs. B. DE RYMKIEWICZ & Co. and afterwards transferred to the Manaos Harbour Company (Limited), has become the port in the northern part of the Republic offering the greatest facilities to commerce.

By the terms of the contract the concessionaires were to straighten the shore of the Rio Negro, construct wharves and approaches, stationary and floating docks, alongside of which vessels of any size may moor at any season of the year, and operate a complete service for the loading and unloading of both large and small seagoing and coasting vessels.

By the terms of this contract the capital is limited to 20,000 *contos*, and the warehouses built by the company shall enjoy the same advantages and privileges granted to the customs warehouses, and be subject to the same charges. The Manaos Harbour Company (Limited) was incorporated in London, with a capital of £1,000,000.

The contractors are to have charge of the service of loading and unloading and storage of merchandise, and shall collect the official taxes in force in the custom-houses of the Republic, as well as those conceded by law to companies engaged in the construction of port-improvement works.

In addition to this contract entered into with the Federal Government the concessionaires acquired from the government of the State of Amazonas, on March 5, 1902, the wharf Quinze de Novembro, and are thus prepared to handle all freight of the State of Amazonas.

The port of Manaos presents to the observer two entirely different aspects according to the time of the year in which it is visited. Either the waters of the Rio Negro are seen pressing the rough wall along the river's side, as though it were endeavoring to reach the same level as the streets, thus giving the false impression of an exceptionally easy and cheap service of loading and unloading, for vessels may come directly up to the small warehouses along the shore, and the anchorage may be said to be within the city—and this is the rainy season, December to May—or, if visited during the dry season, there will be seen a space from 100 to 130 meters in width between the level of the river and the base of the wall which runs along the river front, the difference in level between these two points being 15 meters.

This phenomenon which occurs in the Amazon River and is reflected in its principal affluents, causing ordinarily six months of high water and six months of low water, is not common, and is almost unknown except in Brazil.

Such an anomaly made impossible the installation of works ordinarily erected for the mooring, loading, and unloading of vessels directly at the wharf, and it therefore became necessary to study a system which would be feasible and at the same time economical. The only solution presented was the construction of anchored pontoons forming perfect floating docks, and placed as near as possible to the shore, but at a point where there should always be plenty of water, even in the season of low water, for the mooring of vessels of the largest draft. The first pontoon having a length of 200 meters and a width of 20 meters has already been built and is in operation. This pontoon or enormous floating dock is built on water-tight cylinders, having a diameter of 2 meters and a length of 5 meters. Four of these cylinders placed side by side form the width of the dock, and 30 of these cylinders, placed at intervals of 30 centimeters, form the length of the dock. On these cylinders are placed, running lengthwise, five rows of iron beams in rectangular-section, and on these are seated, transversely, double T-shaped beams, which receive the floor of the dock. A system of aerial wires is used for the transportation of merchandise from the dock to the warehouses.

The wires or cables are suspended from three steel towers located on the pontoon, and three others, also of steel, on large pillars of masonry on the land side, in the center of the wood platform. The cables are firmly fastened to the pontoon towers, and, on the land side, to the large counterweights which move in grooves placed in the rear part of the platform towers. In this way the cables, whether empty or carrying freight, sustain the same strain. Directly under the pontoon towers, and below the cylinders forming the structure of the pontoon, are sunk six cylinders. The regulating levers and commutator are installed in a small cabin halfway up the side of each of the pontoon towers. The towers on the land side are 15 meters high and those on the pontoon 21 meters, and the span between these is 153 meters. This pontoon is fastened in front to the platform and is also secured by ten anchors placed parallel to the platform, which prevent any movement. The chains of the anchors are tightened or loosened, according as the waters fall or rise.

The civil engineer who planned these works was A. DE LAVANDEYRA, technical director of the Manaos Harbour Company (Limited).

The preliminary work of construction was begun on September 21, 1902, the date when the first pile of the great platform was driven. The works still to be constructed by the company are a large floating dock, a platform on piles, a floating bridge for mooring vessels, a wall along the wharf, filling in the space behind the wharf, a row of warehouses for the reception and storage of all merchandise loaded and unloaded at Manaos, a custom-house building, and a large floating dock.

In order to give some idea of the rapidity with which the works have been constructed, it will suffice to say that up to the month of November, 1902—the work having been begun in September of the same year—there were completed nearly 2,000 cubic meters of masonry having its foundation under water. The rest of August and the month of September were spent in receiving material and in setting up the first machinery.

The company imported from Europe and the United States everything used in the work of construction, such as blacksmiths', carpenters', masons', and stonecutters' tools, shovels, levers, hammers, pulsometers, engines, rails, and wagons.

During the first days of October, the marking off of the wharf was begun, beginning at the east and going west, as well as of the zone west of the wharf, where the large wood platform is to be erected on pitch-pine piles, 12 by 12 in section. On this platform six large iron warehouses will be built, four fronting on the Rio Negro and two others in the rear of these, along the Boulevard Lavandeyra. These warehouses will extend along the river front for a distance of 137.5 meters and back from the shore a distance of 70 meters, or a total area of 9,625 meters. The piles are driven 2.50 meters apart, the pile drivers used in this work being worked by steam. The slope of the ground in this zone is not even or regular, there occurring more or less abrupt depressions, so that the last six lines of piles on the river side had to be reenforced by an excellent system of braces consisting of St. Andrew's crosses and horizontal beams resting on the heads of the piles, and running both lengthwise and crosswise of the platform, thus insuring, even before the filling in, which is nearly finished, perfect stability to the structure. The platform is designed to support a weight of 8 tons per pile with perfect safety. On this platform are three groups of four masonry pillars, on which rest the three steel towers fronting those on the pontoon.

In front of the Avenue Eduardo Ribeiro, which ends at the shore and at the rectangular reentrance of the wharf, a large metallic bridge was built, resting on water-tight caissons, having a length of 16 meters and a width of 12 meters. This bridge is to be used as a passengers' landing and for the loading and discharge of merchandise.

In addition to this freight and passenger landing, the company has equipped the platform, the wharf Quinze de Novembro, and the floating dock with an excellent system of electric and steam cranes, and has constructed two inclined planes—one a simple inclined plane and the other having a movable floating bridge at the top, all of which enable vessels of small draft, rafts, and canoes to unload directly on land.

Up to April 30, 1905, the following works had been completed: Two hundred meters of floating docks; the large platform built on piles and comprising an area of 9,625 meters; a floating metallic bridge of approach; 279 linear meters of wharf; 80,000 cubic meters of earth were filled in behind the wharf, to form the foundation for the first row of large warehouses; 6 large warehouses, covering an area of 5,200 square meters, built on the platform; 3 warehouses, Nos. 7, 9, and 10, covering an area of 4,100 square meters, built on land reclaimed from the river; a large shed for the storage of cement, lime, and similar substances; also a wine vault, built of masonry and iron, where the temperature is always kept low. The company has purchased a number of old warehouses, and a building to be used as a repair shop and another as a power house. The motive power used is electricity, which is generated by a motor of 500 horsepower.

The company hopes to finish the works by 1908, when the port will be completely equipped for service.

Since the 24th of May, 1903—that is, eight months after the work of construction had been begun—the company has had facilities for loading, unloading, and the storage of goods sufficient to meet all the demands of the port. The docks, wharves, warehouses, etc., at the present time operated by the company, cover an area of 11,000 square meters. These are abundantly lighted by electricity and equipped with telephones and fire-extinguishing apparatus.

In case of fire, water is supplied from a reservoir which is kept permanently filled and connects by pipes with the warehouses and other buildings of the company.

The warehouses, docks, and yards are equipped with the Decauville system of tramways, but these are to be substituted this year by the electric system. The number of workmen employed varies between 300 and 350.

Warehouses Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 and the vault are used for the import service. They are under the direct inspection of the customhouse and subject to its laws and regulations. The remaining warehouses—Nos. 6, 7, 9, and 10—are used exclusively for the coasting trade.

The company is subject to the regulations authorized by the decree of May 3, 1903.

POSTAL RECEIPTS, 1904.

The report of the Postmaster-General of Brazil for the year 1904 shows that the actual receipts were 7,569,970$, or 1,268,970$ more than was estimated. On the other hand, expenditure reached 10,128,002$, being less than the estimated expenditure by 1,184,121$, showing a deficit of 2,550,023$. National postal orders reached 17,555 *contos*. The total correspondence posted was 107,943,542 pieces, while the number distributed was 182,028,713.

CHILE.

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1904.

As supplementary to figures previously published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN with regard to the foreign commerce of Chile during the year 1904, the following statement based on statistics recently issued through official sources is reproduced from the "Chilean Times," the figures having a gold valuation:

Country.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
United Kingdom	$53,720,000	$57,345,000	$61,637,000	$70,547,000
Germany	38,981,000	42,457,000	42,540,000	62,633,000
United States	12,220,000	13,998,000	32,776,000	30,715,000
France	9,368,000	10,930,000	27,451,000	28,823,000
Holland			9,334,000	6,975,000
Peru	6,047,000	6,609,000	3,622,000	3,837,000
Argentine Republic	4,255,000	5,970,000		
Italy	4,525,000	4,736,000	3,206,000	4,296,000
Belgium	2,072,000	3,343,000	8,005,000	3,295,000
Brazil		1,503,000		
Spain		1,127,000		
Australia	3,394,000	3,866,000		
India	1,692,000	2,129,000		

The total value of the imports in 1904 amounted to $157,152,000 as compared with $142,471,000 in 1903, and of the exports to $215,998,000 as compared with $194,280,000 in the preceding year. There is a slight difference between these figures and those given in the message of the President of the Republic delivered to the National Congress on June 1, 1905, and published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for August, 1905.

EXPORTS FROM VALPARAISO TO PERU IN APRIL AND MAY, 1905.

[From "*El Auxiliar del Comercio*" of Callao of November 18, 1905.]

Month.	Shipped to—	Packages.	Weight.	Value.[a]
			Kilos.	
April	Ilo	100	7,510	490
	Mollendo	147	2,742,681	14,108
	Chala	1	....	1,067
	Pisco	160	16,477	1,699
	Callao	28,457	2,374,809	161,564
	Salaverry	3,515	4,709	5,993
	Eten	8	417	390
	Payta	122	12,191	1,709
	Total	32,510	5,158,794	187,016
May	Ilo	305	8,510	925
	Mollendo	827	74,606	7,283
	Chala	118	13,176	1,610
	Pisco	12,209	965,422	146,753
	Callao	4	....	600
	Salaverry	1,180	82,049	6,744
	Eten	36	2,618	1,062
	Payta	200	10,000	400
	Total	14,879	1,136,380	165,379

[a] In soles of 24d.

COLOMBIA.

EMERALD MINES.

The production of the emerald mines of Colombia for the period included between May 1, 1904, and January 31, 1905, was as follows, stated in carats: First-class emeralds, 262,548; second-class, 467,690; third-class, 22,700; fourth-class, 16,000. These figures give a total of 768,938 carats sent to Bogota in the period under review.

The profits of the Muzo mines for ten months were as follows: Ten per cent of the production, 76,893 carats; allow one-half for cutting, 38,446 carats; production, estimated value, £153,784; less wages and other expenses at mines, £10,784; net profit, £143,000, equal to $696,410.

The following article on the emerald mines of Muzo, Republic of Colombia, is a translation of an article published in the "*Jornal do Recife*," of October 14, 1905:

"The mines of Muzo are situated in the State of Boyaca, at the distance of an hour and a quarter's ride on muleback from the little town of Muzo, which at present seems to be in a state of inactivity, but was once a town of considerable importance. Muzo is at the distance of a three days' journey by mule, over very bad roads, from Zipaquira, the terminus of the Northern Railway.

"The emerald beds at Muzo, while they have never been properly studied or examined, are believed to extend over a very wide area of territory, estimated at 40,000 hectares, a large part of which contains emeralds. The mines have been worked, very probably, for a thousand years, at first by the Indians, then for nearly three hundred years by the Spaniards, and more recently by different companies or syndicates under contract with the Colombian Government. The greater part of these contracts were for short periods, and each company that worked the mines extracted as many emeralds as it could without thinking of the future of the mine. The result was that each one left the mine full of débris without taking any thought of the future. Naturally by this method, while many emeralds were obtained and many people made fortunes, the production was not as large as it might have been had better mining methods been employed.

"Under great heat and pressure, due undoubtedly to subsequent volcanic action, these various minerals have crystallized in the veins, taking different aspects and forms, according to the different ores existing in a given vein. Under favorable circumstances there were formed in these small veins the most beautiful of the emeralds, those of a dark-green color, this color being due unquestionably to the presence of chrome in sufficient quantity. In other veins are found emeralds of a light-green color, due without doubt to the fact of there not having been sufficient chrome present to give a dark-green color. Still other veins contained no chrome, and the result was that the crystals are pure white or of a red or yellow color, owing to the presence of oxide of iron. Many of the crystals are pure silica and others show various minerals in combination with silica. The majority of the emeralds of these beds, however, are of a dark-green color, these being the most valuable.

"The emerald mines at present in active operation are situated near the end of a long deep valley, which is closed by a chain of hills. During the rainy season the waters carry the débris from the mines to the valley below, but during the dry season the volume of water is not sufficient to remove this earth, which rapidly accumulates and may even go so far as to obstruct the working of the mines.

"The thickness of the deposits in the present workings at Muzo varies between 100 and 200 feet. While some emeralds are found in the upper strata of these beds, their quantity is not large, the majority being found in the lower strata of the deposits; that is to say, it is necessary to remove enormous quantities of sterile rock before the deposit containing the emeralds can be reached. As it would be very expensive to do this by manual labor, it is necessary to have recourse to the aid of water. The method at present employed is the following: A small mountain stream near the workings is intercepted and the water is made to flow into a tank; when the tank is full the water is let loose, carrying with it the débris from the workings to the valley below. This method serves very well during the rainy season, especially when the workings are on a small scale."

PUBLIC LAND LAW.

[From the "*Diario Oficial*" of Bogota, May 10, 1905.]

Law No. 56, April 29, 1905, concerning the adjudication of public lands.

The National Constituent and Legislative Assembly of Columbia decrees:

ARTICLE 1. Every person occupying Government lands, who builds a residence thereon and cultivates said lands, acquires the right of ownership to the cultivated portion thereof and to additional land equal in extent to the cultivated portion.

ART. 2. Any person who, as a colonist or agriculturist, thinks he has any right of ownership to the cultivated land, either because of having artificial pasturage, coffee plantations, cacao plantations, wheat fields, cornfields, potatoes, etc., should apply to the respective survey and land office, filing a report signed by three witnesses, giving the name by which said lands or parts thereof are known, the province, municipality, township wherein the adjoining lands are situated, and other particulars, giving a clear idea of the same. The depositions shall be made in the presence of the municipal judge in whose jurisdiction the lands are situated, and in the presence of the municipal attorney, who shall be summoned for that purpose, and in the absence of the latter said depositions shall be made in the presence of the proper mayor

In this statement the witnesses should declare the fact as knowing to them that the applicant has established his residence and has cultivated lands, stating also the character of the crops. The statement made by the witnesses, together with the petition making the denouncement, shall be addressed to the municipal board of the proper district in whose jurisdiction the denounced lands are situated. On the receipt of said petition the survey of the land by an expert surveyor shall be ordered, and the latter, together with the denouncing party, shall be responsible for the accuracy of the survey. The surveyor shall fix the boundaries by natural limits or by magnetic directions and exact distances, and shall confine himself to the scientific prescriptions, and upon drawing the plans he shall be guided by established rules. After the survey has been made, and it has been proved that the colonists are such and that they have cultivated fields, the municipal board shall decree the provisional adjudication and shall send the proceedings to the Department of Public Works for final adjudication, which shall be granted if there is no legal reason to prevent the same. The formal delivery shall be made in accordance with the provisions now in force relating to public lands and in such way as not to injure the rights of third parties.

ART. 3. The title of ownership of the adjudication of public lands shall be issued by the Department of Public Works, in a record book duly paged, in which there shall be entered the extent and situation of the adjudicated land and the name, residence, and nationality of the person acquiring it. Said title should be recorded in the registration office of the circuit where the lands sold are located.

ART. 4. The procedure for the adjudication, delivery, and registration of public lands by the sale thereof shall be made in the same manner as that employed in the case of colonists and agriculturists, and the witnesses shall declare that the lands are not for any public use, that they are public lands, and are situated at a distance exceeding 1 myriameter from existing railways or those in construction, which statement shall, in addition, be verified at the Department of Public Works.

ART. 5. In order to verify at any time the accuracy of the adjudicated lands by concessions made to companies or by sales to private persons, the longitude and latitude shall be determined in the proper plans with reference to the meridian which passes through the Astronomical Observatory at Bogota.

ART. 6. In drawing all plans of public lands, whether by sale or adjudication, the surveyor shall only estimate in areas whole numbers of hectares on the scale of one-thousandth, or on a smaller one.

ART. 7. Public lands which have not been cultivated since the promulgation of law No. 48 of 1882 shall again become *ipso facto* the property of the nation, and after it is proved that they are not cultivated they may be denounced. Likewise, in future, one-half at least of the extent of all public lands adjudicated to colonists, companies, or agriculturists shall be cultivated, since without such requisite the right of the person to whom they have been adjudicated shall expire within the term fixed in the title of said adjudication.

ART. 8. Agriculturists or colonists may freely sell the plantations, buildings, and seed plots established on public lands, the buyer thus acquiring the right of ownership of the seller over the cultivated lands.

ART. 9. The title of ownership of adjudicated public lands is the certificate issued by the Minister of Public Works stating the final adjudication, and which is also recorded in the registry office to which the respective municipality in which the lands are situated belongs.

ART. 10. The possession of public lands is the holding of the same by an individual with the intention of becoming owner thereof, either for himself or in representation of third parties, by virtue of acts of ownership, such as forming seed plots, constructing buildings, and the cultivation of the land in general.

ART. 11. No adjudication of public lands shall exceed 1,000 hectares, the Nation reserving to itself alternate areas equivalent to those adjudicated.

ART. 12. The survey and other expenses incidental to all adjudications shall be for account of the respective concessionaires and grantees.

ART. 13. All adjudications of public lands now in force by any title whatever and whose lands have not been cultivated shall pay a tax equal to that which obtains on rural lands, and the municipal boards of the respective districts in which the said public lands are situated are authorized to collect said tax, irrespective of the provisions of article 7 concerning public lands adjudicated subsequent to the promulgation of law 48 of 1882.

ART. 14. Colonists or agriculturists desiring to obtain adjacent lands in adjudication may do so by purchase, in accordance with the provisions of the present law.

ART. 15. On and after the date of the passage of the present law the issue of territorial bonds is absolutely prohibited.

ART. 16. The titles or bonds of public lands, in circulation, must be recorded in the Department of Public Works within the term of one year from the promulgation of this law. In order to render it easier for the holders to make this registration, it shall be sufficient for them to exhibit their bonds to the Municipal Treasurer of the respective district in which they reside, and said official shall forward a statement to the aforesaid department containing the following:

(1) The name, domicile, and nationality of the holder.

(2) The kind of bond, stating the date of issuance and its origin.

(3) The amount of the bond.

Foreign holders of territorial bonds shall show their bonds to the respective consul, and the latter to said department.

ART. 17. The final titles of adjudication of public lands made either in exchange for titles or to agriculturists or colonists must be recorded or registered immediately at the Department of Public Works in order that they may be legally valid afterwards. This registration must be made within two years from the date of the promulgation of this law.

In order to avoid difficulties in making this registration the same shall be made before the municipal treasurers of the respective districts where the adjudicated lands are situated.

ART. 18. The municipalities shall enjoy the right of usufruct of the public lands of their respective jurisdiction, with the previous consent of the National Government, but this shall not prevent their alienation and adjudication, which, after having been made, the right of usufruct hall cease.

ART. 19. The ownership of all public lands is in the Nation, because of having recovered the absolute ownership over those which belonged to the former States, in accordance with the provisions of section 2, article 202, of the National Constitution.

ART. 20. The titles of concession of public lands issued in favor of said former States are hereby declared void, in accordance with the law of the 19th of May, 1865, and article 870 of the Fiscal Code, with the exception of those which were alienated before the issuance of the Constitution of 1886.

ART. 21. The adjudications of public lands in exchange for titles already delivered in favor of companies or contractors of certain public works, as a subsidy to the latter, shall not be considered as final except in so far as the Government shall declare that the contractors or concessionaires have complied with the obligations by virtue of which the concession had been made.

ART. 22. The Department of Public Works shall make a statement of said adjudications, which shall be published in the "*Diario Oficial.*"

ART. 23. In future no adjudications shall be made in exchange of titles of the origin referred to in article 21 unless they have been duly recorded.

ART. 24. The free exploitation of National Forests is hereby prohibited. The Executive Power is authorized to make rules and regulations for the carrying out of such exploitation.

ART. 25. The Government is hereby authorized to create agricultural boards or committees, the powers of which shall be determined by Executive decrees.

ART. 26. All bonds paid shall be perforated, and in addition shall be made void by a communication signed by the Secretary of the Department of Public Works. The omission of these requisites renders the chief of the respective division responsible for the value represented by the bond and subjects him to a criminal action for an attempt of a breach of trust.

ART. 27. Lands adjudicated to colonists and which have not been cultivated owing to the last war will not be subject to the provisions of articles 7 and 13 of this law.

Given at Bogota on the 29th of April, 1905.

The President (of the National Constituent and Legislative Assembly),
ENRIQUE RESTREP GARCÍA.

The Secretary.
DANIEL RUBIO PARÍS.

Executive Power, Bogota, April 29, 1905.
Let it be published and duly enforced.
[L. S.] R. REYES.

The Secretary of Public Works.
MODESTO GARCES.

Decree No. 1113 of September 19, 1905, relating to Law 56 of the present year, concerning adjudications of public lands.

The President of the Republic of Colombia, in the exercise of his legal powers, and

Whereas, by virtue of law No. 56 of the current year some of the provisions of the Fiscal Code, of the subsequent laws, and of the executive decrees relating to the adjudication, sale, and lease of public lands have been modified, and that consequently the development of the former and the modification and regulation of the latter, decrees:

ARTICLE 1. The Nation transfers the ownership of public lands as follows: By adjudication to agriculturists; by assignment to companies for the development of works of public utility; to new settlements and to the settlers of those already established, in exchange for bonds or titles of concession, and to private parties by purchase for money.

ART. 2. The Nation recognizes in favor of agriculturists the right of ownership referred to in article 1 of law No. 56 of the present year, said agriculturists being obliged, however, to obtain the traditional legal title by virtue of the final adjudication and the actual delivery decreed after the proper proceedings.

ART. 3. Plantations, by virtue of which the right to the acknowledgment of ownership by the Government is acquired, must have been established previous to the application for adjudication, in accordance with the provisions of the laws and decrees concerning the matter.

Paragraph. The plantations established subsequent to the adjudications for any other reason, when the lands again become the property of the Nation, entitle the persons who have established them only to an indemnization in conformity with the civil laws relating to the interpretation and rescission of contracts.

ART. 4. When, contiguous to cultivated public lands, there are no uncultivated lands of sufficient area to complete the equivalent to which the agriculturists are entitled to, only the existing lands shall be adjudicated, and in case there are several adjacent colonists, said uncultivated lands shall be distributed in proportion to the extent of their cultivated lands without reserving any portion thereof for the Nation.

ART. 5. If the uncultivated lands which, in accordance with Article 11 of Law 56 already quoted, should be reserved for the Nation adjacent to those adjudicated to the agriculturists are not sufficient to complete an area equivalent to that adjudicated, only the excess shall be reserved to the Nation.

ART. 6. The grantees and the present owners or holders of any title of public lands must grant in favor of the new colonists or denouncers the right of way they may seek through such lands, provided the interested parties should justify or prove such need before the municipal board.

ART. 7. The municipal boards shall cause to be recorded in the registry of real property of the respective district the public lands which have not been cultivated, the adjudications of which are previous or subsequent to the time when law 48 of 1882 became effective; shall cause said lands to be appraised, and shall impose on them the proper tax; this to be done in accordance with article 13 of law 56 of 1905.

ART. 8. Whenever the municipal board has knowledge that there are, within its municipal territory, uncultivated public lands which have been adjudicated after law 48 of 1882 became operative, it shall cause an ocular inspection to be made, and when such fact is verified the board shall communicate it to the Department of Public Works.

ART. 9. The provisions of article 7 of law 56 already cited and the provisions of the preceding article are applicable to public lands which have been adjudicated after the passage of the aforesaid law 48, should the cultivated portion not bear the proportion prescribed in article 12 of the decree No. 832 of 1884.

ART. 10. By virtue of the right of usufruct enjoyed by the municipalities in accordance with the law of the public lands not yet adjudicated, the respective municipalities may administer them by leasing them or permitting private parties to use them, but of an area not exceeding 1,000 hectares nor for a period of time greater than five years.

ART. 11. From the date on which this decree becomes operative, all the licenses and authorizations gratuitously conferred by the authorities for the use of public lands that have not been adjudicated shall be void. Consequently, the municipalities shall recover the lands referred to in this article.

ART. 12. In the ten years prescribed by article 7 of law 48 of 1882 for establishing in the adjudicated lands some agricultural or cattle industry, the time of the disturbance of the public peace during the last war shall not be counted.

ART. 13. Persons to whom public lands have been adjudicated after law 29 of April 19, 1873, became operative, where there have already been discovered coal mines or deposits, shall communicate this fact to the Department of Public Works within six months counting from the publication of this decree, with the understanding that if they fail to comply with this requisite they shall not have the right of priority in the contracts for the exploitation of said mines or deposits as the Government should make.

ART. 14. The prohibition contained in article 11 of law 56 of 1905, as a special and subsequent provision, prevails over all contrary provisions.

PROCEDURE.

ART. 15. In the statements of naked facts in which the facts referred to in articles 2 and 4 of law 56, to which this decree refers, are proved, the witnesses shall state the reason of their allegations in the presence of the municipal attorney.

ART. 16. The respective municipal solicitors shall give their opinion in all cases, in which the municipal councils shall present a resolution in the proceedings relating to the adjudication of public lands.

ART. 17. The denouncer of public lands shall be jointly liable with the surveyor with regard to the accuracy of the survey and other requisites required by the laws and the decrees in force concerning the making of the plans, said responsibility consisting of the obligation to pay to the nation the value of the excess land or the damages caused by the mistake, as well as the expenses incurred in the correction of the same.

Paragraph. This provision does not divest the denouncer of the rights granted him to the excess land by article 940 of the Fiscal Code.

ART. 18. The surveyor shall mark in the plan, and it shall also be stated in the certificate of adjudication, the place through which the necessary road leading to the adjacent lands shall be established, whether the latter are private or public lands, and which lack direct communication with public highways, taking into consideration above all the greatest convenience and the shortest distance.

ART. 19. All kinds of adjudications, whether they be greater or less than 100 hectares, require, in order to be granted, the drawing of the plan in accordance with the provisions of the law in force.

ART. 20. The oppositions made to the applications for adjudication by occupants of public lands without final title shall be decided by the respective municipal council simultaneously with the issuance of the decision by virtue of which they are provisionally adjudicated. The application made by persons who show titles to property granted before the denouncement shall be decided upon by the judicial power, to whom shall be sent the proceedings and to whom the interested parties shall apply.

ART. 21. The evidence which the denouncers shall produce, according to the provision of article 7 of law 56 of the present year, relating to the failure to cultivate the public lands adjudicated after law 48 of 1882, shall consist of the actual personal inspection by the mayor, accompanied by the municipal attorney and a neighbor, who shall be a land owner in good standing, at the expense of the interested party.

ART. 22. The denouncers of public lands, in exchange for territorial bonds or titles of the origin referred to in article 21 of law 56, and of those lands which for any reason have not been registered in accordance with said law in the Department of Public Works, and whose applications are being acted upon, may exchange the same for others of different origin already registered, before any decision is reached concerning the final adjudication.

Art. 23. The certificate which constitutes the title of ownership, referred to in article 9 of law 56 of the current year, shall be issued by the Department of Public Works as soon as the latter receives the proceedings from the respective municipality, together with all the documents relating to the ownership to be finally filed.

Art. 24. From the decisions reached by the municipal councils, in the proceedings concerning the adjudication of public lands, there shall be no appeal except from those regarding temporary adjudications, of which the Department of Public Works shall have cognizance.

Paragraph. In the administrative proceedings relating to adjudication of public lands, applications for repeal shall only be allowed once.

Art. 25. The decisions of the officials referred to in article 5 of law 61 of 1874 may be brought on appeal before the respective provincial alcalde or prefect.

Art. 26. When the denounced public lands are situated in two or more municipalities the interested party may apply for the adjudication of the same to any of the municipal councils they may select.

Art. 27. The notifications of the administrative decisions in matters concerning public lands shall be personally made to the interested party or parties whenever they apply to receive the same, or through a decree in case they should not so apply, which decree shall be posted twenty-four working hours on the day following the one on which said notifications have been issued.

Art. 28. After a period of five days shall have elapsed from the date of the notification the same shall be considered finally settled.

ADJUDICATIONS BY PURCHASE.

Art. 29. The purchase of public lands referred to in article 4 of the aforesaid law 56 shall be made either in exchange for titles of concession already issued or by purchase in national money.

Art. 30. In denouncing public lands for the purpose of obtaining them by purchase, the denouncer shall state in his application the amount he offers to pay for them, which shall not be less than 50 cents gold for lands suitable only for grazing stock, and $1 gold for cultivated lands, and shall deposit 10 per cent of the total price as a guaranty of the fulfillment of his pledge.

Art. 31. Once the denouncement has been accepted by the Municipal Council, the latter shall direct that the same be made known by means of decrees, which shall not be less than three in number, and which shall be posted in the most public places of the municipality, stating therein the boundaries of the land and the price offered, in order that, during said term, those desirous of making better bids may do so.

ART. 32. After thirty days shall have elapsed without anyone having made a better bid, and the decrees having been added to the proceedings with the respective motive of having been posted and taken down, the procedure shall go on without any further requisite.

ART. 33. If while the said decrees are posted there should appear persons who offer to increase the price of the first bid, and the denouncer should agree to make his bid equal to the highest made, the proceedings shall be continued in favor of the latter bidder.

ART. 34. If the denouncer should not desire to make his bid equal to the one already made, and the highest bidder should deposit in the municipal treasury 10 per cent of the bid made, the proceedings in favor of the latter shall be continued, adding to the said proceedings the receipt of the deposit.

ART. 35. Before reaching a decision concerning the final adjudication in favor of the purchaser, the latter shall show the receipt of having deposited in the National Treasury the sum offered as value of the lands which shall be adjudicated to him.

SALES OF MORE THAN 1,000 HECTARES.

ART. 36. Public lands exceeding 1,000 hectares in area may be sold by the Government, provided the bids for their acquisition are made directly to the Department of Public Works, accompanied by the vouchers required for the adjudication of public lands in accordance with Law 56 of the present year, stating the sum offered for the same.

ART. 37. The application, made in accordance with the foregoing article, shall serve as a basis for making the bids, and shall be made in accordance with the rules established by the fiscal code concerning the sale of Government property.

ADJUDICATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHING OF NEW TOWNS AND MADE TO NEW SETTLERS.

ART. 38. The adjudication of public lands intended for the establishment of new towns and to new settlers shall be made after the National Government has made the grant of the land necessary to the respective municipalities, in conformity with the following articles:

ART. 39. The grant shall be applied for by the respective municipal councils, stating the number of hectares required for the establishment of a new town, or for the new settlers, with proofs as to the quality of the public lands in question.

ART. 40. In view of the application and of the proofs attached thereto the National Government shall decide whether the grants of public lands for the purpose indicated shall be made or not.

ART. 41. After the grant has been made, the respective municipal councils shall proceed to make the distribution and adjudication to the settlers, using for that purpose the provisions of Law 14 of 1870 and those of decree No. 520 of 1878 with regard to the duties of the surveyor and of the agrarian committees.

ART. 42. It is understood that the provisions of the foregoing articles shall not impair the rights which settlers already established on said lands have to solicit said adjudications.

HERON ROOSTS.

ART. 43. Public lands containing heron roosts or sleeping places for herons shall not in future be adjudicated, being held to be leased to private parties who may so desire to lease them.

ART. 44. The bids shall be made to the Intendente or first civil authority in which said lands are situated, stating clearly the boundaries and the price offered for the annual lease.

ART. 45. The application or bid shall serve as a basis of the sale of the lease, which shall be advertised thirty days before, and which shall be carried out by the official to whom the petition shall have been made, and the latter shall adjudicate said lands to the highest bidder.

ART. 46. The sale of the leasehold shall be made in accordance with the provisions relating to auctions in judicial matters.

ART. 47. Copy of the proceedings of the auction sale shall be forwarded to the Department of Public Works for its approval.

REGISTRATION AND ANNULMENT OF TITLES.

ART. 48. The municipal treasurer, to whom the bonds or titles of final adjudication are presented for registration, shall write a note thereon, under his signature, stating therein the number and date of the entry of the book wherein the registration was made in the Department of Public Works, as soon as he receives the data which should be sent him from said Department, together with the proper voucher that the said registration has been made, holding the titles while this is being done.

ART. 49. The municipal treasurers shall forward to the Department of Public Works the statements of the bonds or titles of grants and the titles of adjudication presented to them for registration, in accordance with the provisions of articles 16 and 17 of the aforesaid Law 56, and shall leave a copy of said statement in a book which shall be kept for this purpose.

ART. 50. The provisions of the articles above quoted do not prevent the holders of bonds or titles of adjudication from presenting them directly to the Department of Public Works in order that they may be registered in that Department.

ART. 51. The Department of Public Works shall, for the purpose of registering the titles or bonds of grants of public lands in the order of dates, series, and origin, retain them the time necessary to verify the greater number of one kind, with the details relating thereto, and record them in one single proceedings, issuing a provisional receipt to the parties presenting them.

ART. 52. The inscription in the registration book shall be made in an inverted order to that of the respective date of the issue of the bonds or titles of grants.

ART. 53. If, on making the registration in the Department of Public Works of the bonds or titles of grant or adjudication presented for that purpose, it should be found that they belong to the kind referred to in article 21 of Law 56, before cited, the registration shall not be made until it shall be proved by the interested parties or until official proof is furnished that the contractors or grantees comply with the obligations by virtue of which the title was issued in their favor or the adjudication was made to them.

ART. 54. No title or voucher of adjudication of public lands issued after Law 48 of 1882 became effective, and which has been issued for a period greater than ten years, shall be registered in the Department of Public Works until the interested party proves that the adjudicated land has been cultivated to the extent prescribed by article 12 of Decree No. 832 of 1884.

ART. 55. The title or bonds of concession of public lands which, at the time of registration in the Department of Public Works, should prove to be counterfeit or to have been taken from proceedings already concluded shall be perforated and annulled, the owner thereof reserving to himself the right to proceed against the person who may have sold or indorsed them.

ART. 56. The titles or bonds of concession of public lands which, notwithstanding that they have been registered, are counterfeit or have been stolen shall be declared void by the Department of Public Works and a description of them shall be published in the "*Diario Oficial*" (Official Gazette).

ART. 57. The titles or bonds of grants of public lands which after the term fixed by article 16 of the said law 56 shall have expired have not been registered in the Department of Public Works are declared void, and shall not therefore have any value whatever thereafter.

ART. 58. The bonds or titles of grants of public lands which are the property of private persons deposited for any purpose in the Department of Public Works shall be registered after being duly examined and verified for the purpose of proving their authenticity.

Paragraph. In case it should appear that said bonds or title are counterfeited or stolen the proper officials shall proceed to void and perforate the same, the receipt issued for them being thereby canceled and annulled.

ART. 59. If a deposit has been made to guarantee the fulfillment of the obligations contracted in favor of the nation by virtue of contracts entered into with the Government, and it should appear that the titles or bonds of the grant are counterfeited or stolen, after the annulment of the same, a new guarantee shall be required of the person contracting the obligation.

ART. 60. For the annulment and perforation of the titles which shall be carried out in conformity with the foregoing articles, the proceedings prescribed in article 26 of Law 56 of the current year shall be followed.

ART. 61. Decree No. 832 of 1884, and circular No. 94 of the 15th of October, 1884, are hereby amended, in so far as they conflict with the present decree, as well as all other similarly conflicting provisions.

Given in Fusagasugá, on the 19th of September, 1905.

Let it be published and enforced.

R. REYES.

The Secretary of Public Works.

MODESTO GARCES.

INCREASE IN SUGAR DUTIES.

United States Consul-General ALBAN G. SNYDER, of Bogota, has reported to the Department of Commerce and Labor that the Colombian Government has revoked the order which deducted 50 per cent of the import duties on certain breadstuffs and that the import duty on sugar is fixed at 15 cents per kilogram, dating from December 8. The Consul-General says that the greater part of the sugar imported comes from the United States and Germany, and such a heavy duty is bound to have a serious effect upon the importation of this article. Foreign sugar has gone up 5 cents a pound since the publication of this decree, now selling at 22 cents a pound, and when the new duty becomes effective it will very probably go to 30 cents a pound.

DUTY ON CATTLE EXPORTS.

[Decree No. 1077, September 9, 1905, "*Diario Oficial*" of October 4, 1905.]

The President of the Republic of Colombia decrees:

SOLE ARTICLE. A duty shall be levied on the exports of cattle made through any of the ports of the Republic on the Atlantic coast, as follows:

On exports of female cattle, per head, $6 gold.

On exports of male cattle, per head, $2 gold.

Paragraph. The duty referred to herein shall be collected on and after the present decree has been received in the different ports of shipment.

Let it be communicated and published.

Given at Bogota, September 9, 1905.

R. REYES.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE PAYMENT OF IMPORT DUTIES.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of Colombia publishes the following regulations for the payment of import duties at the custom-houses of the Republic:

"ARTICLE 1. Import duties shall be paid in metal coin or its equivalent in national-bank notes or other money of legal tender with the various custom-houses.

"ART. 2. With the view of facilitating the movement of funds the importer may, on application, be allowed to discharge the duties by drafts up to three days' sight, to the order of the Treasurer-General of the Republic or of the Departmental Administrator of National Finance designated for the purpose by the Minister of the Treasury.

"In order to avail himself of the option hereby granted to him, the person concerned shall, by a public instrument, furnish a bond to the satisfaction of the Administrator of the custom-house where the duties are payable or of the Treasurer-General of the Republic, in accordance with Articles 158 and 159 of the Fiscal Code, and the bondsman shall be jointly and severally liable with him for any prejudice caused by delay in payment of the duties.

"ART. 3. The same persons can not act as bondsmen for different importers except in case the aggregate amount of duty to be guaranteed does not exceed the sum of 20,000 *pesos*.

"ART. 4. The customs administrators will pay special attention that the amount of the drafts furnished by each importer does not exceed the value or sum specified in the bond; but payments effected shall not be chargeable on the amount of the bond.

* * * * * * *

"ART. 5. Within seventy-two hours after receipt of the drafts at the general treasury the treasurer will present same to the drawees for acceptance.

"The treasurer shall be directly responsible for any unrecovered sum or for any prejudice suffered by the treasury through non-presentation of the drafts.

"ART. 6. Debtors who have been served with legal notice to meet drafts issued in satisfaction of import duties shall pay interest at the rate of 2 per cent for every month's delay, without prejudice to any means of execution for recovery which shall be adopted by the treasurer with the least possible delay, either personally, in exercise of his coactive power, or by transmitting the papers proving the claim to the judge having jurisdiction, in the case provided for in the second paragraph of article 166 of the Fiscal Code, or by returning the papers to the custom-house by which they were issued, in the case provided for in the first paragraph of said article.

"ART. 7. The importer who has been served with legal notice to pay customs duties shall not thereafter be allowed to discharge the amount by drafts and will therefore have to settle the duties leviable on the goods before he can immediately withdraw same from the customs warehouses.

Foreign merchandise imported into Colombia is subject to the payment of duties in accordance with the tariff contained in legislative decree No. 15 of the year 1905, published in the "*Diario Oficial*," No. 12,267, of the 28th of January last, said duty to be paid at the custom-houses on the Atlantic Coast, in the custom-houses of the Pacific, at Cucuta, Ipiales, Arauca, and Orocue, in conformity with Law 63 of 1903.

Besides, at Buenaventura there is a reduction of 25 per cent on each liquidation; at Tumaco, 50 per cent, and in Arauca and Orocue, 40 per cent.

The duties are payable in gold, and may also be paid in coin or its equivalent in paper money at 10,000 per 100. At the ports of Tumaco, Ipiales, Cúcuta, and Arauca, where silver coin of a fineness of 0.835 is in circulation, said coin being accepted at 150 per cent, that is to say, at the rate of $2.50 for each dollar in gold. The foregoing applies to export duties, pilotage, tonnage, ballast, wharfage, light-house, storage, and consumption charges. The duty called "sisa" (excise) does not exist in Colombia.

A custom-house duty ad valorem is collected on precious stones set in jewels at the rate of 10 per cent.

The rate of exchange of 10,000 per cent on paper money is a fixed one, and up to the present time no provision has been made tending to the payment of a surcharge for the purpose of compensating the depreciation of paper money.

The import duty is liquidated and collected at the custom-houses, except in the case of postal packages, the duties on which are paid and collected at the proper post-office.

Decree No. 261 of the 15th of March last, published in the "*Diario Official*" No. 12314, of the 30th of last March, governs the manner and time of payment.

QUARRYING AND MINING INDUSTRIES.

United States Consul-General SNYDER, of Bogotá, in reply to inquiries concerning the mining, quarrying, and kindred industries of Colombia, furnishes the following details:

"In Colombia, mines of nearly every description exist, but in no case, up to date, have minerals been found on a large scale. The three principal departments productive of precious metals are Tolima, 600 miles from the Atlantic coast; Antioquia, 450 miles from the same coast, and the Cauca, which stretches from the Pacific coast landward.

"TOLIMA.

"The gold veins, with very few exceptions, are superficially rich, gold pinching out on penetrating some 10 to 20 fathoms. Alluvial gold washings are more abundant and give better results, being a less speculative enterprise.

"*Free gold* quartz veins are the most worked in Tolima, as no reduction works have been set up to treat compound minerals, although many lodes exist and remain untouched.

"*Silver* mines are abundant in this department, and several mines export their concentrated minerals to Swansea, England.

"*Asphaltum* is found in clear block veins in the south of the department, 900 miles from Atlantic, and is shipped to Boston as a basis for varnishes.

"*Marble.*—Several mines exist in this department, 600 miles from the coast and from 10 to 30 miles from the Magdalena River, all unworked.

"*Coal.*—Very few mines have been found, and none are worked.

"ANTIOQUIA.

"This is essentially the gold field of Colombia. Considerable weight of gold is exported annually, the greater part being obtained from alluvial gravel by pan washing by the natives, but on the other hand valuable gold mines are being worked at deep levels to advantage. The district of Remedios is rich in good lodes and refractory ore, and compound minerals are treated by one or another process.

"CAUCA.

"This department is the most important of all and the least explored. It is rich in many minerals, and the few mines at work are a success.

"CUNDINAMARCA.

"This department has coal mines, some being worked successfully for home consumption.

"*Iron* is found (700 miles from Atlantic), and one mine produces, or could produce, enough for the entire requirements of the country.

"*Copper* is found in many localities, but no large deposits are known to exist.

"BOYACA.

"This department produces copper for local requirements, and one mine is reported to be immensely rich and abundant in mineral.

"*Emeralds* are found in great numbers and of superb quality at Muzo mines in this department and 75 miles northwest of Bogota. Work is carried on at Muzo on the quarry system, the rock being of a calcareous nature and not hard.

"*Sandstone.*—The eastern range of the Andes is in great part formed of sandstone. Bogota, the capital, with a population of 75,000, not 100,000, as generally stated, stands at the foot of this range, and immediately behind the city and also to the north and south splendid sandstone quarries exist, all the modern buildings being built of it. Immense blocks are blasted or barred out from the mountain face, and hundreds of native dressers chisel out the columns or squares required. It is considered equal to the French sandstone, and many different shades exist."

DECREE CONCERNING MINES.

[No. 1112, issued September 19, 1905.]

Whereas the circumstances under which the decision was made which temporarily suspended the proceedings in matters concerning mines and the adjudication of public lands in the Choco region, including the territory which extends to the Gulf of Uraba and to the promontory of Arboletes on the boundary line of the Department of Bolivar, have varied; and

Whereas the Government is authorized by Law 6 of the current year to fix the tax on the gold and silver mines existing in the Territory of the Republic; and

Whereas it is not advisable that the Republic grant concessions in perpetuity of rights for the exploitation of mines that may be denounced or for which title may hereafter be issued,

The President of the Republic of Colombia, in the exercise of the powers vested in him, decrees:

ARTICLE 1. The decision of the Department of the Treasury whereby the temporary suspension of the proceedings in the matters of adjudication of mines and of public lands in the Choco region in favor of natives is hereby repealed.

ART. 2. The payment of the tax on gold and silver mines is fixed in the following manner:

(*a*) For the denouncement of each gold or silver mine the denouncer shall pay a tax of $1 gold.

(*b*) For the title of concession of each gold, platinum, and silver mining claim, the owner thereof shall pay the sum of $25 gold.

(*c*) Every adjudicated mine shall pay an annual tax of $10 gold for each mining claim.

ART. 3. In future no rights in perpetuity shall be granted for the exploitation of mines in the territory of the Republic.

ART. 4. It devolves on the National Government in each case to fix the time during which the applicant shall have the right to exploit the mine, and for that purpose the title of the mine denounced shall be issued by the Department of Public Works as soon as all the proceedings have been completed.

ART. 5. Mines shall not be denounced on lands belonging to educational or charitable institutions except with the consent of their respective owners.

ART. 6. No concessions of mines shall be made in the beds of rivers except by special contracts made with the national executive power.

ART. 7. Gold, in dust or in bars, if exported, shall pay a duty of $1 gold for each 50 grams from the 1st of November of the present year.

Given at Coburgo (Fusagasuga), on September 19, 1905.

Let it be published and enforced.

R. REYES.
MODESTO GARCES,
Secretary of Public Works.

DECREE GOVERNING THE DUTIES ON FOREIGN CIGARS, CIGARETTES, MATCHES, AND LIQUORS, AND FIXING THE PRICES ON HIDES SOLD IN THE COUNTRY.

[No. 1046 of September 14, 1905.]

Whereas it is advisable to systematize and simplify the collection and payment of Government duties and taxes; and

Whereas under the contract bearing date of March 6, 1905, the administration of the taxes on liquors, hides, cigars, cigarettes, and matches was entrusted to the Central Bank, and the latter was authorized, in order to carry out said administration, to levy and collect taxes, with the consent of the Treasury Department, on the imports and sale of monopolized articles; and

Whereas in the exercise of the aforesaid authority the Department of the Treasury and the Central Bank have agreed and have fixed a sole tariff for the introduction and consumption of said articles; and

Whereas article 6 of decree 997 of the current year provides for the sale to merchants of the hides that they may need, at current prices and in the proportion they were sold before the establishment of the monopoly; and

Whereas the prices of hides considered as current prices before the monopoly are different in the several Departments of the Republic, and it is desirable to fix the prices in order to avoid disputes between the consumers and sellers,

The President of the Republic of Colombia decrees:

ARTICLE 1. On and after this date there shall be collected on cigars, cigarettes, and matches the following taxes:

	Gold.
For each kilogram of foreign cigars	$3.00
For each kilogram of foreign tobacco in any other form, including cut tobacco	1.00
For each kilogram of foreign cigarettes	2.50
For each kilogram of foreign wax matches	1.20
For each kilogram of foreign wooden matches	.60

ART. 2. The cigarette factories now established or which may hereafter be established in the country, shall pay on each kilogram of cigarettes that they manufacture, whether of domestic or foreign cut tobacco, a consumption duty of $0.50.

ART. 3. The wax matches manufactured in the country shall pay, per kilogram, a consumption duty of $0.60. The domestic wooden matches shall pay, per kilogram, $0,30.

ART. 4. Brandy, champagne, chartreuse, and other foreign pousse-cafés shall pay from the 1st of January, 1906, the following duties: January, $1.80 per kilogram; February, $1.60 per kilogram; March, $1.40 per kilogram; April, $1.20 per kilogram, and on and after the 1st of May, $1 per kilogram.

ART. 5. This tariff shall not be changed while the contract the Central Bank has made with the Government for the administration of the revenue is in force, which term expires on the 9th of March, 1910, but the Central Bank may, with the consent of the Department of the Treasury, prepare the rules and regulations necessary for the collection of the duty imposed on cigarettes, matches, and foreign liquors, and in order to avoid smuggling and other frauds.

ART. 6. No individual or company wishing to introduce any of the articles taxed by the present decree shall do so without previously obtaining from the General Collector of Revenue, or from the agents designated by the latter in the different Departments, a certificate stating the kind and amount of the articles sought to be introduced. After this certificate has been issued the interested parties shall present the same at the respective division of the Department of the Treasury, where it shall be recorded in a special book and shall be taken into consideration in order to verify the same with the order, when the latter arrives, and in order to be satisfied that they agree with each other. The payment of the tax shall be effected in accordance with the respective vouchers, and the official who makes the comparison shall draw at once for the amount of the duties in favor of the agent who issued the certificate, and on the interested party, under the conditions that, in order to be sure of the actual payment, he shall designate that the payment shall be made at the Central Bank. The certificate shall be forwarded, together with a copy of the liquidation, to the General Administrator of Revenue and to the departmental administrator residing in the capital of the Department from which the order was sent.

ART. 7. The sole tax fixed on matches, cigarettes, cigars, and foreign liquors shall not apply in places where the revenue has been assigned.

ART. 8. The prices for hides for industrial purposes shall be as follows:

In the capital district, Cundinamarca, and Quesada, $13 per quintal; in Antioquia, Caldas, Tolima, and Huila, $13; in Bolívar, Atlántico, and Magdalena, $14, and in Nariño, $11 per quintal.

When the present contract with the lessees of the revenue from hides in Santander and Galan expires, as well as the contract now in force relating to the slaughter-house duty at Boyaca and Tundama, the price in those Departments shall be $13 per quintal.

Paragraph. The above prices are for hides of good quality, weighing 15 pounds or more. For those of inferior quality or weighing less than 15 pounds the price shall be $8 per quintal; and the same shall apply in all the Departments mentioned in the present article.

Let it be communicated and published.

Given at Bogota on September 4, 1905.

R. Reyes.
Bonifacio Vélez,
Secretary of the Interior.
Clímaco Calderon,
Secretary of Foreign Relations and of the Treasury.
Clímaco Losada,
Secretary of War.
Carlos Cuervo Márquez,
Secretary of Public Instruction.
Modesto Garcés,
Secretary of Public Works.

COSTA RICA.

ISLAND PROPERTIES DECLARED INALIENABLE.

A law of Costa Rica, becoming operative on November 23, 1905, declares the lands on all islands on the coast or within the gulfs and bays of Costa Rica to be inalienable, and prohibits the denouncement of veins, beds, and other natural deposits of minerals located on these islands. The executive power may, whenever deemed advantageous to national interests, grant specials concessions for cultivation, exploitation of forests, veins, beds, and other mineral deposits situated in the islands.

IMPORT DUTY ON CHINAWARE AND PORCELAIN.

[From "*La Gaceta*," of San Jose, of December 17, 1905.]

Ascencion Esquivel, Constitutional President of the Republic of Costa Rica, in order to avoid the questions which frequently arise in the custom-houses regarding the appraisement of chinaware and porcelain, and exercising the power conferred on him by article 1 of decree No. 46 of July 16, 1888, decrees:

ARTICLE 1. Hereafter china and porcelain articles imported forming part of any china sets, such as cups, plates, platters, pitchers, soup-tureens, washstand sets and other pieces for table service, lighting, and other household uses shall be classified for the purpose of appraisement as follows:

(1) Smooth and unornamented pieces of chinaware or ironstone china.

(2) Worked or ornamented pieces of chinaware or ironstone china.

(3) Plain and unornamented porcelain pieces.

(4) Wrought or ornamented porcelain pieces.

ART. 2. Pieces made of earthenware or ironstone china for any of the aforesaid uses, provided they are entirely plain and unornamented, without relief, open work, or decorations of any kind. The pieces of this schedule shall pay per kilogram an import duty of 0.10 *colones*.

ART. 3. The same pieces of earthenware or ironstone china described in article 1 belong to schedule 2 when wrought in relief, or have ornaments or decorations of any kind. The pieces comprised in this schedule shall pay a duty of 0.15 *colones* per kilogram.

ART. 4. The aforesaid porcelain pieces of china sets for table service, for lighting and other domestic uses, without ornaments, relief, openwork, or any decoration whatever—that is to say, entirely plain pieces—shall be included in schedule 3. The merchandise included in this schedule shall pay 0.20 *colones* per kilogram.

ART. 5. The aforesaid pieces of porcelain having adornments or decorations of any kind, quantity, or quality whatsoever belong to schedule 4. The merchandise of this schedule shall pay at the rate of 0.25 *colones* per kilogram.

ART. 6. Pieces belonging to schedules 1 and 2 are different from those belonging to schedules 3 and 4 in the fact that the latter, in addition to being of a lighter color and brilliant, they are transparent, a quality lacking in the former.

ART. 7. Pieces intended for the same uses made of white paste or copper-colored granite, those called Japan chinaware and black chinaware of any kind shall pay the duties of the earthenware and ironstone china comprised in schedules 1 and 2, according as they are or are not wrought, painted, openworked or enameled or decorated in some way.

ART. 8. The appraisements herein specified are not subject to the 50 per cent fixed by the decree of April 27, 1901.

ART. 9. The present decree shall become effective on and after February 1, 1906.

Issued at San Jose on December 16, 1905.

ASCENCION ESQUIVEL.

CUBA.

TAX ON SUGAR PLANTATIONS.

The rate of taxation upon Cuban sugar plantations is 3 per cent, calculated upon the number of *caballerías* (33⅓ acres) of cane under cultivation. The production is calculated, more or less, in *arrobas* (25.4375 pounds) of cane, and estimating that 100 *arrobas* of cane produce 5 *arrobas* of sugar, the value of the production is taken at the current prices of sugar, i. e., average market price.

This is effected upon the sworn declaration of the owner, verified by the municipal board. If found to be correct the board accepts it, and if not, rectifies it. If the owner does not agree with the rectification he has the right of appeal to the junta provincial. The rate of taxation is the same all over the island. Plantations pay only upon the caballerias of cane that the owner cultivates. The "*colonias*" (a plantation without a sugar mill) pay only at the rate of 6 per cent in the manner before described. Plantations pay nothing for the industry of sugar making, nor under any other heading, further than the tax of 8 per cent upon the production of cane. The municipality collects the tax, the State collects none.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

TRADE WITH GERMANY IN 1904.

A report of the Consul of the Dominican Republic in Berlin, under date of October 16, 1905, states that Germany imported Dominican products in 1904 to the value of 8,592,000 *marks*, and exported German manufactures to the value of 972,000 *marks*. The values of the Dominican products referred to forwarded to Germany are shown in the following table:

	Marks.
Cocao	4,608,000
Tobacco	2,457,000
Coffee	416,000
Wax	397,000
Hides	340,000
Dividivi	141,000
Miscellaneous	233,000
Total	8,592,000

Due to the excellent quality of Dominican cacao, this product continues to be highly esteemed in Germany, and its consumption has recently increased considerably, the increase in the value of the imports of this article in 1904, as compared with 1903, being 1,367,000 *marks*.

The German articles exported to the Republic in 1904 are as follows:

	Marks.
Rice	345,000
Beer	102,000
Cutlery	55,000
Sewing machines	39,000
Earthenware	39,000
Cotton hosiery	31,000
Miscellaneous articles of a value of 30,000 marks each	361,000
Total	972,000

The following table compares the commerce of 1904 with that of 1903:

	1903.	1904.	Excess in 1904.	Approximate percentage of excess.
	Marks.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	
Dominican products imported into Germany	7,043,000	8,592,000	1,549,000	22.0
German manufactures imported into the Dominican Republic	875,000	972,000	97,000	11.1

The Dominican products shipped to Germany in 1904, and which show an increase as compared with the same products in 1903, are the following:

	1904.	Increase in 1904.
	Marks.	*Marks.*
Cacao	4,608,000	1,367,000
Tobacco	2,457,000	104,000
Coffee	416,000	81,000
Cotton	75,000	75,000
Cocoanuts	54,000	54,000
Wax	397,000	29,000

The imports into Germany of divi-divi from the Dominican Republic showed a decrease in 1904, as compared with 1903, of 151,000 *marks.*

Three of the German products exported to the Dominican Republic increased in 1904, as compared with 1903, as follows:

	1904.	Increase in 1904.
	Marks.	*Marks.*
Rice	345,000	44,000
Cutlery	55,000	24,000
Sewing machines	39,000	24,000

There was a decrease in the exports from Germany to the Dominican Republic in the items of cars for sugar cane, and matches, of 40,000 and 30,000 marks, respectively. Two Dominican products—cotton and cocoanuts—were imported into Germany for the first time in considerable quantities.

ECUADOR.

A MARKET FOR AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

United States Consul DIETRICH, of Guayaquil, replying to inquiries from the managers of the proposed floating exposition regarding the character of the markets in Ecuador, writes as follows:

"So far, the main articles of value that are imported from the States that are ready salable products are flour, lard, kerosene, and lumber, which of late years have only been imported from the United States. The bulk of the shoes handled here also come from the United States, as well as the majority of nutritious articles and a considerable amount of drugs, paints, oils, candles, thread, cordage, hardware and machinery, wines and liquors. Some American hats are also handled here, but the bulk of them are brought from Europe. As to the class and kind of goods that would be particularly susceptible of display here, I might say all kinds of merchandise, if the quality and price is attractive and interesting to the buyers. That means, of course, that the quality should be equal or superior to the same class of merchandise offered by the European markets. The price must be equally as interesting in order to receive the consideration desired.

"Therefore it is quite natural for the merchants of Ecuador to be interested in all kinds of American merchandise, especially as there are no factories of importance here of any kind. The close competition offered between American and European markets will, to a certain extent, cause the merchants of this country to be more alert and make a more exhaustive investigation of prices and terms offered them. In preparing yourselves to meet competition in this country you will also bear in mind the fact that nearly all the merchants here have from the very beginning of their business career acquired the habit and custom of buying principally from European manufacturers on account of the wide latitude given in paying for their merchandise, and for which reason they are still in close touch with the said manufacturers.

"The merchants here claim that European manufacturers always extend to them a credit from six to twelve months' time without interest, which terms they claim they can never get from manufacturers and jobbers in the States. Therefore as long as European manufacturers extend more liberal terms for the payment of merchandise than the manufacturers and jobbers of the States are willing to extend it will certainly be very hard to get these merchants to buy other articles of merchandise in the States than such articles of merchandise that can not be duplicated or bought for less money in Europe."

GUATEMALA.

DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATION FACILITIES.

A communication has been received at the commercial intelligence branch of the "British Board of Trade Journal" from the acting British commercial agent at Guatemala, reporting on the present condition of the Guatemala Railway, from which it appears that the roadbed has been completed to Sanarate, a distance of 160 miles from Puerto Barrios, and there yet remains a distance of 35 miles to be built.

Attention is called to the fact that the city of Guatemala is already connected by railroad with the Pacific ports of San Jose and Champerico. By far the greater part of the maritime trade of the country passes through these ports, and there are regular steamer services to San Francisco, to Europe and the Eastern States via Panama, and through the Straits of Magellan, in German bottoms, to Europe. It is hoped that on the completion of the new railway a large proportion of this trade will be diverted from these long and expensive routes and will be shipped from Puerto Barrios direct to European and American ports.

HONDURAS.

ADHERENCE TO THE SANITARY CONVENTION.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed by the State Department of the United States, under date of January 6, 1905, of the adherence by Honduras to the Sanitary Convention signed at Washington on October 14, 1905.

MEXICO.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN AUGUST, 1905.

According to figures issued by the Statistical Division of the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico, the foreign commerce of the Republic for August, 1905, and for the first two months of the current fiscal year 1905–6, was represented by the following valuations, the figures for the corresponding periods of the preceding year being also given for purposes of comparison:

The total value of importations during the two months under review was $25,084,624.14 in gold currency, as declared in the custom-houses, an increase of $333,732.64, as compared with the preceding year.

The exports for the two months were valued at $41,232,920.62, showing an increase of $8,379,223.83, as compared with the same period of 1904–5.

The detailed imports during the two months were as follows:

IMPORTS.

[Gold valuation.]

	August—		First two months—	
	1905.	1904.	1905–6.	1904–5.
Animal substances	$1,496,061.40	$1,078,417.14	$2,652,234.54	$2,085,525.23
Vegetable substances	2,054,348.77	1,688,634.65	3,766,346.86	3,241,298.14
Mineral substances	3,100,253.85	3,555,641.56	6,912,198.85	7,156,115.42
Dry goods	1,645,788.47	2,125,091.69	3,289,084.93	3,626,877.51
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances	622,183.97	567,153.03	1,177,804.04	1,055,824.37
Beverages	612,159.17	578,334.81	1,187,889.03	1,025,973.28
Paper and its applications	449,731.41	478,732.86	827,668.23	896,426.50
Machinery and apparatus	1,657,640.87	1,714,099.59	3,171,907.78	3,349,509.88
Vehicles	230,159.46	184,152.36	502,547.84	462,827.00
Arms and explosives	249,894.64	517,491.90	811,384.99	1,020,069.82
Miscellaneous	427 714.08	469,320.65	785,557.05	840,444.35
Total	12,545,935.59	12,957,069.74	25,084,624.14	24,760,891.50

EXPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

Precious metals	$10,560,665.29	$10,768,166.46	$21,308,075.47	$16,078,564.39
Other articles	9,605,934.65	8,655,188.90	19,924,845.15	16,775,132.40
Total	20,165,699.94	19,423,355.36	41,232,920.62	32,853,696.79

The details of the export trade for the periods under comparison show the following classification and figures:

	August—		First two months—	
	1905.	1904.	1905–6.	1904–5.
Mexican gold coin		$32,305.50		$74,744.47
Foreign gold coin	$1,400.88		$3,400.83	1,348.32
Gold in bars	2,365,998.53	2,553,426.78	5,332,954.95	4,238,983.67
Gold in other forms	199,305.73	131,449.12	406,490.59	248,860.10
Total gold	2,566,705.14	2,717,181.40	5,742,846.37	4,563,936.56
Mexican silver coin	1,004,787.00	135,970.00	1,009,565.00	189,175.00
Foreign silver coin	7,622.12		24,334.17	2,285.75
Silver in bars	5,954,579.96	7,071,463.08	12,876,289.00	9,621,559.82
Silver in other forms	1,026,971.07	843,551.98	1,655,040.93	1,701,607.26
Total silver	7,993,960.15	8,050,985.06	15,565,229.10	11,514,627.83
Antimony	58,020.96	123,278.00	211,172.96	123,278.00
Copper	2,436,657.65	1,997,881.78	4,750,517.65	4,337,510.44
Marble, rough	4,300.00	21,200.00	35,498.00	20,604.00
Plumbago			1,000.00	4,860.00
Lead	508,582.80	985,649.00	1,250,488.80	1,286,822.00
Zinc	20,620.49		33,124.99	
Other mineral products	16,026.41	518.50	98,564.11	2,836.24
Coffee	763,365.00	166,276.50	1,420,766.50	476,066.94
Barks and roots, raw	9,141.00	545.00	20,147.00	2,375.00
Rubber	86,477.80	56,007.74	161,551.80	88,544.74
Chicle	60,788.60	13,058.00	100,188.45	17,593.00
Beans	71,714.00	27,308.00	115,110.00	83,328.00
Fruits, fresh	11,084.30	6,348.50	16,938.30	14,539.00
Chick-peas	475,001.00	278,318.00	933,646.00	601,003.00
Guayule	1,428.00		5,932.00	
Other beans	26,354.00	18.00	79,044.00	18.00
Heniquen in fiber	2,061,118.00	2,409,178.00	4,989,269.00	4,939,880.00
Ixtle in fiber	419,158.00	249,059.00	612,578.88	450,972.25
Woods	89,895.00	181,341.20	188,976.30	320,934.74
Corn	1,253.00	1,003.36	9,970.00	1,553.36
Mulberry wood	2,400.00	500.00	7,415.00	8,719.00
Dyewoods	44,796.00	124,637.18	88,275.73	274,190.68

	August—		First two months—	
	1905.	1904.	1905–6.	1904–5.
Grass	$195,915.00	$229,007.00	$405,717.00	$375,282.00
Tobacco, leaf	119,164.00	289,867.00	229,136.00	576,896.00
Vanilla	801,110.00	263,712.00	1,477,225.00	481,322.00
Other vegetable products	29,071.28	50,003.00	76,135.93	93,895.80
Cattle	383,767.50	325,287.00	793,359.00	680,671.00
Raw hides	587,082.00	418,613.79	1,121,222.68	771,436.39
Other animal products	34,669.38	34,730.00	66,293.04	111,599.50
Sugar	80,639.00	135,005.00	256,555.00	208,721.00
Flour, and cotton-seed paste	20,000.00	20,000.00	52,600.00	28,700.00
Hides, manufactured	21,947.00	14,145.60	35,648.00	39,225.60
Straw hats	45,360.00	11,617.00	76,809.00	20,559.00
Tobacco, manufactured	30,416.00	59,104.00	61,364.75	104,466.00
Other manufactured products	23,029.58	64,706.00	50,041.38	90,635.92
Miscellaneous	34,681.90	97,265.80	92,562.90	127,093.80

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of origin:

Country.	August—		First two months—	
	1905.	1904.	1905–6.	1904–5.
Europe	$4,926,877.88	$6,065,695.30	$11,018,642.38	$11,076,351.23
Asia	130,086.08	146,078.17	226,265.84	244,641.79
Africa	6,541.00	33,059.30	8,914.00	57,812.33
North America	7,421,680.52	6,623,641.48	13,708,080.05	13,209,524.17
Central America	509.21	6,639.17	2,720.59	10,996.82
South America	24,181.26	39,902.68	63,425.93	96,933.47
West Indies	28,459.64	8,836.63	46,494.35	18,574.54
Oceania	7,600.00	33,217.01	10,081.00	46,057.65
Total	12,545,935.59	12,957,069.74	25,084,624.14	24,760,891.50

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican exports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of destination:

Country.	August—		First two months—	
	1905.	1904.	1905–6.	1904–5.
Europe	$5,624,132.33	$7,489,599.21	$11,199,564.97	$10,012,923.49
North America	13,955,378.57	11,575,469.35	28,808,166.86	21,944,151.34
Central America	139,968.04	44,433.80	256,171.79	71,221.96
South America	10,274.00	12,073.00	21,218.00	13,901.00
West Indies	435,947.00	851,780.00	947,804.00	811,499.00
Total	20,165,699.94	19,423,355.36	41,232,920.62	32,853,696.79

RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR JANUARY, 1906.

The Secretary of Treasury of the Republic of Mexico recently issued the usual monthly circular, announcing that in accordance with the provisions of the law of March 25, 1905, the value in Mexican currency of 1 kilogram of pure silver is $42.22, which shall serve as basis for calculating the stamp tax during the month of January, 1906.

The circular states that the average price of the standard ounce of silver in London from November 20 to December 19 was 29.9591 pence, and the average rate of exchange on London during the same period was 24.661 pence.

EXPORTS, FIRST QUARTER OF 1905-6.

The upward movement of Mexican exports was very marked during the first quarter of the current fiscal year, and was particularly accentuated in July, during which month the exports were 7,500,000 *pesos* more than in the same month of the preceding year, representing a gain of 57 per cent. This result is chiefly traceable to the law granting franchises to mining, which, by offering a substantial reduction in the taxes on gold and silver for the beginning of the current fiscal year, led to the suspension, during the closing months of the previous year, of a large volume of exportations, not alone of the precious metals, but also of other metals with which they are frequently associated. These exportations in detail were as follows:

[Silver valuation.]

	1904.	1905.	Difference.
PRECIOUS METALS.			
July	$5,310,397.93	$10,747,410.18	+$5,437,012.25
August	10,768,166.46	10,560,665.29	− 207,501.17
September	8,497,589.43	9,491,818.63	+ 994,229.20
Total	24,576,153.82	30,799,894.10	+ 6,223,740.28
OTHER ARTICLES.			
July	8,119,943.50	10,319,810.50	+ 2,199,867.00
August	8,655,188.90	9,605,034.65	+ 949,845.75
September	7,829,317.92	8,998,348.42	+ 1,169,030.50
Total	24,604,450.32	28,923,193.57	+ 4,318,743.25
RECAPITULATION.			
July	13,430,341.43	21,067,220.68	+ 7,636,879.25
August	19,423,355.36	20,165,699.94	+ 742,344.58
September	16,326,907.35	18,490,167.05	+ 2,163,259.70
Grand Total	49,180,604.14	59,723,087.67	+10,542,483.53

CONDITIONS GOVERNING WHEAT IMPORTATION.

On December 26, 1905, President DIAZ issued the following decree:

"PORFIRIO DIAZ, constitutional President of the United Mexican States, to the inhabitants thereof, know ye:

"That in view of the fact that the upward tendency of the price of wheat has not ceased, and making use of the power granted to the Executive by Section X of Article II of the general customs-house ordinances, I have seen fit to issue the following decree:

"FIRST AND ONLY ARTICLE: The effects of the decree of August 26, 1905, whereby foreign wheat imported into the Republic is subject to a duty of 1.50 *pesos* for every 100 kilograms of gross weight, are extended until June 30, 1906, inclusive.

"Therefore I order that this be printed, published, circulated, and duly enforced."

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1906-7.

On December 14, 1905, Lic. José Yves Limantour, Minister of Finance of Mexico, sent to the Federal Congress the budget statement for the coming fiscal year of 1906–7, being the estimates of revenue and expenditure for that year, beginning July 1, 1906, and ending June 30, 1907. The figures of the two estimates are as follows:

Estimate of normal revenue	$90,073,500.00
Appropriations of which the approval is asked	89,897,397.64
Estimated excess of revenue over expenditures	176,102.36

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS DURING 1904-5.

A review of the economic conditions, covering the period of the fiscal year 1904–5, was presented to the Federal Congress of Mexico by the Minister of Finance of that Republic on December 14, 1905. A marked advance is noticed in the foreign trade of the Republic, the value of foreign merchandise brought to the country in 1904–5, expressed in gold—that is to say, in *pesos* of the former issue of that metal, as compared with the imports in 1903–4, being as follows:

IMPORTS.

[Value in gold *pesos* of the old issue.]

Year.	Free goods.	Dutiable goods.	Total.
1903–4	$15.420,693.66	$62,940,077.40	$78,360,771.06
1904–5	16,023,481.56	70,098,812.10	86,122,293.66
Increase	602,787.90	7,158,734.70	7,861,522.60

Attention is at once arrested by the substantial growth in the import trade, the increase being three times as great as the increase of the year 1903–4 over the year preceding. Free goods were imported more or less on the same scale, for the increase represents less than 4 per cent of the value of said goods. This result is to be attributed in no small degree to the inconsiderable activity, in the year under review, in railway construction, as well as to the fact that certain products and materials which were previously obtained almost exclusively from abroad, such as coal and iron manufactures, are beginning to be produced in the country on an important scale. The increase in the importation of dutiable goods was more than 11 per cent, and probably the monetary reform influenced that increase by causing a sudden decline in the rate of foreign exchange in the months of November and December of last year, a decline which undoubtedly encouraged many merchants and private persons to place orders for goods abroad.

Owing to the continual variation in the purchasing power of the currency there is no other means of comparing the values of articles coming from gold standard nations than to express them in gold coin. The comparative result of importations valued in silver coin according to the average value of the silver *peso* on the New York market was as follows:

IMPORTS.

[Value in silver.]

Year.	Free goods.	Dutiable goods.	Total.
1903–4	$85,060,573.86	$142,800,778.48	$177,861,352.34
1904–5	82,860,319.43	145,344,643.02	178,204,962.45
Difference	−2,200,254.43	+2,543,864.54	+343,610.11

The difference in favor of 1904–5, which in the gold-value table is $7,761,522.60 gold, dwindles in the silver-value table to the insignificant sum of $343,610.11 of the current coin.

This result is due exclusively to the fact that during the year 1904–5 the rate of foreign exchange was on the whole lower than in the year which preceded it, and this improvement in exchange resulted in the purchase of a much larger quantity of foreign merchandise without any very material increase in the remittances abroad. In other words, it may be said that merely by an increased disbursement of $343,610.11 silver there was obtained last year $7,761,522.60 gold worth of foreign merchandise more than in 1903–4.

The value of the exports declared by the interested parties at the moment of exportation, and therefore expressed in Mexican silver coin, for the year under review was slightly less than in the preceding year. The figures of the last five years (the value of the gold exported reduced to silver *pesos*) are given as follows:

EXPORTS.

[Including premium on gold exported.]

1900–1901	$158,009,487.43
1901–2	171,776,449.81
1902–3	207,377,793.17
1903–4	210,312,374.46
1904–5	208,520,451:43

Between 1902–3 and 1903–4 exports increased by $8,490,000, American money, and between 1903–4 and 1904–5 by $10,270,000, American money, and if the conditions of foreign markets where the articles of this Republic are marketed and the rate of foreign exchange had continued to prevail up to the present time as they averaged in 1902–3 the same quantity of goods which were shipped abroad in 1904–5, instead of representing $208,520,000, would have figured out at $254,000,000.

Considerable importance attaches to the increase in the gold production, which last year alone showed a gain of $3,000,000 gold, equivalent in the national currency to $6,000,000. The recent heavy investments of capital in gold mines augur a still more considerable development of this important source of wealth, and the substantial diminution of fiscal burdens will curtail the frauds that have been perpetrated on a large scale in the exportation of the yellow metal without payment of duties. For these reasons much is still to be expected from the gold production.

In regard to silver, the falling off of $14,000,000 shown by the foregoing table is more readily understood when the returns are analyzed, as they are in the following table:

	1903-4.	1904-5.	Difference.
Mexican silver coin	$18,671,595.00	$1,899,891.92	−$16,771,703.08
Foreign silver coin	86,998.60	77,971.00	− 9,027.60
Silver bullion	45,788,106.94	53,014,016.12	+ 7,225,809.18
Silver ore, cyanides, sulphides, etc	14,563,989.18	10,531,766.66	− 4,032,222.52
Total	79,110,689.72	65,523,645.70	− 13,587,044.02

The foregoing figures show clearly that in 1904-5 the exportation of silver coin almost dwindled to nothing; for, as against 18,000,000 pesos exported in 1903-4, less than 2,000,000 pesos was sent abroad last fiscal year. Per contra, a larger quantity of silver bullion was exported, and it is probable that a considerable portion of this increase is due to the reduction in the country of ore which was formerly exported as such.

The exports in which there have been the most remarkable gains during the last five years were sugar, which only began to be exported in 1902, and of which 38,000 tons were shipped in 1904-5, and copper, of which the exports rose from 33,000 tons in 1900-1901 to more than 137,000 tons in 1904-5. It is also seen that lead, cotton-seed cakes, ixtle, unmanufactured tobacco, palmetto hats, tanned and untanned hides show an almost continuous gain during the period in question, whereas heniquen, coffee, chick-peas, and chicle, though in general their exportation continued to grow, showed occasional setbacks in their record of progress.

The following table shows the comparison of imports and exports in values for the fiscal year 1904-5:

[Silver valuation.]

Exports	$208,520,451.43
Imports	178,204,962.45
Excess of exports	30,315,488.98

MODIFICATIONS OF THE TARIFF.

[From "*Diario Oficial*" of December 16, 1905.]

The President of the Republic has issued the following decree:

"**Porfirio Diaz**, Constitutional President of the United States of Mexico, to the inhabitants thereof, know ye:

"That the Congress of the Union has seen fit to decree as follows:

"The Congress of the United States of Mexico decrees:

"The import maritime and frontier customs tariff now in force is hereby modified as follows:

"Schedules 95 and 328 are modified as follows:

"I. Schedule 95. Coffee in the bean, with or without parchment, per net kilogram, 0.10 *peso*.

"Schedule 328. Cotton thread in spools or skeins, per net kilogram, 1.40 *pesos*.

"II. The following schedules are likewise added:

"Schedule 96A. Barley prepared for the manufacture of beer (malt), gross kilogram, 0.05 *peso*.

"Schedule 328A. Cotton thread in spools, for each 1,000 meters, 0.07 *peso*.

"Transitory. This law shall become effective on and after the 15th of February, 1906, and therefore the rates fixed therein shall be applied to the merchandise arriving at the maritime and frontier ports of the Republic after 12 o'clock of the night of February 14."

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION, 1894–1905.

The "Mexican Investor" for December 16, 1905, publishes the following figures covering the gold and silver production of Mexico during the years from 1894 to 1905, the latter being only for the first ten months of the year:

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Years.	Gold.	Silver.
1894–95	$2,237,484	$12,677,223	1900–1901	$5,460,700	$40,391,541
1895–96	3,117,761	30,448,065	1901–2	5,626,981	31,238,985
1896–97	3,520,057	35,422,110	1902–3	7,417,806	35,283,763
1897–98	3,404,722	38,302,907	1903–4	7,682,105	40,921,814
1898–99	3,421,695	37,989,491	1904–5 (10 months)	9,913,939	40,708,810
1899–1900	3,955,418	41,095,176			

It will be seen that in eleven years the exportation of gold has more than quadrupled, while that of silver has increased more than threefold.

The total production of Mexican silver in the year 1877–78 was $25,500,000. In 1902–3 it was $92,800,000. During the twenty-six years between and including these fiscal years the value of gold and silver produced was not less than $1,249,963,748.

MAIL SERVICE DURING OCTOBER, 1905.

The operations of the Mexican mail service during the month of October, the fourth month of the fiscal year 1905–6, have been published by the Postmaster-General in detail, as follows, the figures for the corresponding month of the preceding year being also furnished for purposes of comparison:

	1905.	1904.
Sales of postage stamps	$259,383.94	$230,080.80
Rentals of post-office boxes	21,012.00	19,746.00
Fines, etc	3,368.10	2,898.34
Premiums on postal money orders:		
Interior	23,721.76	22,577.93
International	702.19	433.45
Premiums on editors' drafts	3,011.74	3,264.55

The foregoing figures show a total revenue from the sources noted of $279,001.07 in October, 1904, as against a total of $311,199.73 in the corresponding month of the present fiscal year, an increase in the latter period of $32,198.66, or 11.54 per cent.

The total revenue received from the mail service during the first four months of the current fiscal year (July–October) amounted to $1,164,683.91, as compared with $1,062,924.18 in 1904–5 for the same period, an increase of $101,759.73, or 9.56 per cent.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS AT TAMPICO.

A concession having for its object the improvement of the port of Tampico and the draining of Laguna del Carpintero has recently been granted to SAMUEL GARCIA CUELLAR, the principal articles of said concession being as follows, as published in the "*Diario Oficial*" for December 28, 1905.

ARTICLE 1. Engineer SAMUEL GARCIA CUELLAR is authorized, either on his own account or through a company which he may organize, and without prejudice to the rights of third parties, to execute the hydraulic works necessary to dry up the Laguna del Carpintero, which limits on the north the city of Tampico, situated in the southern district of the State of Tamaulipas.

ART. 2. In view of the present health conditions of the city of Tampico and the improvement therein that will result from the drying up of the Laguna del Carpintero, the works which are the subject-matter of this contract, and which aim at the draining of the lagoon in question, are declared to be of public utility.

* * * * * * *

ART. 7. The concessionaire may take from vacant and national lands situated in the neighborhood of the lagoon, as well as from the Panuco River, the materials necessary for the work of desiccation, with the proviso that on no account shall harm be done to the navigable conditions of the river, and that before use is made of said materials due notice will be given to the Department of Fomento for its approval.

ART. 8. The concessionaire may also, in consideration of the fact that the work is one of public utility, take from private lands the same materials as are mentioned in the foregoing, subject to due expropriation.

* * * * * * *

ART. 11. The concessionaire may import, duty free, on a single occasion, all the machinery, apparatus, utensils, implements, and accessory pieces of all kinds that he may need for the work of drying up the Laguna del Carpintero, according to the nature and magnitude of the undertaking, the amount of said articles to be fixed, in connection with the plan for the works, by the Department of Fomento, in consultation with the Department of Finance.

The concessionaire will present to the Department of Fomento detailed lists of the articles which he may have to import to meet the requirements of this concession, but he must do this within the periods of time laid down in this contract for the installation of the plant, specifying in said lists the number, quantity, and character of the articles needed. In the importation of said articles the rules that have already been laid down by the Department of Finance will be observed, as well as the limitations fixed by the Department of Fomento.

* * * * * * *

ART. 13. During five years, counted from the promulgation of this contract, the capital invested by the concessionaire in the works which are the subject-matter of this contract will enjoy exemption from all federal taxation, with the exception of the stamp tax, which will be paid in accordance with the law in force.

ART. 14. The concessionaire may transfer all or part of the concessions granted by the present contract, with the permission of the Department of Fomento, and may also mortgage them to private individuals or corporations; but in the former case such individuals or corporations must assume all the obligations imposed on the concessionaire by the present contract.

ART. 15. The concessionaire may also issue common and preferred stock, bonds, and debentures, and may alienate same.

* * * * * * *

ART. 24. In compensation for the expenses which the concessionaire has to defray with a view to carrying out the works which are the subject-matter of the present contract, the Department of Fomento will alienate to him, at current tariff prices, the national lands that may be reclaimed by the execution of the works.

Tampico is the second port in importance of the Republic. It has an improved harbor, providing anchorage for the largest steamers. The city's sanitary works—that is, sewerage and waterworks systems—have just been completed, at a cost of $3,000,000, and bids are in the hands of the contractors for paving the city and for laying new sidewalks. There are two electric-light companies and a mule-car system of tramways.

The land to be reclaimed by the drainage company covers an area of about 458 acres, and the estimated expense connected therewith is about $800,000, Mexican currency.

MOVEMENT OF THE PORT OF TAMPICO, 1900-1905.

Tampico is the port of shipment, in Mexico, for the exportation of cattle, mules, and horses for Cuba, aggregating thousands of heads monthly. It is also the second port of the Republic, the following statistics, reproduced from the "Mexican Herald" for December 17, 1905, giving an adequate idea of its commercial importance.

The number of foreign vessels entering Tampico Harbor during the five years 1900–1905, their metric tonnage, and the number of packages on board, were as follows:

Year.	Number of ships.	Tonnage.	Number of packages.
1900–1901	391	532,749	1,545,734
1901–2	376	538,396	1,440,235
1902–3	450	720,089	2,135,821
1903–4	398	675,743	....
1904–5	418	653,251	....

The imports of gold during the period in reference were as follows:

1900–1901	$9,713,651
1901–2	10,277,828
1902–3	13,092,606
1903–4	12,694,749
1904–5	15,717,104

The sailings for the five years' period were as follows:

Year.	Number of ships.	Tonnage.	Number of packages.
1900–1901	313	129,467	2,233,059
1901–2	354	147,058	2,722,810
1902–3	450	159,830	2,892,551
1903–4	389	159,544	....
1904–5	391	158,534	....

The total exportations from the port were valued as follows:

1900–1901	$43,880,529
1901–2	46,900,655
1902–3	60,253,738
1903–4	58,635,031
1904–5	67,235,388

The foregoing totals had for leading items the following:

Year.	Silver.	Ixtle.	Cattle.	Cotton-seed meal and cake.
1900–1901	$29,367,648	$1,348,945	$2,908,498	$458,259
1901–2	30,904,939	1,456,442	2,322,878	249,995
1902–3	34,632,874	1,213,101	3,135,177	271,782
1903–4	35,448,258	1,424,884	1,711,423	375,808
1904–5	38,905,746	....	1,293,768	562,808

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The "Mexican Herald" for December 18, 1905, states that the amount of available cash held by the Government at its various offices and on deposit in various banks on June 30, 1905, the last day of the fiscal year 1904–5, was $57,300,198.74.

According to the annual statements of the accounts for each fiscal year since 1895–96 submitted by the Finance Minister of Mexico to Congress, the revenues and disbursements of the Government have been as follows, each year having left a cash surplus:

Year.	Cash revenue.	Cash expenditure.	Surplus of revenue over expenditure.
1895–96	$50,521,470.42	$45,070,123.13	$5,451,347.29
1896–97	51,500,628.75	48,330,505.25	3,170,123.50
1897–98	52,697,984.55	51,815,285.66	882,698.89
1898–99	60,139,212.84	53,499,541.94	6,639.670.90
1899–1900	64,261,076.39	57,944,687.85	6,316,388.54
1900–1901	62,998,804.63	59,423,005.75	3,575,798.88
1901–2	66,147,048.72	63,081,513.73	3,065,531.99
1902–3	76,023,416.11	68,222,522.20	7,800,893.91
1903–4	86,473,800.94	76,381,643.22	10,092,157.72
1904–5	92,083,886.66	79,152,795.80	12,931,090.86

In view of these figures and facts, it is evident that Mexico enters upon the year 1906 in a very sound financial condition. The Government has a heavy surplus, and the revenues from the respective sources are steadily and continuously increasing, as shown by the corresponding monthly returns.

Wealth is expanding at a wonderful rate. Banks are increasing their capital to meet the growing business. The people generally earn more money and spend more. A sound and unvarying currency attracts foreign capital, and investments increase.

REPORT OF THE CANANEA MINING COMPANY, 1904–5.

The fourth annual report of the Cananea mining company was recently issued, the present one being for the fiscal year 1904–5. The comparison with the previous three fiscal years gives a very favorable showing, each year being an increase over the preceding one. This increase in detail, giving quantity of bullion of copper, gold, and silver and gross value, is as follows:

Year.	Quantity.	Gross value.
	Pounds.	
1901-2	12,586,841	$1,703,654
1902-3	43,228,120	5,706,192
1903-4	56,289,672	7,390,338
1904-5	64,211,895	9,468,734
Total	176,266,528	24,268,918

The capital expenditures during the year 1904-5 were $852,995, as compared with $1,200,162 in the preceding year and $1,796,728 in 1902-3.

Six dividends aggregating $1,900,800 were paid in 1904-5, as against $259,200 in 1903-4, and making the total distribution for four years $2,812,000.

To maintain its policy the company has treated a large proportion of low-grade ores, the average copper extraction for the last six months of the year being 76.8 pounds per ton of ore treated. This compares with 98.8 pounds for the preceding six months and 114.6 pounds for the previous fiscal year.

Owing to the extent of the ore bodies at Cananea a very large amount of timber is used, the present consumption being at the rate of 40,000,000 feet per year.

There are 5,226 stockholders on the rolls of the company.

During the year ending July 31, 1905, there were treated 735,029 tons of ore, yielding an average of 4.32 per cent copper, or a total of 62,839,510 pounds. In the previous year the recovery was 55,014,339 pounds fine copper. Exports to the El Paso works of the American Smelting and Refining Company in 1904-5 were 55,096.60 tons, wet weight, of ore concentrates and fine dust, from the treatment of which 8,939,945 pounds fine copper were returned in salable form in New York.

The low-grade ores now being treated in the concentrator come almost entirely from the Veta Grande, Oversight, and Capote mines. All the other mines contain large reserves of ore of too low grade to bear direct smelting, and yet incapable of yielding satisfactory results by water concentration. Experiments have been made, however, to successfully treat these low-grade ores, but preparations have not yet been made to erect the necessary plants.

Mining-development work during the year under review has been satisfactory. The mines are being supplied with electrical power for lighting and underground haulage. Additional power at the mines can be advantageously brought from the smelter as soon as the latter is equipped with electric generators capable of furnishing high-tension current. Coal has been substituted for wood as fuel in most places.

It is expected that the ore-bedding plant now in course of construction will greatly improve the blast-furnace results, and No. 1 reverberatory will afford relief from the finest of the fine material which, with the increase of concentrates to be handled, is seriously augmenting certain mechanical difficulties. The greater tonnage of concentrates will necessarily increase the quantity of sulphur to be eliminated, and it is quite probable that roasting furnaces will soon be found necessary.

The income account for the year ending July 31, 1905, was as follows:

Copper sales, 77,991,946 pounds	$11,095,699
Selling and shipping expenses	272,207
Net proceeds	10,823,492
Total cost of product and of inventory brought over from last year	8,159,638
Gross profit on copper sold	2,663,854
Silver sales, 437,308 ounces	233,038
Gold sales, 3,861.383 ounces	77,228
Miscellaneous revenues	26,389
	3,000,509
Deduct administrative expenses	87,807
Total earnings	2,912,702
Interest	107,315
Net profit for the year	2,805,387
Dividends paid, Nos. 8 to 12, inclusive	1,641,600
Balance brought forward	1,163,787

It should be stated that of the 77,991,946 pounds of copper sold, 62,839,510 pounds were produced during the year, the balance being carried forward from 1903. The average selling price of the copper was 14.257 cents per pound, the highest average monthly price being 15.077 cents per pound and the lowest 12.671 cents.

The general profit and loss account was as follows:

Balance at credit July 31, 1904	$591,919
Undivided surplus for year ended July 31, 1905	1,163,787
Sundry adjustments	7,862
	1,763,568
Dividend No. 7	259,200
Balance July 31, 1905	1,504,368

The investments of capital amounted to $15,213,874, and the current assets to $2,605,252, which includes $280,734 in cash. The total assets are $17,895,884. Actual liabilities amount to $1,517,278, in addition to $8,640,000 capital stock.

The reserve account shows that $491,419 provides for depreciation of plants, accidents, bad debts, etc.; $10,792 hospital fund, and $52,948 for unclaimed wages, etc.; total, $555,159. The surplus invested in permanent improvements amounts to $5,680,079, which, added to the balance brought forward, of $1,504,368, makes the total reserve and surplus $7,739,607.

During the year there was extracted in addition to the 734,018 tons of ore, 64,094 tons limestone, 60,904 tons iron ore, 13,140 tons silica, 11,322 tons clay, and 15 tons talc; a total of ores and fluxes, etc., of 883,493 tons. Of the 734,018 tons ore mined 258,899 tons were sent to smelter, 442,800 tons to concentrator, and 32,319 tons were exported.

The development work during the year was as follows: Shafts, 1,288 feet; winzes and raises, 11,205 feet; diamond drill holes, 7,452 feet; drifts, tunnels, crosscuts, single 31,045 feet, and double 3,272 feet. The total development work completed to July 31, 1905, was: Shafts, 6,069 feet; winzes and raises, 29,530 feet; diamond drill holes, 7,543 feet; drifts, tunnels, crosscuts, single, 11,037 feet: and double, 21,407 feet.

EXPORT STATEMENT, 1900-1905.

Incorporated in the report made by the Mexican Minister of Finance to the National Congress is a statement of the valuations of the exports made from Mexico during the five years' period 1900-1905. The valuations are as furnished by the shippers on making the exportations, and are consequently expressed in Mexican currency.

The total for each year are reported as follows:

1900-1901	$158,009,487
1901-2	171,776,449
1902-3	207,377,793
1903-4	210,312,374
1904-5	208,520,451

An analysis of the exports shows the following results:

Year.	Mineral products.	Vegetable products.	Animal products.	Manufactured products.	Sundries.
1900-1901	$97,911,617	$36,149,110	$11,538,085	$2,395,108	$665,080
1901-2	92,075,179	51,946,478	11,935,954	2,471,068	474,623
1902-3	113,992,201	57,849,916	15,262,830	5,133,666	950,877
1903-4	119,256,162	60,548,679	10,871,318	5,528,072	522,276
1904-5	115,638,243	59,076,269	10,505,119	7,896,959	738,125

The mineral products are divided as follows:

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Other minerals.
1900-1901	$8,955,536	$72,420,784	$16,535,297
1901-2	9,315,257	59,632,471	23,127,450
1902-3	9,469,313	77,554,713	26,968,175
1903-4	10,726,439	79,110,689	29,419,033
1904-5	13,696,146	65,523,645	36,418,451

In the foregoing the fractions of a dollar are omitted.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of Mexico contains the text of a concession granted to the Southern Pacific Company for the construction and working, for ninety-nine years, of the following railway lines:

1. From a suitable point on the Cananea, Rio Yaqui and Pacific Railway near Alamos, State of Sonora, to Culiacan, State of Sinaloa.
2. From Culiacan to the port of Mazatlan, State of Sinaloa.
3. From a suitable point on the preceding line, via Santiago, to Tepic City.
4. From Tepic City to a point on the Central Railway between San Marcos and Guadalajara.

The company is further authorized to construct branch lines, not exceeding 150 kilometers in length, from any of the above lines, provided the necessary applications are lodged and the plans are approved within the term of ten years. Ten years are allowed for the free importation of materials and goods enumerated in article 74 of the railway law.

CURRENCY REFORM.

The British Chargé d'Áffaires at Mexico reports the publication of a decree announcing that powers have been conferred upon the Mexican Government by the Federal Congress in connection with the reform of the currency, namely, the power to demonetize coins which it is desirable to withdraw from circulation; to change, if deemed advisable, the design of the silver dollar; to make foreign gold coins legal tender for a limited period, and other powers relative to the modification of the taxes on mining, the modification of banking legislation, and the issuance of general enactments.

NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN CANADA AND MEXICO.

The British "Board of Trade Journal" for November 2, 1905, states that a contract was signed on September 14, 1905, between the Mexican Government and Messrs. ELDER, DEMPSTER & Co. for a monthly service of steamers between Canadian ports on the Atlantic and ports on the Gulf of Mexico. The line is subsidized by the Mexican Government to the amount of about £10,000. The service has already been inaugurated.

CONTRACT FOR THE EXPLOITATION OF TIMBER, GRAZING, AND CULTIVATED LANDS IN THE STATE OF CHIHUAHUA.

On December 19, 1905, the Department of Fomento of Mexico contracted with MANUEL LEVI for the exploitation of 25,000 hectares of Government timber, grazing, and agricultural lands situated in San Andres del Rio district, State of Chihuahua.

Under this contract Mr. LEVI, or the company he organizes, may exploit the said lands for the purposes mentioned. The duration of this contract is ten years from December 28, 1905. An annual rent of $500 shall be paid by the grantee to the Government in addition to the following: Fifty cents annually for each hectare of cultivated land; 10 cents annually per head of cattle pastured on the lands rented; 50 cents per ton of wood used for fuel, and 50 cents for each tree felled for other uses.

SHIPMENT OF ORANGES FROM TAMPICO.

The initial shipment of oranges from the port of Tampico by steamers was recently made, the fruit going to points in the United States on the Gulf of Mexico. Shippers in the vicinity of Tampico have learned that they can send large consignments to Gulf points and make very good profits, and it is likely that the trade will be engaged in on a large scale in the near future.

While the steamers touching at Tampico are not equipped with a refrigerator service, the first shipments were not injured in the least on that account. If there is sufficient indication of the continuance of the trade, steamers of the Mexican-American line and others touching at Tampico will be equipped with refrigerators, in which case tomatoes and other garden commodities raised in large quantities about Tampico will be shipped to the United States.

THE REVENUE-STAMP TAX AND METALLURGICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

The "*Diario Oficial*" has published an important decree issued by the Executive of the Union, through the Secretary of the Treasury, as follows:

"ARTICLE 1. The metallurgical establishments of the Republic which refine silver to the point of obtaining bars of malleable metal of the required conditions for coinage having at least a fineness of 0.996 shall pay, as a revenue-stamp tax, 1½ per cent only on the value of the metal so refined.

"ART. 2. The refining of gold and silver under the conditions set forth in the preceding article and in article 2 of the decree of the 23d instant, relative to the coinage of gold, shall give a right to such metallurgical establishments to a rebate, according to the rulings in force, of 75 per cent of the value of the stamps corresponding to the value of the said metals, which may have been canceled in the purchase invoices of ores or bullion acquired by metallurgical establishments after the 1st of next January for the purpose of treatment and refining.

"The right to this rebate in the stamp tax shall be forfeited after six months from date of the cancellation of the stamps.

"ART. 3. Article 4 of the law of March 25, 1905, relative to taxation and franchises to mining, and the decree of June 19, 1905, relative to the reduction of the revenue-stamp tax to metallurgical establishments, are hereby abrogated."

STAMP DUTIES, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1905.

The Mexican stamp duties collected during the months of August and September, 1905, amounted to $2,242,740 and $2,690,520, respectively, as compared with $2,255,357 and $2,497,297, respectively, for the months of August and September, 1904, being respectively a decrease of $12,616 and an increase of $193,223.

ONYX QUARRIES OF NORTHERN MEXICO.

One of the most extensive fields of onyx marble in Mexico lies along the border between the States of Durango and Coahuila, according to the "Mexican Herald" of November 19, 1905. Rich beds of this marble have been found in the hummocks at the foot of the high mountains which fall within the jurisdiction of the Hacienda Jimulco and on both sides of the Aguanaval River.

The topography of this particular part of the country consists of wide-open valleys and plain lands, thus permitting of easy transportation from the foot of the mountains where the marble lies. The Mexican Central Railway traverses two sections of the land of the Hacienda Jimulco, the eastern part of the hacienda being only a short distance from Noria station on this railway, the western part having its outlet through a gateway to Peralta station.

The most important of these marble beds lies west of the Mexican Central Railway, being 20 kilometers from Peralta at the foot of a high sierra on the way to Cuencame. Those beds east of the railway lie in a similar position, that is to say, in the hills at the bottom of deep valleys. Some are in the Vivoras ravine, while others are near Paso de Calvo ranch, 4 or 5 kilometers from Noria station. The proximity of the railway, the quantity and beauty of the marble unite two facilities for making these beds of easy exploitation. They are not only very extensive, but are important because of their accessibility.

Limestone and slate rocks predominate in the lands of the Jimulco Hacienda, the limestone rocks containing the largest deposits of onyx marble. This is attributed to the fact that incrustant waters have oozed into the limestone caverns, the coloring being given by the metallic oxides. The beauty of this color is one of the chief characteristics of this Jimulco onyx, which compares favorably in this respect with any other Mexican stone.

The origin of marble beds of Jimulco shows that they range according to a general formation. In fact, they appear at the surface of the land as metal veins, overtopping the land for a distance of several centimeters, evidence of this being given by the contrast in color that exists between the white of the onyx and the black of the limestone. Some of these beds are so close together that it would be comparatively easy to exploit several of them by operating only one cut. The thickness of the beds ranges from several centimeters to 40 meters, and some are more than 300 meters in length.

With few exceptions the quality of the Jimulco onyx is good from the surface, though the deposits are the remains of ruined caverns. From the cuts made to secure samples sent to various expositions it is possible to calculate how much marble can be secured from a cut.

Onyx easily separates in slabs from 20 to 50 centimeters in thickness, and a lever is used to remove these slabs from a cut.

PARAGUAY.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

["*Diario Oficial*" No. 1371, of May 5, 1905.]

ARTICLE 1. From the date of publication of the present law, lithographed tin plates for manufacturing peanut-oil cans of 2½ and 5 liters in capacity shall be free of duty on importation.

The said cans must show the name of the manufacturer, of the factory, the description and kind of the product, and state that it is manufactured in the country.

ART. 2. * * *

["*Diario Oficial*" No. 1383, of May 20, 1905.]

ARTICLE 1. During a period of one year from the date of promulgation of the present law, automobiles and carriages, the latter together with the necessary harness for each carriage, shall be free of all import duties.

PERU.

COLLECTION OF THE SALT TAX.

Mr. RICHARD R. NEILL, secretary of legation of the United States at Lima, has forwarded a copy of the decree recently issued by the Government of Peru, containing the necessary conditions for the collection of the tax on salt by a "Limited liability company" formed in that Republic. The decree follows:

"ARTICLE 1. The Executive Power is hereby authorized to contract the administration of the salt with a limited liability company, under the conditions which it may consider most convenient for the Government's interest, with a charge for commission not to exceed 6 per cent, and for such a length of time as may be necessary for the more effective execution of the laws Nos. 43 and 44, of December 30, 1904.

"ART. 2. For the purpose of fixing the prices for the sale of the salt in the different places of its consumption the Government shall consider as a tax the same rate which now rules, viz, 5 cents per kilogram for that used for domestic consumption and 1 cent for that used for industrial purposes.

"ART. 3. The limited liability company, to which the present authorization refers, shall be necessarily formed in Peru, by shares offered to the public, so as to give employment to national capital."

SALVADOR.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1904.

The "*Memoria de Hacienda y Crédito Público*," presented to the National Assembly of the Republic of Salvador in 1905 and setting forth in detail the internal affairs of the country during 1904, contains the following data covering the foreign trade of Salvador during the period in reference.

The gold value of exports during 1904 amounted to $6,635,444.70, imports aggregating $3,610,376.97 gold.

Figures showing export valuations during the five years' period, 1900–1904, indicate an average valuation per annum of $4,891,148.94, while $2,881,049.55 represent the annual average for imports during the same time. It is thus shown that the year 1904 takes first place in the record of Salvador's foreign trade.

Details of exports are published in the report in accordance with their silver valuations, a résumé of the articles shipped, with their respective values, being as follows:

Articles.	Values.	Articles.	Values.
Coffee	$13,470,696.91	Rice	$80,389.68
Minerals	1,632,135.92	Rubber (Hule)	59,378.75
Indigo	439,263.61	Tobacco	48,065.26
Sugar	448,603.78	Various	89,081.16
Balsam	225,784.50		
Hides and skins	95,212.19	Total	16,588,611.77

The destinations of the foregoing merchandise are shown to have been as follows:

Destination.	Value.	Destination.	Value.
Germany	$2,396,332.68	Great Britain	$3,666,763.24
Canada	39,035.40	Guatemala	10,019.08
Austria-Hungary	613,973.21	Holland	15,660.00
Belgium	200.00	Honduras	55,343.85
Costa Rica	47,089.80	Italy	1,625,129.94
Dutch Antilles	3,201.30	Mexico	2,000.00
Chile	15,756.40	Nicaragua	68,553.19
China	188.00	Norway	29,463.30
Ecuador	30,532.43	Panama	139,650.64
Spain	105,328.24	Peru	98,471.00
United States	2,757,573.99		
France	4,868,346.08	Total	16,588,611.77

A résumé of the imports and their respective valuations in gold for the year 1904 shows the following:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Fertilizers	$769.60	Liquors	$30,300.34
Mineral waters	2,005.61	Flax thread	188.20
Cotton thread	146,911.31	Flax textiles	4,021.30
Cotton cloths	1,204,487.73	China, etc	23,228.14
Live animals	475.00	Wood and corks	4,971.88
Fancy articles	2,047.15	Machinery	48,317.57
Various articles	272,426.44	Marble	7,874.92
Articles, free	341,249.91	Maize	1,424.26
Cacao	3,290.96	Soap and candle materials	146,617.01
Lime and cement	4,548.29	Silk goods	19,962.22
Shoes and foot gear	69,470.78	Coined money	2,375.00
Hemp in all forms	4,628.59	Furniture, etc	6,104.90
Beer and ginger ale	19,007.74	Paper and writing materials	22,340.51
Foodstuffs	77,485.58	Petroleum and illuminating oils.	23,089.96
Glassware	16,042.65	Perfumery	16,715.03
Leather, manufactured	25,823.87	Plants and seeds	4.50
Drugs and medicines	152,068.38	Cheese and butter	38,773.75
Groceries and tea	5,377.28	Coffee bags	116,023.04
Ironware	145,158.99	Silk thread	55,794.78
Matches	15,755.33	Silk textiles	124,187.42
Flour	192,053.41	Hats (juncos)	13,360.71
Jewelry	889.78	Hats, others	18,029.42
Woolen thread	678.21	Tobacco, manufactured and leaf.	5,649.86
Woolen cloths	80,532.19	Stearin candles	70.08
Printed books	6,678.84	Wines	64,088.55

A résumé covering the countries of origin for the various articles noted shows the following:

Country.	Value.	Country.	Value.
Germany	$404,422.43	Guatemala	$15,107.50
Austria-Hungary	9,447.89	Holland	28,761.52
Belgium	126,530.78	Honduras	27,624.66
Colombia	183.00	West Indies	1,411.41
Costa Rica	3,628.90	Italy	92,745.93
Cuba	2,223.00	Japan	31,119.48
Chile	278.45	Mexico	17,930.81
China	152,634.04	Nicaragua	65,644.86
Denmark	3,143.27	Norway	29.25
Ecuador	15,933.86	Panama	655.00
Spain	52,997.99	Peru	20.00
United States	1,002,437.47	Portugal	1,029.20
France	239,944.61	Sweden	6,281.41
Great Britain	1,303,465.03	Switzerland	4,745.72

VANILLA.

[From "Annals of the National Museum" of San Salvador.]

The vanilla seen in the beautiful forests of San Salvador, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua belongs to the species known in commerce as "vainillón"—that is to say, the ordinary vanilla. Its pods, which measure from 14 to 19 centimeters in length by 14 to 20 millimeters in width, are almost black, soft, viscous, have a strong odor, but not as pleasant as that of the other species, and consequently are in less demand.

In commerce the genuine vanilla bean is usually sold, this being the only kind employed in the manufacture of perfumes and other industries, it being known by its length, which varies from 16 to 20 centimeters, its width being from 7 to 9 millimeters, wrinkled up lengthwise, bent at the base, of a dark-brown color, soft, viscous, strong odor, and quite aromatic, covered at times with crystals of benzoic acid. A thinner vanilla bean is also sold; drier and of a lighter color, though less aromatic than the former; finally, the third class, is our vanilla—that is to say, the "vainillón," or ordinary vanilla, which is the kind commonly found here and for which there is not so much demand on account of it being less aromatic.

The first of this kind also is found here, although it is not so abundant, and even the wild vanilla is not properly prepared here for export. The plant is a climbing orchid, sarmentose, which fastens itself by means of special roots, called "claws," to the trunks of the trees in the shady forests so abundant in several regions of Nicaragua. It is frequently found in the Province of Matagalpa, in the forests adjacent to rivers and streams.

The stems of the vanilla plant are of a cylindrical shape, green, knotty, of the thickness of a finger, and from every knot there branch off roots or claws which are firmly implanted in the bark of live and generally very high trees. These roots serve to support the vine, which sometimes extends along the ground to a distance equal to the height of the tree which it encircles, and also serve to nourish the vine by absorbing the humidity of the bark. The leaves have no peduncle, but shoot from the stem, alternate, far apart, elongated, shaped like a wide lance, thick, lustrous, provided with longitudinal grooves. The flowers are on the top of the stems in axial bunches, of a light yellow, and are aromatic. The fruit is a fleshy capsule, green when young, and of a dark brown when mature; it is long, cylindrical, very aromatic, and therefore much sought after by birds; it contains a great number of small, black, oval, lustrous seeds, covered by a black, thick, and balsamic pulp.

Heretofore Mexico has been the only country that has exploited on a large scale this precious product, supplying the European markets, where vanilla is sold at a high price. Should the Salvador species be cultivated, as is done at Papantla and Misantla, Mexico, the plant would develop to better advantage and produce a fruit more valuable than that which is at present obtained from the chance harvest secured in the forest before the fruit is matured, the fruit being poorly prepared, and almost without aroma.

The planting of this vine is very simple. Plots of black, smoky, loose, and damp soil are selected, where there are trees having few branches and at some distance from each other. The ground should be cleared, leaving only trees, at the base of which the vines should be planted and fastened to the trunks until the roots adhere to the bark, this being obtained by means of the humidity produced by the rains, the rainy season being the time for planting the vines.

Vanilla can be cultivated together with other crops. Vines prosper and yield abundant fruits when planted at the foot of cocoanut and other fruit trees. All that is needed is sufficient light, air, humidity, and that the sun penetrate through the branches down to the plants, and for this reason it is advisable to select trees which have fine leaves.

It is almost impossible to produce the vanilla plant from the seed. Generally, for planting, pieces of the vine from 60 to 80 centimeters in length are cut, and these pieces are planted in holes of from 8 to 10 centimeters deep, then the holes are covered with earth and are lightly fastened with banana filaments or tree moss to the trunk until the stems develop roots in the knots, which are the claws by which the vine is kept attached to the bark.

In order that the vines may obtain a firm hold, the planting is done in May or June, after the rainy season has set in. Four to six months thereafter the soil is freed from weeds, the vines that have not been properly entwined are straightened, and the rotten or dry ones are replaced.

At the end of three years the vine is greatly developed and creeps up through the branches until covering the same, and then it commences to bear fruit. The crops are good until the ninth year, when the plant commences to degenerate, and the yield is scant, and then it should be replaced by new vines planted on the opposite side of the old ones, or the latter might be torn out by the roots if there are not sufficient trees to plant in some other place. As a general rule, it is in the dry season, near the months of December and January, when the crop is ready for harvest. By that time the pods are entirely ripe and of a smoky yellow color, emitting a pleasant aroma, which attracts many birds, for which reason many planters cut it while green, which injures the aroma of the fruit.

The male and female flowers being in separate bunches, it becomes necessary to fertilize them artificially by shaking the pollen of the male flowers over the female flowers. Without this precaution the plant yields not more than 30 to 50 pods, whereas by the artificial method each vine produces from 250 to 300 pods.

As the vanilla vine often grows along the higher branches of the trees to which it adheres, it is necessary that the pod gatherers use wire ladders with iron hooks, which they fasten to the branches or trunks. To transfer the pollen a stick with a ball of cotton at one end is sufficient, it being used to touch the female organs of the flowers, an operation which should be done each morning, inasmuch as the flowers are closed by the sun about nightfall. Children and women may be employed in this operation to gather the barren flowers that generally fall from the plants two days after coming into bloom.

The capsules should be gathered as soon as they commence to become yellow, and before they are in full bloom, for besides being eagerly sought by birds when they are in such condition, they lose almost all their aroma. In cutting the fruit the necessary care should be taken not to injure the stem from which the bunch hangs, because it becomes rotten easily at the time of preparing it.

The best way to get vanilla that will sell easily is by the Mexican system. Messrs. SEGURA & CORDERA explain said treatment as follows:

"The preparation of the vanilla is one of the most delicate operations and one that requires the greatest practice. It is not sufficient to dry the fruit, but it is necessary that the latter preserve a certain softness, that the weight be not greatly diminished, that it develop all the aroma of which it is susceptible, and that the crystals of its active principle appear profusely on its surface, thus forming a sort of frost, which is vulgarly called the silver plating of the vanilla. In order to obtain these results it is necessary to make a series of manipulations which are practically successive fermentations and desiccations, sometimes using the furnace and at other times the solar heat when the season is favorable, until the fruit has acquired the silver plating referred to. In order to give a more exact idea of the preparation, we make the following explanations:

"Immediately after the harvesting of the crop the capsules are placed alongside each other on a sort of grate made of poles and arranged one above the other, forming steps, the ends of said grates resting on benches or stairs placed at the ends of the grates. The room used for this operation should be large, well protected, and easily ventilated. In this place the fruit is allowed to drip for twenty-four hours, and the green and damaged fruit is separated from that which remains in good condition. If some of the fruit is about ready to open, it should be gently rubbed with the fingers anointed with castor oil, leaving them on the grates until the next day, when they are placed in the sun, placing the same in an inclined plane on dark blankets. Before sunset and when the fruit is well heated it is taken from the place where it is exposed to the sun and is kept in a box within which a blanket has been placed, which also has been exposed to the sun. Then care should be taken that the vanilla is properly placed, forming layers, with the stems toward the center, and covered with the ends of the blanket, which have been left projecting outside, as well as with other blankets which are placed upon them. At the end of sixteen to twenty hours of having carried out this operation, if the same has been properly conducted, the vanilla has acquired a black color. Then it is taken from the box and again exposed to the sun, if the weather permits, and if this can not be done it is spread on the grates. During one month or twenty days, which is the time the vanilla generally requires to crystallize, the clear days are taken advantage of to expose it to the sun, and during this period it is given four or five sweats, after which the desiccation is completed on the grates, and it is exposed to the sun one hour at the most. If at the beginning of the preparation there should be no sunny days, or if there is a large amount of green vanilla harvested, then furnaces are used, which are heated or arranged so that the temperature may not rise above 95° to 120°.

"In order to place the vanilla in the furnace, it is customary to make a sort of bundle, which is formed by placing a blanket upon a table and spreading over the blanket about 500 or 600 capsules, which are immediately covered with the ends and sides of said blankets which are folded over them. The bundle thus formed is wrapped up with the same care as a bundle of clothes and is tied with a cord. The bundles remain in the furnace from ten to twenty hours, care being taken to see from time to time if the temperature has not risen or lowered, and after twelve hours one bundle should be opened in order to see the condition of the contents, and thus prolong or shorten the time of operation, as the case may be. On coming out of the furnace the vanilla has acquired a uniform black color, even though it was green when placed in the furnace. It is taken out of the bundle and is spread in the sun. In the afternoon it is placed for sweating in the boxes and the next day it is taken out of the latter to be exposed again to the sun or to be placed on the grates, and this operation is continued during twenty days or a month, repeating the same operations which have been mentioned before until the vanilla is prepared."

The best vanilla is that of a dark color, which retains some softness to the touch and is covered with a great number of very fine prismatic crystals, which have been developed during the preparation, giving it that pleasant and delicate aroma which renders it so valuable.

The degree of heat in the furnace, if the vanilla is to be dried by means of this process (an operation which is unnecessary in our country in summer), constitutes an important operation which it is important to know, and may be regulated by introducing a thermometer near the center, covering the mouth of the furnace during ten minutes, and then may be seen the degrees indicated by the scale.

The heat in the furnace shall be maintained uniform by covering the mouth of the same, as is customary to do in the ordinary furnaces for making bread, and adding to it some fuel as the furnace cools off, care being taken to place between the vanilla and the fuel a board or division so that the vanilla will not be subjected to the direct action of the fire, or taking out the vanilla and regulating the heat by means of the thermometer. This instrument should be placed in a wooden handle 2½ yards long in order that the operator should not be troubled with the heat, and said instrument should be introduced into the center of the furnace. In order to take out the bundles, hooks are used, placed at the end of a pole of sufficient length.

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of November, 1905, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the eleven months ending November, 1905, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for November, for example, are not published until some time in January.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	November—		Eleven months ending November—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Chemicals, etc.:				
Logwood (*Palo campeche; Pão de campeche; Campêche*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	6,525		13,945	50,240
Mexico			876	873
Cuba				1,845
Coal, bituminous (*Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bituminoso; Charbon de terre*):				
Mexico			698	93
Cocoa (*Cacao; Coco ou cacao crú; Cacao*):				
Central America	4,116	497	166,907	22,615
Brazil	116,006	226,217	1,116,593	857,944
Other South America	101,608	44,428	1,601,752	1,620,926
Coffee (*Café; Café; Café*):				
Central America	124,587	30,711	4,857,958	5,835,422
Mexico	126,903	122,973	2,170,158	2,728,954
Brazil	7,211,574	7,866,329	55,073,195	50,173,408
Other South America	1,008,989	748,195	9,457,808	7,197,486
Copper (*Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre*):				
Mexico	1,327,270	1,173,851	13,042,169	15,478,627
South America	5,000	51,648	9,837	132,384
Fibers:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé*):				
South America	82,209	18,975	342,392	310,519
Sisal grass (*Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen*):				
Mexico	1,620,867	1,701,774	13,572,075	14,305,644
Fruits:				
Bananas (*Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes*):				
Central America	308,827	350,336	3,992,314	3,950,174
Cuba	1,854	25,936	1,608,408	1,231,231
South America	32,821	27,505	407,032	520,139
Oranges (*Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges*):				
Central America	96	76	4,890	550
Mexico	13,029	8,778	43,846	45,591
Cuba	900	2,306	2,643	4,359
Fur skins (*Pieles finas; Pelles; Fourrures*):				
South America	7,916	53,778	225,386	482,636

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	November—		Eleven months ending November—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Hides and skins (*Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	58,847	54,673	567,942	504,382
Mexico	198,611	238,012	2,959,428	3,410,771
South America	753,509	1,251,855	10,684,753	12,637,489
India rubber, crude (*Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc*):				
Central America	59,979	68,088	706,938	734,617
Mexico	8,943	28,080	137,163	276,197
Brazil	2,388,682	2,509,572	21,797,198	25,107,331
Other South America	111,319	74,924	964,476	1,082,481
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (*Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguados, barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barres, etc.*):				
Mexico	260,520	248,839	3,262,354	3,013,486
South America	4	683	14,874	20,588
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (*Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão hollandez; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16*):				
Central America	....	....	142,782	44,726
Mexico	9,738	434	71,896	590,129
Cuba	240,736	1,843,931	54,805,039	69,574,138
Brazil	....	3,276	101,476	1,335,769
Other South America	1,109,849	469,120	2,422,130	1,961,985
Tobacco, leaf (*Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles*):				
Mexico	955	593	37,818	10,947
Cuba	867,927	1,269,195	8,410,549	10,699,854
Wood, mahogany (*Caoba; Mogno; Acajou*):				
Central America	158,098	58,482	749,621	481,418
Mexico	82,050	35,960	417,913	321,429
Cuba	6,913	438	158,183	71,397
South America	2,690	....	51,191	25,909
Wool (*Lana; Lã; Laine*):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing)	25,573	41,786	2,653,584	8,469,581
Class 2 (combing)	16,461	44,144	138,752	615,007
Class 3 (carpet)	89,115	120,883	1,023,401	937,006

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (*Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles*):				
Central America	1,457	608	12,043	14,640
Mexico	17,076	34,479	321,668	390,713
Cuba	18,520	16,239	134,422	235,520
Argentine Republic	439,224	759,274	4,103,720	5,153,427
Brazil	3,595	8,030	47,004	168,161
Chile	12,422	3,888	251,838	255,696
Colombia	1,086	139	3,289	2,523
Venezuela	181	100	1,501	1,228
Other South America	11,182	33,328	113,650	233,859
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (*Maiz; Milho; Maïs*):				
Central America	33,075	4,326	116,527	467,508
Mexico	1,825	94,008	82,593	669,461
Cuba	60,651	105,129	677,926	1,004,115
South America	1,610	258	18,281	148,281
Wheat (*Trigo; Trigo; Blé*):				
Central America	1,420	7,643	23,317	25,210
Mexico	2,990	176,629	21,511	616,089
South America	5	117,771	1,310	208,394
Wheat flour (*Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé*):				
Central America	118,060	140,282	1,298,770	1,880,148
Mexico	21,727	19,576	161,529	258,494
Cuba	323,808	330,635	2,780,060	3,185,872
Brazil	115,443	73,526	1,565,498	984,184
Colombia	50,299	102,794	455,690	618,884
Other South America	142,329	216,455	1,629,177	2,858,511

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	November—		Eleven months ending November—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Hides and skins (*Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	53,847	54,673	567,942	504,382
Mexico	198,611	238,012	2,959,423	3,410,771
South America	753,509	1,251,855	10,684,753	12,637,489
India rubber, crude (*Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc*):				
Central America	59,979	68,088	706,938	734,617
Mexico	8,943	28,080	137,163	276,197
Brazil	2,388,682	2,509,572	21,797,198	25,107,331
Other South America	111,319	74,924	964,476	1,082,491
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (*Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguados, barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barres, etc.*):				
Mexico	260,520	248,839	3,262,354	3,013,486
South America	4	683	14,874	20,583
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (*Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão hollandez; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16*):				
Central America			142,782	44,726
Mexico	9,738	434	71,896	590,129
Cuba	240,736	1,843,931	54,805,039	69,574,133
Brazil		3,276	101,476	1,335,769
Other South America	1,109,849	469,120	2,422,180	1,981,935
Tobacco, leaf (*Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles*):				
Mexico	955	593	37,818	10,947
Cuba	867,927	1,269,195	8,410,549	10,699,854
Wood, mahogany (*Caoba; Mogno; Acajou*):				
Central America	158,098	58,482	749,621	481,418
Mexico	32,050	35,960	417,913	321,429
Cuba	6,913	438	158,183	71,397
South America	2,690		51,191	25,909
Wool (*Lana; Lã; Laine*):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing)	25,573	41,786	2,653,534	8,469,581
Class 2 (combing)	16,461	44,144	138,752	615,007
Class 3 (carpet)	89,115	120,883	1,023,401	937,006

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	November—		Eleven months ending November—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Agricultural implements (*Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles*):				
Central America	1,457	608	12,043	14,640
Mexico	17,076	34,479	321,668	390,713
Cuba	18,520	16,239	134,422	235,520
Argentine Republic	439,224	759,274	4,103,720	5,153,427
Brazil	3,595	8,030	47,004	168,161
Chile	12,422	3,888	251,838	255,696
Colombia	1,086	139	3,289	2,523
Venezuela	181	100	1,501	1,228
Other South America	11,182	33,328	113,650	233,859
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (*Maiz; Milho; Maïs*):				
Central America	33,075	4,326	116,527	467,508
Mexico	1,825	94,008	82,593	669,461
Cuba	60,651	105,129	677,926	1,004,115
South America	1,610	258	18,281	148,281
Wheat (*Trigo; Trigo; Blé*):				
Central America	1,420	7,643	23,317	25,210
Mexico	2,990	176,629	21,511	616,089
South America	5	117,771	1,310	208,394
Wheat flour (*Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé*):				
Central America	118,060	140,282	1,298,770	1,880,148
Mexico	21,727	19,576	161,529	253,494
Cuba	323,808	330,635	2,780,060	3,185,872
Brazil	115,443	73,526	1,565,498	984,184
Colombia	50,299	102,794	455,690	613,884
Other South America	142,329	216,455	1,629,177	2,858,511

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	November—		Eleven months ending November—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Carriages, etc.:				
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (*Carruajes, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	3,270	87,820	137,306	395,822
Mexico	127,491	110,533	1,841,806	1,083,181
Cuba	60,263	67,157	294,753	588,085
Argentine Republic	51,944	113,792	526,959	1,484,389
Brazil	1,110	32,796	38,235	108,166
Chile	9,511	109,437	60,724	411,318
Colombia	3,385	10,177	37,268	39,001
Venezuela	2,765	487	24,023	7,255
Other South America	1,426	12,277	111,531	144,663
Cycles, and parts of (*Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicyclos e accesorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties*):				
Central America	522	423	4,134	4,926
Mexico	3,357	6,402	40,671	59,920
Cuba	1,998	3,479	31,581	36,460
Argentine Republic	4,153	1,010	19,321	12,910
Brazil	....	887	11,850	5,856
Colombia	472	975	5,007	2,940
Venezuela	73	25	332	698
Other South America	418	1,310	13,066	12,248
Copper (*Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre*):				
Mexico	98,734	98,137	1,014,963	1,065,624
Cotton:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé*):				
Mexico	595,901	308,350	2,379,596	3,516,445
South America	....	....	24,630	....
Cotton cloths (*Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton, manufacturé*):				
Central America	124,430	127,328	1,258,362	1,422,053
Mexico	34,077	24,470	201,107	283,562
Cuba	35,983	64,587	612,663	1,140,001
Argentine Republic	30,708	47,450	209,430	416,943
Brazil	59,891	32,378	569,482	679,134
Chile	24,607	38,866	571,697	763,921
Colombia	92,294	43,888	771,116	453,835
Venezuela	37,741	34,319	344,390	369,215
Other South America	18,861	44,500	357,391	458,845
Wearing apparel (*Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton*):				
Central America	49,394	59,840	552,190	600,380
Mexico	50,700	44,156	489,424	583,010
Cuba	37,452	33,208	334,685	383,914
Argentine Republic	15,282	23,025	196,922	307,589
Brazil	7,234	2,079	85,861	58,200
Chile	841	1,033	16,430	19,362
Colombia	5,839	5,327	99,976	43,684
Venezuela	2,014	2,657	33,427	22,120
Other South America	3,416	3,303	39,368	48,466
Electric and scientific apparatus (*Aparatos eléctricos y cientificos; Apparelhos electricos e scientificos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques*):				
Central America	6,242	13,576	144,711	149,745
Mexico	69,354	86,614	626,378	773,523
Argentine Republic	44,296	44,701	196,842	224,651
Brazil	8,918	26,641	259,160	410,833
Chile	3,661	16,810	73,294	121,792
Venezuela	5,713	5,412	75,127	90,375
Other South America	7,918	28,129	153,147	231,744
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (*Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier*):				
Central America	60,601	824	166,547	272,336
Mexico	36,605	159,483	600,162	1,361,212
South America	144,601	244,231	573,490	2,625,484
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (*Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils*):				
Central America	189	23,136	194,504	278,311
Mexico	55,123	117,427	695,518	974,473
Cuba	30,909	40,171	350,851	567,074

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	November—		Eleven months ending November—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Iron and steel, manufactures of—Continued.				
Builders' hardware, etc.—Continued.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Argentine Republic	42,943	79,017	449,587	583,016
Brazil	29,435	24,208	258,846	336,387
Chile	10,489	6,400	150,651	142,673
Colombia	7,084	3,329	92,081	53,210
Venezuela	4,452	4,444	44,177	30,621
Other South America	15,460	26,035	178,576	223,766
Sewing machines, and parts of (*Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Machinas de coser e accesorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties*):				
Central America	9,077	9,161	95,396	91,079
Mexico	25,906	32,497	539,765	536,206
Cuba	19,303	10,259	276,809	334,565
Argentine Republic	85,941	53,068	357,134	578,748
Brazil	12,034	23,109	117,361	159,461
Colombia	18,372	5,756	101,429	54,229
Other South America	14,327	23,322	254,074	324,085
Steam engines, and parts of (*Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e accesorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties*):				
Central America	1,160	....	62,360	152,068
Mexico	29,110	20,500	1,666,870	242,808
Cuba	15,669	31,500	202,462	439,109
Argentine Republic	....	8,840	120,910	216,288
Brazil	....	....	102,452	147,292
Colombia	....	....	34,251	18,933
Other South America	9,900	....	162,435	105,528
Typewriting machines, and parts of (*Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Machinas de escribir e accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties*):				
Central America	2,439	2,808	20,385	49,588
Mexico	19,926	25,560	200,050	308,807
Cuba	3,743	3,492	45,616	62,027
Argentine Republic	11,112	....	58,744	84,757
Brazil	2,628	399	21,332	40,245
Colombia	307	1,152	7,534	10,522
Other South America	6,684	8,042	87,297	142,661
Leather, other than sole (*Cuero distinto del de suelo; Couro não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles*):				
Central America	12,253	12,306	121,918	140,439
Mexico	5,427	19,981	60,011	87,767
Cuba	14,913	17,246	186,207	238,514
Argentine Republic	24,436	31,962	156,164	261,212
Brazil	8,369	11,799	89,754	123,411
Chile	986	....	33,452	50,114
Colombia	4,297	7,059	30,472	34,629
Venezuela	6,334	4,207	60,037	41,287
Other South America	2,078	6,423	44,766	73,949
Boots and shoes (*Calzado; Calçado; Chaussures*):				
Central America	21,456	39,814	241,372	271,563
Mexico	93,588	86,253	779,706	1,350,319
Colombia	24,920	4,925	128,805	52,858
Other South America	24,196	35,294	145,826	239,779
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (*Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron*):				
Central America	1,042	1,960	16,439	19,724
Mexico	1,551	3,128	12,678	15,800
Cuba	5,444	5,722	53,982	62,533
Argentine Republic	100,729	156,176	211,599	228,125
Brazil	29,619	14,085	292,392	425,788
Chile	133	7,921	18,052	33,548
Colombia	2,664	2,570	17,071	19,856
Venezuela	2,016	2,021	27,516	30,390
Other South America	1,052	8,055	93,262	147,380
Turpentine (*Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Térébenthine*):				
Central America	1,782	8,463	20,525	33,764
Mexico	949	464	7,086	7,090
Cuba	5,540	5,443	56,763	59,042
Argentine Republic	22,918	19,169	184,840	124,415
Brazil	4,319	6,146	79,606	102,392
Chile	937	5,124	41,066	64,068
Colombia	587	589	6,231	5,209
Venezuela	849	742	8,206	5,922
Other South America	3,478	1,682	41,287	34,402

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	November—		Eleven months ending November—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Naval stores—Continued.				
Oils, mineral, crude (*Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos mineraes, crús; Huiles minérales, brutes*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Mexico	48,998	579	731,487	680,272
Cuba	60,658	24,658	467,448	388,343
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (*Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos mineraes, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minérales, raffinées ou manufacturées*):				
Central America	23,659	31,667	271,581	295,429
Mexico	13,342	31,344	176,698	260,152
Cuba	50,854	31,355	225,019	298,136
Argentine Republic	233,628	887,305	2,196,193	2,072,931
Brazil	192,505	222,284	2,151,004	2,352,116
Chile	51,829	26,164	734,078	854,782
Colombia	10,423	10,810	118,009	102,475
Venezuela	7,896	9,435	139,302	126,076
Other South America	49,069	54,232	707,132	787,062
Oils, vegetable (*Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetaes; Huiles végétales*):				
Central America	3,400	1,445	26,600	29,229
Mexico	84,567	140,570	1,058,332	763,903
Cuba	4,984	13,884	84,071	110,862
Argentine Republic	1,227	3,208	66,844	24,183
Brazil	5,907	3,647	278,215	163,029
Chile	5,799	205	27,785	28,055
Other South America	13,032	9,251	121,121	140,994
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (*Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé*):				
Central America	1,181	2,100	17,001	85,358
Mexico	6,691	1,333	23,547	34,701
Cuba	781	2,218	7,437	16,195
Argentine Republic	80	664	712	801
Brazil	446	....	6,412	4,213
Colombia	375	175	3,729	3,092
Other South America	3,688	3,931	23,087	25,152
Beef, salted or pickled (*Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmoura; Bœuf salé ou en saumure*):				
Central America	3,742	9,006	49,059	76,325
Mexico	600	449	1,334	5,681
Cuba	68	247	1,592	3,042
Brazil	66	175	1,405	2,566
Chile	989	442	3,803	4,076
Colombia	908	48	9,665	9,175
Other South America	12,895	5,861	149,662	182,428
Tallow (*Sebo; Sebo; Suif*):				
Central America	12,647	6,899	106,677	117,191
Mexico	3,299	2,715	19,350	82,118
Cuba	1,103	1,864	24,870	7,215
Brazil	....	....	4,397	42
Chile	773	1,088	12,089	22,911
Colombia	250	141	9,764	10,839
Other South America	2,420	2,545	34,204	45,029
Bacon (*Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé*):				
Central America	908	1,574	23,740	11,909
Mexico	6,248	3,332	39,493	36,738
Cuba	27,178	14,132	340,638	368,879
Brazil	5,919	10,446	73,338	101,814
Colombia	67	21	1,820	531
Other South America	285	984	17,030	12,177
Hams (*Jamones; Presunto; Jambons*):				
Central America	3,727	6,306	40,902	71,071
Mexico	11,319	10,961	89,724	120,468
Cuba	49,550	30,343	428,888	419,867
Brazil	316	....	2,003	729
Colombia	815	444	7,690	5,633
Venezuela	4,206	7,556	34,897	34,867
Other South America	4,888	1,754	29,815	42,067
Pork (*Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc*):				
Central America	8,213	11,885	120,582	141,032
Cuba	28,399	58,015	233,678	420,275
Brazil	5,077	220	36,493	28,495
Colombia	985	....	6,051	7,240
Other South America	12,353	9,497	203,533	192,901
Lard (*Manteca; Banha; Saindoux*):				
Central America	20,208	17,589	127,043	414,751
Mexico	18,069	74,419	206,435	886,923

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	November—		Eleven months ending November—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Provisions, etc.—Continued.				
Lard, etc.—Continued.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Cuba	116,333	179,882	1,436,646	2,068,819
Argentine Republic	105	122	2,788	2,624
Brazil	23,081	5,718	242,714	101,262
Chile	2,970	2,847	40,741	69,793
Colombia	8,373	79,074	157,543	355,171
Venezuela	19,378	32,905	241,223	342,627
Other South America	36,686	46,799	346,268	378,557
Butter (*Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre*):				
Central America	4,020	7,163	58,627	88,624
Mexico	11,455	10,857	98,120	119,988
Cuba	4,329	4,149	22,370	29,282
Brazil	7,833	8,954	115,557	122,106
Colombia	1,500	751	18,454	10,052
Venezuela	7,474	15,633	79,253	70,005
Other South America	974	298	12,658	22,184
Cheese (*Queso; Queijo; Fromage*):				
Central America	2,706	5,398	31,317	55,447
Mexico	3,174	3,668	44,050	36,800
Cuba	866	687	11,746	14,984
Brazil	....	....	21	....
Colombia	269	294	2,884	3,105
Other South America	65	515	780	1,108
Tobacco, unmanufactured (*Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé*):				
Central America	5,363	8,891	47,969	60,127
Mexico	17,974	6,628	168,640	104,166
Argentine Republic	30,253	16,800	78,109	49,556
Colombia	3,503	1,014	24,728	8,691
Other South America	7,226	2,311	75,310	70,895
Tobacco, manufactures of (*Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué*):				
Central America	11,445	15,225	98,292	108,307
Mexico	660	1,598	14,078	21,133
Cuba	10,053	6,111	112,696	95,770
Argentine Republic	....	214	5,527	12,269
Brazil	....	....	....	70
Colombia	1,094	91	7,611	6,651
Other South America	4,000	2,493	49,111	48,158
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (*Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut*):				
Central America	40,606	16,551	267,462	343,546
Mexico	52,857	80,329	470,920	761,306
Cuba	3,488	16,488	18,579	74,699
Argentine Republic	589	2,242	34,308	95,960
Brazil	160	....	12,388	684
Chile	....	4,210	17,466	39,435
Colombia	....	6,867	4,091	19,491
Other South America	1,197	....	66,144	91,491
Lumber (*Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction*):				
Central America	18,220	57,032	250,114	407,697
Mexico	400,209	145,945	2,113,279	1,470,177
Cuba	104,052	197,062	1,280,864	1,700,867
Argentine Republic	210,239	421,588	2,381,486	2,237,020
Brazil	47,329	51,992	550,104	414,347
Chile	37,564	42,960	347,974	426,947
Colombia	4,530	2,019	52,341	43,738
Venezuela	802	189	21,687	8,572
Other South America	10,352	61,461	551,760	613,284
Furniture (*Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles*):				
Central America	12,411	21,740	92,237	232,098
Mexico	56,851	58,895	550,327	642,346
Cuba	30,326	63,590	426,467	617,342
Argentine Republic	16,203	36,267	111,040	286,345
Brazil	2,148	4,918	29,922	35,460
Chile	1,304	958	23,666	57,512
Colombia	5,946	2,093	42,488	33,830
Venezuela	1,245	9,516	11,906	85,638
Other South America	4,989	5,622	61,142	85,468

RECOGNITION OF LATIN-AMERICAN CONSULAR OFFICERS.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed by the Department of State of the United States, under date of January 15, 1906, of the recognition of the following Latin-American consular officers:

Miguel Aristizabal, Consul-General of Ecuador, at San Francisco, California.

Gabriel Valverde Calle, Consul-General of Bolivia, at San Francisco, California, for the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington, and the Territory of Arizona.

James F. Ferguson, Consul-General of Nicaragua in Maryland, and Vice-Consul of Panama, at Baltimore, Maryland.

Maximiliano Marín, Consul-General of Ecuador, at San Francisco, California.

Pedro Alvizua, Consul of Venezuela, at Chicago, Illinois.

Thomas C. Borden, Consul of the Argentine Republic, at Fernandina, Florida.

Reginald T. Guard, Consul of Panama, at Hilo, Hawaii.

Willis H. Jenkins, Consul of Chile, at Portland, Oregon.

A. Malvehy, Consul of Chile, at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Doctor **Elias Martinez Oramas**, Consul of Venezuela, at Fernandina, Florida.

Carlos Fernandez Pasalagua, Consul of Mexico, at Yuma, Arizona, for Yuma and its dependencies.

B. Singer, Consul of Nicaragua, at Chicago, Illinois.

Manuel N. Velarde, Consul of Mexico, at Galveston, Texas.

Deveroux Bacon, Vice-Consul of Brazil, at Fernandina, Florida.

Manuel Cuesta, Vice-Consul of Mexico, at Calexico, California, for Calexico and its dependencies.

Walter Foster, Vice-Consul of Brazil, at Gulfport, Mississippi.

Alfonso Jimenez, Vice-Consul of Mexico, at Mobile, Alabama, for Mobile and its dependencies.

Manuel Ros, Vice-Consul of Brazil, at Pascagoula, Mississippi.

Simeon Rovira, Vice-Consul of the Dominican Republic, at Aguadilla, Porto Rico.

Julio Zumeta, Consular Agent of Panama, at Mobile, Alabama.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1905.

Statistics compiled by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor show that for the eleven months ending November 30, 1905, the commerce of the United States with Mexico was in the latter's favor, the excess of imports from Mexico being $198,555 greater than the exports to that country; the totals being, imports, $46,231,217, and exports, $46,032,662. For the month of November, 1905, the figures were, exports to Mexico, $4,918,858, and imports, $4,087,310.

In its commerce with Central America, the West Indies, and South America the United States has the balance of trade in its favor only as regards Central America.

Following is a statement showing the imports and exports of the United States with the West Indies, Central and South America, by countries, for the first eleven months of 1905:

Country.	Imports.	Exports.
CENTRAL AMERICA.		
Costa Rica	$3,863,679	$1,712,987
Guatemala	3,191,462	2,582,525
Honduras	1,563,466	1,392,248
Nicaragua	1,296,080	1,653,705
Panama	800,198	6,757,342
Salvador	905,667	1,331,956
Total	11,620,552	15,430,763
Total, 1904	11,100,492	10,025,842
WEST INDIES.		
Cuba	90,862,901	39,862,025
Haiti	1,017,695	2,599,116
Santo Domingo	4,603,787	1,651,758
Total	96,484,383	44,112,899
Total, 1904	76,887,881	32,994,018
SOUTH AMERICA.		
Argentine Republic	16,158,360	25,765,942
Bolivia	....	133,532
Brazil	81,547,912	10,909,056
Chile	13,232,335	6,333,878
Colombia	5,673,305	3,206,859
Ecuador	2,077,126	1,733,547
Paraguay	2,205	6,381
Peru	2,346,544	3,747,807
Uruguay	3,481,962	2,442,365
Venezuela	6,611,402	2,885,608
Total	131,076,151	57,174,975
Total, 1904	122,096,556	45,419,806

CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The following reports are furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics by the various Latin-American consular officers at the ports mentioned:

The imports from the United States into Mexico, through the port of Nogales, in September, 1905, were as follows:

Animal substances	$6,644.38
Vegetable products	27,424.28
Ores	47,124.86
Textiles and manufactures thereof	15,140.23
Chemical products	9,882.36
Spirituous beverages	1,344.69
Paper and paper products	2,954.21
Machinery and apparatus	47,555.09
Vehicles	5,605.94
Arms and explosives	1,483.38
Miscellaneous	12,025.33
Total	177,184.75

Countries of origin.

United States of America	$164, 852. 49
England	8, 896. 26
France	1, 638, 15
Germany	1, 492. 33
Japan	305. 52
Total	177, 184. 75

The customs duties collected during the month of September amounted to $103.879.44.

The exports from Mexico into the United States, through the port of Nogales, in the month of September, 1905, amounted to $1,073,854, consisting of the following items:

Product.		Quantity.	Total.
Copper bullion	pounds	5, 264, 345	$631, 721
Hides	do	133, 656	14, 440
Lime	do	59, 550	190
Sundry fruits	do	600	91
Cattle	head	101	1, 515
Mescal	gallons	36	28
Ores			285, 131
Gold bullion and dust	ounces	4, 567	91, 342
Silver bullion and ingots	do	82, 027	49, 217
Lead ores	pounds	684	14
Leaf tobacco	do	87	70
Salt	do	48, 600	94
Sole leather	do	2	1
Total			1, 073, 854

The imports from the United States into Mexico, through the port of Nogales, in October, 1905, were as follows:

Animal substances	$21, 175. 13
Vegetable products	31, 112. 93
Ores	177, 984. 92
Textiles and manufactures thereof	26, 273. 22
Chemical products	13, 277. 57
Spirituous beverages	3, 868. 25
Paper and paper products	6, 625. 87
Machinery and apparatus	26, 482. 76
Vehicles	13, 314. 24
Arms and explosives	10, 685. 12
Miscellaneous	17, 592. 24
	348, 392. 25

Countries of origin.

United States of America	$313, 424. 78
England	15, 147. 36
France	4, 834. 05
Germany	13, 749. 91
Japan	834. 15
Spain	402. 00
	348, 392. 25

The customs duties collected during the month of October amounted to $77,367.97.

The exports from Mexico into the United States, through the port of Nogales, in October, 1905, amounted to $951,930, and consisted of the following items:

Product.		Quantity.	Value.
Copper bullion	pounds..	4,170,539	$500,464
Hides	do....	53,170	4,406
Sundry fruits	do....	690	226
Cattle	head..	174	2,245
Mescal	gallons..	45	47
Ores		....	254,533
Gold bullion and dust	ounces..	4,562	91,240
Silver bullion	do....	164,079	98,447
Lead ores	pounds..	210	4
Leaf tobacco	do....	913	318
Total		....	951,930

The Consul-General of Mexico at San Francisco, California, advises that the imports of Mexican products through the port of San Francisco during the month of October, 1905, aggregated an invoice value of $370,901, made up of the following items:

Silver ores	$31,147
American gold coin	800
Gold bullion	79,390
Mexican pesos	25,398
Silver bullion	200,177
Miscellaneous products	33,989
Total	370,901

The exports from San Francisco to Mexico during the same period amounted to $176,648, of which sum $13,360 was the value of foreign merchandise reexported. The exports of Mexican *pesos* to Hongkong during the month of October, 1905, numbered 1,599.

The Consul-General of Mexico at San Francisco, California, advises that the imports of Mexican products through the port of San Francisco during the month of November, 1905, aggregated an invoice value of $248,835, made up of the following items:

Silver ores	$41,972
Gold bullion	30,013
Silver bullion	153,434
Miscellaneous	23,416
Total	248,835

The exports from San Francisco to Mexico during the same period amounted to $162,221, of which sum $7,883 was the value of foreign merchandise reexported. The exports of Mexican *pesos* to Hongkong and Oceania during the month of November, 1905, numbered 998,856.

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of November, 1905, 12 vessels, proceeding from Mexican ports, entered the harbor of New York City, bringing 68,052 packages of merchandise. During the same month the vessels clearing from the port of New York numbered 15, carrying 243,632 packages of merchandise, consigned to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York in November, 1905, were as follows:

Article.	Quantity.	Article.	Quantity.
Henequen ...bales..	14,363	Lead bullion ...number..	31,734
Coffee ...bags..	1,431	Metals ...boxes..	528
Hides ...bales..	3,786	Ores ...sacks..	26
Do ...loose..	1,925	Sarsaparilla ...bales..	167
Ixtle ...bales..	1,756	Vanilla ...boxes..	69
Goatskins ...do...	882	Alligator skins ...number..	23
Deerskins ...do...	971	Bones ...packages..	702
Rubber ...do...	582	Honey ...barrels..	120
Cigars ...boxes..	53	Mahogany ...logs..	1,282
Broom root ...bales..	660	Copper bullion ...bars..	1,980
Chicle gum ...do...	1,400	Chile ...sacks..	458
Hair ...do...	2	Oranges ...boxes..	3,154

The Mexican Consul at Philadelphia advises that the shipments from said port to Veracruz and Tampico during the month of November, 1905, consisted of cargoes of coal aggregating a value of $56,378.05.

The Venezuelan Consul-General at New York has made the following comparative summary of the exports from New York to Venezuela during the months of March and April, 1905:

Port.	Article.	March, 1904.		March, 1905.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Kilos.	*Bolivares.*	*Kilos.*	*Bolivares.*
La Guaira	Merchandise	1,290,320.45	649,383.10	2,161,611.10	761,611.05
Do	Gold	68.00	200,000.00		
Puerto Cabello	Merchandise	462,760.75	229,884.35	716,549.10	229,133.75
Maracaibo	do	423,867.25	291,440.50	366,256.75	251,502.20
Do	Gold	53.25	147,500.00		
Carupano	Merchandise	88,051.50	45,668.00	112,812.50	35,463.65
Guanta	do	28,755.00	10,005.00	40,340.10	17,390.00
Cumaná	do	8,120.00	4,145.00	13,353.00	6,545.00
Ciudad Bolivar	do			135,055.50	183,222.05
Cristobal Colon	do			12,011.00	4,990.65
Güiria	do	26,604.00	9,661.25		
Total		2,328,600.20	1,587,687.30	3,557,675.50	1,489,858.35

Port.	Article.	April, 1904.		April, 1905.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Kilos.	*Bolivares.*	*Kilos.*	*Bolivares.*
La Guaira	Merchandise	1,431,385.20	787,879.00	2,723,736.00	1,001.426.45
Puerto Cabello	do	490,475.75	235,470.15	545,578.00	256,924.80
Maracaibo	do	438,550.65	263,862.55	404,663.00	1,220,536.75
Do	Gold	35.25	95,250.00		
Cumaná	Merchandise	8,161.00	4,110.00	7,086.00	2,705.00
Carupano	do	69,492.00	41,601.10	52,128.00	18,042.90
Guanta	do	60,555.75	39,134.75	1,519.00	4,040.00
Ciudad Bolivar	do			356,391.00	138,540.75
Total		2,498,655.60	1,467,307.55	4,105,071.00	2,642,216.65

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN NOVEMBER, 1905.

Exports from the United States increased more than $12,000,000 and imports more than $3,000,000 in November, according to a preliminary statement issued by the Bureau of Statistics. For the first time in many months there was a material decrease in imports of raw materials for manufacturing and a marked increase in invoices of articles finished, ready for consumption.

Under the head of articles in crude condition for use in manufacturing, the total imports for November, 1905, were valued at $30,318,508, as against $31,797,220 in the same month of the preceding year. On the other hand the imports of finished products amounted in value to $16,020,928, as against $12,897,386 in November, 1904. The value of imported articles of luxury was $13,115,978, as against $12,855,626 in the corresponding month of last year. The total imports of all kinds were $98,349,076, as against $95,180,172 in November, 1904.

The exports of agricultural products were 68 per cent of total exports of domestic products, which is considerably higher than the average percentage of the last two years. The value of agricultural exports was $108,932,175, as against $99,844,516 in November of last year. Exports of manufactured products increased from $46,573,065 to $48,276,817, and the total exports of all classes increased from $158,068,657 to $170,327,865.

In the first eleven months of this year the exports were $1,427,253,167, as against $1,306,065,481 in the same eleven months of last year, and the imports increased from $939,342,431 to $1,078,209,845.

REPORT OF THE ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION.

The annual report of the Isthmian Canal Commission for the year ending December 1, 1905, as presented to the Secretary of War of the United States contains the following statements covering the type of waterway and the engineering work accomplished:

The act approved June 28, 1902, pledged for the construction of the canal $145,000,000, of which it appropriated $10,000,000, this total being practically the estimated cost of the project submitted by the Isthmian Canal Commission of 1899–1901. That appropriation was made under conditions and circumstances almost identical to those that are followed for harbor and river works, and leaves no doubt that the project adopted by Congress was the one submitted by that Commission, and all construction work done thus far has been under and in accordance with that project.

The Commission appointed in March, 1904, had under consideration at the time it was disbanded in March, 1905, a project for a sea-level canal. As a sea-level canal, however, could not be built for the amount *authorized by law*, and inasmuch as there seemed to be a difference of opinion among engineers as to the best type of canal, the President, by Executive order, ordered a board of consulting engineers to convene in the city of Washington for the purpose of considering the type of canal to be constructed through the Isthmus of Panama.

The Isthmian Canal Commission by that order was directed to have all proposed plans in detailed form, with maps and surveys and other documents sufficient to enable the consulting engineers to decide the questions presented to them. This was done, and the board met on September 1, visited the Isthmus during October, and has been giving the subject careful study since. It is expected that the report of this board will be made to the Commission in a short time.

The work on the Culebra cut was undertaken with the idea that the excavation done would be useful in any plan or any type of canal that might be adopted. This is only true to a limited extent. No systematic organization for attacking this cut can be effected until it is known how much material is to be removed and the depth to which the cut is to be excavated. If 120,000,000 cubic yards are to be removed it must be attacked in an entirely different manner from what it would be if only 40,000,000 or 50,000,000 cubic yards were to be removed. If the sea-level type be adopted, about one-eighth of the total in that cut will be rock under water, whereas in the case of a lock-level canal, with a summit not less than 60 feet above tide, there will be none. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the type of canal be decided upon with the least possible delay.

While this necessary work of sanitating the Isthmus and providing for the health and welfare of the employees was in progress the task of purchasing, forwarding, and distributing the enormous quantity of material and supplies of all kinds was receiving constant and most careful attention. The purchases included not only the items entering into the permanent plant, but also those required for the preliminary work. The approximate total cost of these purchases was about $9,000,000.

All expenditures up to the present time have been paid out of the appropriation of $10,000,000 made by the Congress on June 28, 1902.

In the act of Congress authorizing the construction of the canal and appropriating $10,000,000 for the preliminary work there was a further authorization for the Commission to enter into contracts for the work, with a total not to exceed $135,000,000, to meet which Congress would from time to time, as the necessities required, make suitable appropriation. Under the provision of this authorization the Commission has entered into contracts for materials and supplies for future delivery, which are essential to the construction of the canal, the orders for which must be placed considerably in advance of the time when they are to be needed, because the industries of the United States are so crowded with domestic business that immediate delivery of such articles can *not be made.*

While this preparatory work has been in progress, very little has been done in the way of actual excavation. Eleven steam shovels have been at different times in operation, however, in the Culebra cut, which is the largest single factor in the construction of the canal, and approximately 1,000,000 cubic yards of material have been removed. By this work two things are being accomplished. First, the levels of the cut are being put in proper condition for the installation of the largest number of machines which can be effectively operated, and second, data are being gathered which will be useful in future estimates of the cost of canal construction.

In the Culebra work 2,600 men are now employed. Railway tracks and yards have been built, and dredging has been done at both ends of the canal so far as advisable, until the question of type of canal is decided. It should be understood that all the work done is applicable to any type of canal.

For a sea-level canal the construction of a dam at Gamboa to impound the freshet waters of the upper Chagres is essential in most of the plans which have been considered. The examinations and borings made by the French company were supplemented by others more extensive under the direction of the Commission, which establish the fact that a dam here is practicable. In connection with these examinations at the dam site, topographic surveys were extended over the valley of the upper Chagres to determine the area of the lake which would be formed by the dam, and also the feasibility of discharging the surplus waters of the river into the Atlantic or Pacific Ocean.

Borings have been made along the line of the canal at frequent intervals, from one end to the other, to determine the character of the material to be removed for any type of canal that may be adopted.

The question of water supply for Panama, Colon, and the camps along the line of the canal received early attention. The dam across the Rio Grande was raised so as to create a reservoir, from which the city of Panama derives an ample supply. Water was turned into the pipe lines June 26. Up to September 30, more than half of the entire work of laying the mains and making house connections in the city of Panama had been completed.

The work in the Culebra cut was gradually expanded, until in June 11 steam shovels were in operation. The material, as shown by actual work performed and by numerous borings and test pits, is of a mixed character, varying in degrees of hardness from that of ordinary earth to hard trap rock, irregularly disposed, but nearly all of it requiring blasting to be economically handled. This work was undertaken chiefly to determine by actual experiment the cost of excavation; but inasmuch as the railroad tracks were laid in a temporary manner, the old French cars were of insufficient capacity, the dumps not well selected, and the housing and feeding of employees so unsatisfactory as to cause much sickness, the experiment can not be regarded as a success. The cost of removing this material varied in different months from 43 cents to $1.53 per cubic yard.

The data now collected on the Panama Isthmus leaves little or nothing in that line to be desired in studies having for their object the determination of the type of canal. Few engineering works (possibly none) have ever been undertaken with more complete physical data available.

The question of labor is a grave and perplexing one. A sufficient supply of labor can be secured from nearby tropical islands and countries, so far as numbers are concerned. The question of quality is a very different matter. Unless a much greater efficiency can be developed than is secured at present it will be necessary to look elsewhere for a better class.

The present wage varies from 80 cents to $1.04 a day in gold. As compared with the best common labor in the United States its efficiency is rated at from 25 to 33 per cent. More than 80 per cent of the employes of the canal are now and will continue to be alien laborers. A majority of the other 20 per cent employed will be in a clerical, a supervisory, or in some other capacity to which the various labor laws of the United States are not applicable.

GOVERNMENT ESTIMATE FOR EXPENDITURES IN 1906-7.

The annual estimate of the appropriations required for the Government service of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, has been transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The total for all Departments, including deficiencies, miscellaneous, and permanent annual appropriations, is $622,723,151.

The appropriations for the current fiscal year were $629,738,093, and the estimates for the current fiscal year were $619,669,852.

The following table is a recapitulation, by Departments, of the estimates for the coming fiscal year and the appropriations for the present fiscal year:

Department.	Estimates for 1907.	Appropriations for 1906.
Legislative	$11,330,835	$12,097,554
Executive	383,750	385,762
State	4,241,367	2,758,441
Treasury	160,143,478	167,913,176
War	109,601,067	123,535,572
Navy	125,112,468	119,374,358
Interior	170,359,456	173,589,121
Post-Office	13,960,506	2,302,202
Agriculture	7,626,210	7,785,487
Commerce and Labor	11,263,938	11,092,221
Justice	8,700,073	8,874,199
Total	622,723,151	629,738,093

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1905.

The ordinary revenues of the United States Treasury for 1905, as compared with 1904, show an increase of $3,642,935.45, while the expenditures were less by $15,123,407.86. The net result for the fiscal year was an excess of expenditures over revenues of $23,004,228.60.

For the last two years the expenditures of the Government have been in excess of the revenues to the aggregate amount of more than $64,000,000. This, however, included the extraordinary expenditures in 1904 of $50,000,000 on account of the Panama Canal.

The available cash balance in the general fund on June 30, 1905, was $145,477,491.89, a reduction for the year of $26,574,076.13.

The revenues for the first quarter of 1906 were $147,014,725.10 and the expenditures $156,588,966.66, an excess of expenditures over receipts of $9,574,241.56. In the first quarter of 1905 expenditure were $17,856,615 in excess of receipts.

United States notes to the amount of $11,517,579 and Treasury notes for $340,675 were redeemed in gold from the reserve fund during the last fiscal year. The redeemed notes were immediately exchanged for gold, and the reserve was thus kept intact.

The trust funds at the close of the fiscal year 1905 amounted to $992,467,969, a net increase for the year of $14,723,400.

The total amount of United States paper currency issued during the fiscal year was $637,750,000, and the redemptions were $623,026,600. Gold certificates increased $23,499,400, while silver certificates were reduced $5,211,000 and Treasury notes $3,565,000. The annual cost of maintenance of the paper currency issued by the Government averages about two-tenths of 1 per cent of the amount outstanding.

National-bank notes to the amount of $308,298,760 were presented for redemption during the year. This was 65.84 per cent of the average amount of notes outstanding. The expenses incurred were $247,973.26, which have been assessed upon the banks at the rate of 80.993 cents per $1,000 of their notes redeemed.

The deposits in national banks to the credit of the general fund at the beginning of the year were $102,290,863.64, but the excess of expenditures over revenues in the early part of the year soon made it apparent that the cash in the Treasury vaults would be reduced below the limit required by prudence. Calls were therefore issued withdrawing from the depository banks a part of the public moneys held by them, and the balance therein to the credit of the general fund at the close of the fiscal year 1905 was $65,084,246.87. This withdrawal of public funds from the banks was accomplished without disturbance to business.

The withdrawal of public moneys from depository banks released a *considerable amount* of Government bonds, which the banks have used largely as a basis for increasing their circulation. The bonds pledged to secure bank circulation have increased $52,050,250 during the year, while those pledged to secure public deposits have decreased $39,578,600.

During the year $68,739,793 was added to the money in circulation. The per capita circulation advanced from $30.77 on July 1, 1904, to $31.38 on November 1, 1904; then declined to $30.86 on April 1, 1905, and at the close of the year on June 30, 1905, stood at $31.08. By October 1, 1905, the total money in circulation had advanced to $2,624,230,391, a per capita circulation of $31.39, 42.8 per cent of which was gold.

To maintain the present per capita circulation the increase in population of the country makes it necessary to add about $50,000,000 to the monetary stock each year.

The gold in the Treasury, including the reserve and trust funds, on October 9, 1905, amounted to $739,898,600.36, a sum never equaled in our annals; nor has any other government ever held so much of the precious metal.

The volume of United States paper currency of the denominations of $10 and under has increased $167,186,321 since March 1, 1900, but only $14,629,320 of this increase took place during the last fiscal year. Bills of the denomination of $20 and over have been redeemed and reissued in the smaller denominations in an effort to respond to the demands for small notes.

During the year the usual facilities have been extended to aid in the movement of the crops. The deposits for transfer in the New York and Chicago subtreasuries were $30,093,034, for which payments by telegraph were made at other points in the denominations required to meet the demands of the locality in which the funds were to be used. Heretofore the Treasury has been able to keep up this exchange by vigilance and forethought in the preparation of currency for the anticipated needs. If these accommodations are to be continued some action must soon be taken by Congress to enlarge the volume of small notes.

The moneys received in the redemption and exchange account during the fiscal year 1905 amounted to $1,150,625,763, and were equal to 44 per cent of the money in circulation at the close of the year.

The silver dollars in circulation on June 30, 1898, were $58,482,966. The amount of this coin distributed at Government expense for transportation, from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1905, was $275,536,512, but the amount in circulation on the latter date was only $73,584,336.

Subsidiary silver coin to the amount of $27,606,185 was distributed to depositors during the last fiscal year. The average rate for transportation on shipments of silver coin during the year was $1.90 per $1,000.

COPPER EXPORTS, FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1905.

The exports of copper from the United States during the eleven months ended November 30, 1905, in tons of 2,240 pounds fine, as reported by the New York Metal Exchange, were as follows, comparison being made with exports during the corresponding months of last year:

Month.	1905.	1904.	Month.	1905.	1904.
January	21,245	29,085	August	22,692	24,906
February	17,508	17,073	September	19,755	20,569
March	21,078	22,852	October	17,784	26,585
April	24,121	13,983	November	12,382	22,294
May	23,758	14,772			
June	22,096	16,279	Total	220,892	227,888
July	18,478	19,490			

Imports of copper into the United States during the ten months ended October 31, 1905, were 77,450 tons against 66,350 tons during the corresponding months of 1904.

OUTPUT OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, 1895-1904.

The following tables, showing the production of manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes in the United States in the ten-years' period 1895–1904, are compiled from an annual abstract statement of manufacturers' accounts prepared by collectors of internal revenue for their respective districts at the close of each calendar year:

Year.	Manufactured tobacco.	Snuff.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*		
1895	263,404,840	10,887,709	4,099,137,855	4,237,754,458
1896	248,708,581	12,708,919	4,048,463,306	4,967,444,232
1897	283,320,857	13,768,455	4,431,050,509	4,631,820,620
1898	261,532,298	13,607,631	4,915,663,350	4,385,783,897
1899	279,911,822	14,723,392	5,531,885,085	3,744,975,403
1900	286,901,878	13,805,311	6,176 596,421	3,258,716,305
1901	296,378,074	17,513,317	6,914,639,012	2,728,153,697
1902	328,933,131	18,682,341	6,907,830,553	2,971,360,447
1903	328,803,329	22,689,767	7,398,424,150	3,366,486,715
1904	333,465,174	20,221,400	7,376,669,742	3,433,993,422

PRODUCTION OF LEAF TOBACCO, 1901-1903.

The annual production of leaf tobacco in the United States for three successive years from January 1, 1901, to December 31, 1903,[a] inclusive, as shown in the "United States Tobacco Journal" for December 9, 1905, was as follows:

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[a] The production for 1904 can not be ascertained until returns have been received for 1905.

	1901.	1902.	1903.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Leaf used in manufacture of chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	298,348,638	300,758,210	307,491,554
Leaf used in manufacture of cigars and cigarettes	129,181,526	142,595,469	141,020,029
Domestic leaf exported	364,069,340	316,325,914	349,331,687
Imported leaf exported	3,118,965	4,684,477	4,609,518
Total	794,718,469	764,364,070	802,452,788
Deduct imports for each calendar year	32,192,212	32,997,923	30,603,290
Total annual production	762,526,257	731,366,147	771,849,498

There was an increase of 5,157,904 pounds in the quantity of leaf tobacco used in the manufacture of taxable tobacco products, and an increase of 33,005,773 pounds and a decrease of 2,394,633 pounds, respectively, in the quantity of domestic leaf exported and foreign leaf imported, and an increase of 40,483,351 pounds in the quantity of domestic leaf tobacco produced in 1903, as compared with the previous year.

The duties and taxes collected from tobacco during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, amounted to $68,349,522.50.

The duty collected upon imported leaf unmanufactured amounted to $18,896,940, and that collected upon imported tobacco manufactures entered for consumption amounted to $3,792,672, while the internal revenue tax collected amounted to $45,659,910.50.

EXPORT CONDITIONS IN 1905.

The export trade of the United States in the fiscal year 1905 exceeded that of any preceding year, amounting to $1,518,561,666, exceeding by $57,734,395 that of 1904, and by $30,796,675 the highest record of any earlier year. The growth in exports occurred chiefly in manufactures, increasing from $452,415,921 in 1904 to $543,607,975 in 1905, and formed in the latter year 36.44 per cent of the total exports of domestic products.

While exports of agricultural products and products of the forests and fisheries showed a slight decline as compared with 1904, the increase in exports of manufactures was sufficient to more than offset these losses and to bring the total exports to a point higher than ever before reached, being $1,518,561,666, against $807,538,165 in 1895, $742,189,755 in 1885, and $513,442,711 in 1875. The decrease in exports of agricultural products was due to a remarkable decline in the exportation of wheat and wheat flour, the result in part of reduced production in 1904, of large crops and low prices abroad, and of a large demand from the home market.

The result of these unusual conditions was that the exports of flour fell from $73,756,404 in 1903 and $68,894,836 in 1904 to $40,176,136 in 1905, and those of wheat from $87,795,104 in 1903 and $35,850,318 in 1904 to $3,905,579 in 1905. In quantity the exports of wheat and flour (in terms of wheat) amounted to only 44,112,910 bushels in 1905, as against 120,727,613 bushels in 1904 and 202,905,598 bushels in 1903. This great reduction in exports of wheat and wheat flour from $161,551,508 in 1903 and $104,745,154 in 1904 to $44,081,715 in 1905 was partially offset by an increase in cotton exports, of which the total value in 1905 amounted to $381,398,939, against $372,049,264 in 1904 and $291,598,356 in 1902. Cotton exports in 1905 were the largest in the history of our export trade, while those of wheat and wheat flour were less than in any year since 1872.

As a consequence of this large reduction in exports of wheat and wheat flour the total of agricultural exports for the year 1905 amounted to only $820,863,405 against $853,643,073 in 1904 and $943,811,020 in 1901, the high record year of agricultural exports. This loss in agricultural exports was more than compensated by the increase in exports of manufactures, of which the total in 1905 was $543,607,975, as compared with $452,415,921 in the preceding year, $183,595,743 in 1895, $147,187,527 in 1885, and $92,678,814 in 1875. Manufactures formed in 1905, 36.44 per cent of the total domestic exports; in 1895, 23.14 per cent; in 1885, 20.25 per cent, and in 1875, 16.57 per cent.

This increase of $91,000,000 in exports of manufactures is greater than that of any preceding year, except 1900, when the increase was $94,000,000. The increase occurs chiefly in manufactures of iron and steel, copper, cotton cloths, and manufactures of leather, though a large proportion of the other articles and classes of articles exported shows moderate gains over the preceding year. In iron and steel the increase is $23,000,000; in copper, $29,000,000; in cotton cloths, $27,000,000, and in leather, $4,000,000. Of the $29,000,000 increase in copper, about one-third occurred in exports to China and the remainder chiefly to Europe. Of the $27,000,000 increase in cotton cloths, $24,000,000 occurred in exports to China, and of the $4,000,000 increase in leather $3,500,000 was in exports to Japan.

The increase in exports was chiefly to China, Japan, Canada, Argentina, Cuba, and the new Republic of Panama.

To North America the exports increased $26,000,000, of which $11,000,000 was to Cuba, $9,000,000 to Canada, and nearly $4,000,000 to Panama. To South America the exports increased $6,000,000, of which practically all was to the Argentine Republic.

The commerce with Cuba in 1905, the first full fiscal year under the reciprocity treaty, shows a considerable increase over 1904, of which one-half was under the reciprocity treaty, and a marked increase over 1903, the last full year prior to that treaty, which went into effect December 27, 1903. The total exports to Cuba from the United States in 1905 were $38,380,601, against $27,377,465 in 1904 and $21,761,638 in 1903, an increase of 76.3 per cent more than in 1903, the last full year prior to the operations of the reciprocity treaty. The import values are greater than those of 1904 or 1903, being $86,304,259 in 1905, $76,983,418 in 1904, and $62,942,790 in 1903. This increase in value, however, in 1905 is apparently largely due to increased prices of sugar, the chief article imported from Cuba, rather than to increased quantity. The total value of sugar imported from that island in 1905 was $64,386,104, exceeding by nearly $8,000,000 that of 1904 and by nearly $22,000,000 that of 1903; while the quantity of sugar imported into the United States from Cuba in 1905 was 2,057,684,169 pounds, or 762,000,000 pounds less than in 1904 and 338,000,000 pounds less than in 1903. The other articles which show an increase in 1905 as compared with the immediately preceding years are leaf tobacco, with an increase of about $1,000,000 more than in 1904 and 1903, respectively, and cigars, also an increase of about $1,000,000 more than in 1904 and 1903, respectively. In exports to Cuba from the United States the increase occurs in nearly all of the principal articles, but is especially marked in manufactures of iron and steel, flour, provisions, lumber, and rice.

A REPORTED SCARCITY OF HIDES.

United States Consul McNally, of Liege, Belgium, in reporting to the Bureau of Commerce and Labor of the United States on the advanced prices of hides in the world's markets, quotes the following extract from the London "Daily Mail." "A meeting of the Bristol and West of England Tanners' Federation has decided that the prices of leather are very unsatisfactory, and that the high prices of hides make it imperative to obtain a substantial advance in the price of leather. American sole leather has advanced 10 to 15 per cent, and 'every item in the cost of the boot,' said an expert, 'costs from 15 to 20 per cent more than it did twelve months ago.' At present this has had no appreciable effect upon the price of boots and shoes to the public, but it has had an effect in the depreciation of the standard article sold at a standard price. Leather substitutes have been used, such as cardboard, but it is a question whether the tanners and the boot manufacturers can go further in meeting the demands of the large retail houses for boots and shoes at the present wholesale prices.

"Of the two principal causes of the shortage of hides, one is the recent Russo-Japanese war. Japan had to provide footwear for an army of men accustomed to wear straw sandals. They made their own boots of such an excellent quality that they are still the admiration of English bootmakers. In doing so they drew on the world's supply of tanned hides and the effect still remains. The second determining factor is the American meat market. Chicago packers regulate the slaughter by the demand for meat. There have been large stocks in the refrigerators and fewer cattle have been killed.

The result has been fewer hides. Six years ago hides which were selling at about 8 cents a pound are now realizing 15½ cents, or a higher price than the beef itself. Chicago rules the world's prices for hides. 'There can be no doubt,' as was remarked by a well-informed man, 'that the English tanners are losing money and that the boot manufacturers are in a bad way owing to the difficulty of forcing a higher price out of the largest buyers or retailers.' A combined movement of tanners and makers might force up the price of boots and shoes to the public."

URUGUAY.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

The British "Board of Trade Journal" for December 21, 1905, states that an arrangement has been concluded between the Uruguayan Central Railway Company and the Government of that Republic for the extension to Centurion, a place on the river Yaguaron, forming the boundary of Uruguay and Brazil, of the railway now terminating at Nico Perez, in the province of Minas. The arrangement also includes the construction of a branch line to Treinta y Tres. The length of these lines will be from 250 to 300 miles, the company undertaking to complete the work in three years, at a cost of about £5,000 per kilometer, requiring a total expenditure of some £1,500,000.

VENEZUELA.

CUSTOMS TARIFF, 1905-6.

The customs tariff of Venezuela for the fiscal year 1905-6, as amended in the "*Gaceta Oficial*" extraordinary for August 26, 1905, is as follows:

ARTICLE 1. Goods of foreign origin which are introduced through the custom-houses of the Republic are divided into the following nine classes:

1. Goods liable to a duty of 5 centimes of the *bolivar*[a] per kilogram.
2. Goods liable to a duty of 10 *centimes* of the *bolivar* per kilogram.
3. Goods liable to a duty of 25 *centimes* of the *bolivar* per kilogram.
4. Goods liable to a duty of 75 *centimes* of the *bolivar* per kilogram.
5. Goods liable to a duty of 1 *bolivar* 25 *centimes* per kilogram.

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[a] *The bolivar* = 9.6 d. and is divided into 100 centimes. For weights and measures, *Venezuela has adopted the* metric system.

6. Goods liable to a duty of 2 *bolivars* 50 *centimes* per kilogram.
7. Goods liable to a duty of 5 *bolivars* per kilogram.
8. Goods liable to a duty of 10 *bolivars* per kilogram.
9. Goods liable to a duty of 20 *bolivars* per kilogram.

SECTION 1.—CLASS I.

Goods dutiable at the rate of 5 centimes of the bolivar per kilogram.

1. Advertisements in almanac form.
2. Apparatus and machines for generating steam by means of petroleum residues and fire extinguishing apparatus "Biosca" and the like, also substances for charging the same.
3. Gas or electric-lighting apparatus and machinery.
4. Incubators.
5. Perforators for stone or trees.
6. Fire engines and hydraulic pumps with their respective pipes, valves, and other fittings.
7. Hydrographic and marine charts.
8. Carriages, accessories, and materials exclusively intended for railroads.
9. Axletrees, springs, rims, and boards for carts, carriages, and wheelbarrows to be constructed in the country.
10. Geographical or astronomical globes; maps of all kinds and lithographed or printed topographical plans of all kinds.
11. Rennet.
12. Water filters.
13. Eggs.
14. Native iron or scrap iron for resmelting.
15. Books, printed, unbound or stitched, not exempted on importation; booklets and writing copy books for primary schools, in leaves or stitched.
16. Wood prepared for shipbuilding and round pieces of pine or pitch pine for masts.
17. Telegraphic apparatus and machinery, machines, reservoirs of galvanized iron, and apparatus not mentioned in other classes, and not exceeding 1,000 kilograms in weight, also ice chests.
18. Steam engines of all kinds with their accessories.
19. Windmills with their accessories.
20. Gold and silver, unwrought.
21. Platinum, unwrought.
22. Living plants of all kinds; herbariums or collections of dry plants, other than medicinal.
23. Seeds for sowing which can not be used as food.
24. When empty common glass bottles are imported in boxes which may be used to carry the same number of filled bottles, the bottles shall pay the respective duty to which they are liable under this tariff.
25. Should receptacles in which duty-free articles are imported, such as trunks, bags, portfolios, wrappers or stuff, not have lost their ordinary value, they will be weighed separately and pay the duty applicable to their respective class.

SECTION 2.—CLASS II.

Goods dutiable at the rate of 10 centimes of the bolivar per kilogram.

26. Sulphuric acid and liquefied carbonic acid.
27. Bran of wheat, maize, linseed, oats, barley, and all other cereals; bran oil cake of the same kinds, for cattle fodder.
28. Fishhooks and iron wire, galvanized or not, unwrought.
29. Almagra, chalk, ocher, Spanish white, clay, caput mortuum, and all unenumerated earths for building purposes.
30. Mineral or vegetable tar, asphalt, raw petroleum, and bitumens of all kinds.
31. Hoops or iron or wood, for casks, barrels, and sieves, and iron hooks to secure them to the cases or barrels.

32. Mineral waters.
33. Rice and oats in the grain.
34. Iron bars (tools).
35. Common bottles of ordinary black or white glass, for bottling liqueurs, aërated waters and sterilized milk; empty demijohns and square bottles of similar glass, and jars generally used for importing Hollands.
36. Slabs and tiles of baked clay, marble, jasper, wood, or any other material for pavements, not exceeding 60 centimeters; roofing tiles of baked clay, slates, and all kinds of common unwrought stone.
37. Boats and lighters, whole or in detached pieces; also oars and sails .for the same.
38. Rosin, yellow or black.
39. Hydraulic lime, common lime, and all other similar materials for building purposes, not elsewhere mentioned.
40. Parings and wastes of skins, also dried intestines, employed in the manufacture of sausages.
41. Hemp or tow, in the mass or twisted, for calking; tarred tow and cotton wastes for cleaning machines.
42. Conducts or pipes of iron or lead, also elbows and joints.
43. Cardboard in the paste and filtering paper used in breweries.
44. Waterproof cardboard for roofing and other purposes.
45. Carts and wagons.
46. Handcarts and fire ladders.
47. Straw or cardboard envelopes for bottles.
48. Barley, unhulled.
49. Rye and wheat in the grain.
50. Coaches, chaises, gigs, omnibuses, phaetons, and all kinds of vehicles not otherwise mentioned.
51. Bark of oak and other trees used in tanning and bone ash.
52. Waterproof lining for partitions.
53. Flour of barley, chick-peas, Du Barry's Revalenta, and any flour not otherwise mentioned.
54. *"Heratol," a substance used to purify acetylene gas.*
55. Tools and implements, such as hammers, ship mauls, hatchets, capstans, forges, bellows of all kinds, cranes, "*molejones*," large screws for blacksmiths, bickerns, anvils, and all other similar tools and implements.
56. Ice imported into ports where ice factories have, with permission of the Government, been established and are in operation.
57. Iron, round or square, hoop iron, iron in rough black plates or sheets for the manufacture of boilers and tanks.
58. Bath bricks.
59. Bricks, even fire clay, slabs and tiles, of baked clay, marble, jasper, wood, or any other material, for pavements, not exceeding 60 centimeters; roofing tiles of baked clay, slates, and all kinds of common unwrought stone.
60. Firewood and charcoal, in pieces.
61. Common wood, such as planks, beams, and joists, of pitch pine or any other wood, neither planed, tongued nor grooved, less than 25 centimeters in thickness, and pine wood not specially mentioned of whatever size.
62. Maize in the grain.
63. Apples, grapes, pears, and all other fresh fruit.
64. Machinery, reservoirs, and baths of galvanized iron, and apparatus not mentioned in Class I, the total weight of which does not exceed 1,000 kilograms.

    Provided that when machines are imported with extra pieces, which taken separately are subject to a higher duty, the whole will be dutiable as machines when such pieces arrive in the same packages.
65. Mills, large and small, not mentioned in Class I.
66. Music, manuscript, in loose sheets, copybook form, or half-bound.
67. Manioc.
68. Wrapping paper, and straw, and dried herbs, not being medicinal, such as hay and other similar fodder for animals, also wood paper.

69. Pitch, common, white, black, or yellow.
70. Logwood, guaiacum, Brazil wood, mulberry wood, red sandal wood and other similar woods, in shavings.
71. Slates, roofing.
72. Slates for billiard tables. .
73. Slates, with or without frames, slate books and pencils.
74. Pine resin, and other all nonmedicinal resins.
75. Wheels for carriages, carts, and wagons, iron axle boxes for the same, and steel wheels fitted on steel axles.
76. Epsom salts.
77. Glauber's salts and silicate of soda.
78. Sardines, pressed, sardines in oil, with tomatoes, or prepared in any other manner.
79. Sienna and black earths, for cleaning purposes.
80. Tombstones of marble, granite, or any other material.
81. Wooden laths for roofing ("*tejamina*").
82. Chalk, white, in sticks or powder, and marble and glass powder.
83. Gypsum in pieces or in powder, and gypsum for casting.

SECTION 3.—CLASS III.

Goods dutiable at the rate of 25 centimes of the bolivar per kilogram.

84. Olive oil and imitations thereof, and cotton-seed oil.
85. Kerosene, colza and bone oils, and so-called "*esperma de cristal*" oil for machines.
86. Stearic and oleic acids; stearine pure, unwrought, and stearine mixed with paraffin, known as trade stearine.
87. Acetic acid, hydrochloric or muriatic acid, boric acid and borax, also fatty acids and carbolic acid.
88. Nitric acid or aqua fortis.
89. Aerated waters and lemonades.
90. Steel, bronze, brass, spelter, copper, tin, pure or alloyed, lead, nickel, and zinc, in lumps or rough, in bars, cubes, parings, or whether in perforated or cut-out sheets or not.
91. Orange blossom water.
92. Spirits of turpentine.
93. Knitting needles of steel, wood, bone, caoutchouc, or other similar materials.
94. Cotton.
95. Spike lavender.
96. Alum, not calcined or in lumps.
97. English yellow or chromate of lead, minium, litharge, mineral manganese, white lead or carbonate of lead and asbestine.
98. Stuffed animals.
99. Telephonic apparatus and adjuncts, such as commutators, pins, cranks, carbons, and covered copper wire for telephones.
100. Harness and horse collars for use in connection with all kinds of carriages, calashes, coupés, omnibuses, and phaetons, and for all kinds of cars, wagons, and carts.
101. Ground rice, sago, salep, tapioca, and crushed maize.
102. Crushed oats.
103. Muscovado, and burnt or granulated sugar used in the manufacture of beer.
104. Sulphur, flowers or sticks of.
105. Scales, Roman balances, with their weights, other than those of copper or wherein copper predominates.
106. Excelsior ("*barba de palo*") and vegetable fibers similar to esparto.
107. Barrels, pipes, and hogsheads, put together or not, and staves imported separately.
108. Pottery, glazed or not, in any form, not otherwise mentioned.
109. Zinc white and white bole.
110. Canes, reeds, rushes, palm, straw not otherwise mentioned, unwrought osier, and clover stalks ("*la espiga de trébol*") for the manufacture of brooms.
111. Bullets, large and small shot.
112. Bromide of cyanogen.

113. Cables, cordage, and twine.
114. Bowls for tobacco pipes, cigar holders, and tobacco pipes, of common clay or faience, not combined with any other materials.
115. Calcimine, calcarium, lithite, and ednore.
116. Cannon of all kinds.
117. Haricots of all kinds, chick-peas, lentiles, beans, and all kinds of pulse, garden produce, and alimentary roots, unprepared.
118. Cloth, unbleached or coarse, cloth called "*coleta*," unbleached, No. 3; common packing cloth, generally employed for cocoa and coffee sacks and for packing, unbleached, the color of which, naturally dark, has not been changed by a preparation intended to bleach it, even when with colored stripes and checks.
119. Charcoal in powder, animal charcoal, and lampblack.
120. Meat, salted in brine or smoked, ham and gammon, not in boxes; bacon and tongues, smoked or salted, with the exception of jerked meat ("*tasajo*"), the importation of which is prohibited.
121. Packing cloth lined with paper; fine pasteboard or thick office paper, for visiting cards and other purposes, including waterproof paper, for presses.
122. Chloride of lime and cyanide of potassium.
123. Sieves of iron wire.
124. Hair grass and similar vegetable fibers.
125. Cyanide of sodium.
126. Wax, shoemakers'.
127. Beer and cider.
128. Creoline and disinfectants, liquid or in powder.
129. Copper, old and scrap.
130. Portable cooking ranges of iron or other metal.
131. Alimentary preserves.
132. Hearses, including the lanterns ("*vidrios*"), feathers, plumes, and all other accessories thereto, even when they are separately liable *to higher duties*, provided they be imported together with the hearses, in the same or in other packages.
133. Chalk, white or red, in lumps or powder.
134. Crucibles of all kinds.
135. Preserves in vinegar, other than olives and capers of all kinds.
136. Juniper berries.
137. Emery, in lumps or powder.
138. Esparto, raw.
139. Fuses and quick matches for miners, and greasing tow for machines.
140. Copper scupper nails.
141. Fountains or basins, of iron, marble, or any other material, and statues, busts, vases, and urns of marble, alabaster, granite, or of all other similar stones.
142. Sago flour.
143. Biscuits of all kinds, without confections.
144. Fluid gas ("*gaz fluido*"); licorice.
145. Gum arabic.
146. Wheat flour and semolina prepared for making pastes, also broken wheat and oatmeal.
147. Manufactures of iron: Wire—wire gauze for mattresses; anchors and chains for vessels, safes, mortars, furniture, copying presses, and machines for stamping paper; nails, tacks, hobnails, rivets and scupper nails; buildings not erected or separate parts thereof, such as balconies, doors, balustrades, gratings, columns, roofs, even when imported separately; statues, urns, flower vases, busts, and all other similar ornaments for houses and gardens; weights for scales, flatirons, posts for fences; hooks, with or without rings, cylinders or *calvoyas*, stoves, boilers, "*budares*," kettles, broilers, pots, frying pans, roasters and other household utensils, tinned or not, enameled or not, with the exception of similar articles of sheet iron or tin plate, which pay duty according to Class IV. Galvanized iron nails and washers are included in Class III, and water-closet apparatus of iron.

148. Tin plate, unmanufactured, and thin sheets of tin used for lining trunks; also embossed copper sheets.
149. Bones, horns, and hoofs, raw.
150. Cotton Holland cloth, blue.
151. Instruments for arts and trades, with or without handle.
152. Toys of all kinds and of whatever material, including balls ("*metras*"), except gum for manufacturing Chinese balls, which shall be dutiable as manufactures of rubber.
153. Luceine or feculæ for starching.
154. Books, printed and bound, except those comprised in Class VIII, printed pamphlets.
155. Emery on linen or paper.
156. Linseed or linseed meal and colza seed.
157. Flax, raw.
158. Earthenware, common, and faience, glazed or not, in articles of all forms, not otherwise mentioned.
159. Walnut wood.
160. Wood, fine, for musical instruments, furniture, etc.
161. Wood in sheets and laths, for veneering.
162. Wood, sawn, planed or dovetailed.
163. Lard and butter.
164. Ore of iron, copper, and tin; black lead and asbestos.
165. Potatoes.
166. Paper of all kinds not otherwise mentioned, serpentines or paper ribbons; white or colored *confetti* and white tissue paper in sheets not exceeding 49 centimeters in length by 36 centimeters in width, used by press copy-book manufacturers.
167. Paste, called "*Brightina de Ronde.*"
168. Fish, pressed, salted, or smoked, not in tins.
169. Lithographic stones, pumice stone, stones of all kinds and of all forms for grinding or whetting, fireproof stones for blast furnaces, filtering, and other similar stones.
170. Colors, common, prepared in oil.
171. Pianos, even silent.
172. Saltpeter and salt of niter, common or calcined potash.
173. Leeches.
174. Stearine prepared for the manufacture of candles.
175. Soda, common or calcined.
176. Carbonate of soda, crystallized.
177. Sulphate of iron or green copperas.
178. Sulphate of copper or bluestone.
179. Juniper berries.
180. Gauze of iron wire, not otherwise mentioned, and spring wire mattresses.
181. Common unbleached cloth for filters.
182. Electric bells.
183. Turpentine, common, of Venice; logwood paste and extract.
184. Poison for preserving skins.
185. Glass and crystal in unsilvered sheets, white or colored.
186. Vinegar, common and empyreumatic, and brandy made from the residues of pressed grapes.
187. Wines of all kinds, in pipes, casks, or barrels, except medicinal wines; also red wine in large or small bottles.
188. Coffee winnowers ("*venteadores*").
189. Sumac, powdered or in a crude state.

SECTION 4—CLASS IV.

Goods dutiable at the rate of 75 centimes of the bolivar per kilogram.

190. Linseed oil.
191. Fish oil (other than cod liver oil), sesame and almond oil.
192. Palm oil, siccative or liquid oil for painters.
193. Olivers and capers of all kinds.
194. Oil and vinegar cruets, decanter and cruet stands, other than those having any part of gold or silver, which come under Class VIII, and those of German silver, or gilt or silvered, which are comprised in Class VI.
195. Articles of all kinds of steel, iron, copper, brass, tin, tin plate, bell metal, bronze, lead, pewter, zinc, aluminum, and nickel, not elsewhere mentioned, whether polished, japanned, tinned, or bronzed or not; and furnaces for the manufacture of sugar.

196. Metallic wire, manufactured in frames for wigs, cages, racks for clothes or hats, and other similar articles; also frames for parasols and umbrellas and copper wire.

197. Almonds, hazelnuts, walnuts, ground nuts, chestnuts, and all other dried fruits in shells, not specified.

198. Stills and all similar apparatus.

199. Siegert's bitters.

200. Sesame, canary seed, and millet.

201. Aniseed, carraway seed, Ceylon and Chinese cinnamon ("*canelón*"), garlic, onions, cumin, cloves, origan, pepper, and other kinds of spices.

202. Chandeliers, globes, tulips, candelabra, candlesticks, beacons, street lamps, suspensions, lamps, lanterns, candle shades ("*guardabrisas*"), and Argand lamps, except such as are ornamented with gold or silver, which are included in Class VIII, and except those of German silver, and those gilt or silvered, which are taxed according to Class VI. Accessories thereof imported, with the above-mentioned articles, will be dutiable according to the class to which they belong.

203. Christmas trees.

204. Jet, unmanufactured.

205. Sugar, white or refined.

206. Scales, Roman balances and dynamometers, of copper or in which copper predominates, including weights, even of iron, when imported together with the scales.

207. Wooden pails, buckets, or tubs.

208. Billiard-table cushions and straps or belts of coarse oilcloth for fly wheels of steam engines.

209. Bagatelle tables with all their accessories.

210. Narrow bands of cloth and rubber for belting to be adapted to low-power machines.

211. Bands of sole leather, single or not, for fly wheels of steam motors.

212. Felts for hats, not fulled, hair for hats, paper wrappers, leather bands, crowns, plush, peaks for caps and kepis, silk or cotton ribbons in pieces up to 80 centimeters, inclusive, in length, and other articles exclusively used in the manufacture of hats, such as oilcloth prepared with gum lac dissolved in alcohol, employed for the manufacture of silk hats, and solutions of said gum in alcohol, also woolen or silk cords of 80 centimeters in length, likewise employed in said manufacture.

213. Shoe blacking and creams and bituminous oil employed for blackening and softening harness.

214. Billiard tables with all their accessories, including the balls and covers, when imported together with the tables.

215. Lees ("*borra*") of oil, residue of lard and of all other fatty substances, also Armenian bole.

216. Boxes of wood, even imported in pieces, i. e., in boards for making same, water-closet apparatus of faience with fittings of metal, and other accessories.

217. Baskets, large or small, hand baskets, small carriages for children, and other articles of osier and wickerwork, including children's carriages, whatever by the material from which made; cotton canvas covered with paper, for the manufacture of envelopes, and tissue coated with sulphate of copper.

218. Pasteboard manufactured or prepared for boxes, large and small, or in any other form, excepting for toys, masks, and playing cards. Blank visiting cards of any size are likewise included in Class IV.

219. Barley, husked or ground.

220. "*Cebadilla.*"

221. Capsules for bottles.

222. Brushes for the teeth, hair, clothes, and shoes.

223. Common horse brushes and those of horn or whalebone for scrubbing.

224. Wax, vegetable, black or yellow, not prepared.

225. Bristles and horsehair and tissues of horsehair for strengthening men's clothing.
226. Wooden horses or roundabouts.
227. Glue, common, in lumps or liquid, and collodion for photographers.
228. Linen, unbleached, and cloth called "*coleta*," unbleached, No. 2; common linen similar to that comprised in No. 119 of Class III, but which has been more or less bleached, including chintz ("*cotonia*").
229. Pointed knives, common, with or without sheaths; knives with handles of wood or other common material, for fishermen; large knives and steel machetes, for farming, and, generally, all those employed in arts and trades.
230. Lacquers and varnishes of all kinds.
231. Caoutchouc made into tubes or pipes, of more than 1 centimeter in diameter, and into sheets or bands for machine belting; also washers or rings of caoutchouc with tissue core.
232. Oilcloth for floors, packing and roofing, also machine packing.
233. Mirrors of all kinds, framed or not, and plate glass, silvered.
234. Spermaceti and paraffin.
235. "*Espuma de mar*," substance employed for making bread and baking powder.
236. Esparto and cane mats for floors.
237. Small table and dish mats of colored pita.
238. Meat extract.
239. Figures, ornaments, and articles of all kinds, used in putting up confectionery, also gilt paper bags, finished or partly finished, imported for the above purpose. Should the receptacles referred to be covered with silk or velvet or ornamented with flowers or other articles liable to higher duties, they shall come under Class VI as fancy articles.
240. Door mats not otherwise mentioned.
241. Dried fruit.
242. Fruits in brandy, sirup, or in their juice.
243. Saddletrees.
244. Artificial flowers of porcelain.
245. Biscuits with sugar.
246. Gasoline, benzine, and naphtha.
247. Gelatine of all kinds.
248. Potato, maize, and rye flour.
249. Buckles covered with leather.
250. Shoemakers' thread and hempen ropes for reins, with core of tow.
251. Coarse thread of hemp or pita, and fishing twine of these materials.
252. Rope yarn.
253. Tin plate and sheet iron, manufactured into articles not specified, and iron utensils for domestic use when they have lids or covers of tin plate or sheet iron.
254. Iron buckles for harness makers, whether tinned, nickled, or bronzed.
255. Incense.
256. Surgical, dental, and anatomical instruments.
257. Soap for tailors.
258. Sirups of all kinds, other than medicinal; confectionery of all kinds, sugar candy and flavored rice flour employed for sweets.
259 Sealing wax, in cakes or sticks.
260. Coarse and half-fine sail-cloth of hemp or cotton, unbleached, and light unbleached, cloth of linen and and cotton called "Sanitas."
261. Milk, condensed.
262. Blank books, crayons and charcoal pencils for drawing, lithographed receipt books with counterfoils.
263. Faience in imitation of porcelain.
264. Porcelain and china in any form, not specified.
265. Hops and raw wool.
266. Wood manufactured into articles not otherwise mentioned.
267. Malt.
268. "*Manigrafos.*"
269. Iron and wooden furniture.
270. Cigarette-making machines.
271. Marble, jasper, alabaster, granite, and other similar stones, wrought or polished, in articles not otherwise mentioned.
272. Wicks and twists for lamps, and lamp-chimney cleaners.
273. Patent medicines and patent chemical products.

274. Mustard, in the grain or in powder.
275. Furniture of common wood, osier, straw, or cane.
276. Organs and all accessories thereof imported separately.
277. Ostein ("*osteina*"), and oleomargarine.
278. Straw prepared for hats.
279. Wood in strips for making matches.
280. Wooden sieves with bottoms of linen tissue.
281. Paste or mastic for polishing, and that used for the tips of billiard cues.
282. Wall paper, including black paper and albuminized paper.
283. Composition imitating porcelain, marble, granite, or any other fine stone, in all kinds of articles, excepting toys.
284. Flints, touchstones, polishing and similar stones, not mentioned in other classes.
285. Hides neither tanned nor prepared.
286. Wooden shovels.
287. Solders.
288. Leather tips for billiard cues.
289. Cheese of all kinds.
290. Sacks, empty, of canvas, of cloth called "*coleta*," unbleached linen, and other similar fabrics.
291. Sausages, hams in tins, fish in tins, mortadella, mushrooms, dried or in sauce; lacteous flour and all other comestibles, prepared or not, not mentioned in foregoing classes, such as Buitoni's agglutinated paste and phosphatine.
292. Sauces of all kinds and pickles in mustard.
293. Tallow, raw, rendered or pressed, and ordinary fats of all kinds for making soap.
294. Siphons and apparatus for aërated waters.
295. Sole leather, dyed or not, not worked, and hempen soles for shoes.
296. Piano stools of whatever material.
297. Talc in sheets or powder.
298. Horsehair fishing lines.
299. Meat covers of wire gauze.
300. Stoppers with heads of metal, glass, crystal, or porcelain.
301. Tissues of cotton, hemp, esparto or flax, for floor coverings, even when mixed with a small quantity of wool, and horsehair tissues for covering furniture.
302. Canvas prepared for oil painting, and stumps for drawing.
303. Tissues, common, of hemp, flax, or cotton, for furniture, bands, webbing, or any other form, and cotton dishcloths for domestic use, and straw plaits for packing.
304. Wooden heels, shoed or not with copper or iron.
305. Strips of stuff or tinned paper ("*de papel estañado*"), for shoemakers, of 1 centimeter in width by 12 centimeters in length.
306. Bootjacks and corkscrews.
307. Chalk, in sticks, lumps, or other form, for billiards.
308. Blinds, Venetian, etc., for doors and windows.
309. Firecrackers called "*triquitraques*," primers for squibbs, etc.
310. Caoutchouc tubes and hose of more than 1 centimeter in diameter, and bands for machinery, also narrow bands of cloth and rubber for low-power machines.
311. Sails of coarse and other cloth or of twilled cloth ("*cotonia*"), for vessels.
312. Candles.
313. Velocipedes or bicycles.
314. Glass and crystal, manufactured into any articles not elsewhere mentioned.
315. White wines of all kinds, when imported in demijohns or bottles (except medicinal wines) and port wine in large and small bottles, even red.
316. Articles of gypsum of all kinds, excepting toys.

SECTION 5.—CLASS V.

Goods dutiable at the rate of 1 bolivar 25 centimes per kilogram.

317. Oil: Cod liver, spurge, and other medicinal oils, and other unenumerated oils.

318. Oils and soaps, perfumed.
319. Accessories and cylinders for phonographs.
320. Arsenic.
321. Tartaric acid, in powder.
322. Liquid ammonia.
323. Toilet waters and hair wash, such as "*florilina*" and the like, also waters for cleaning metals.
324. Spirits of all kinds; brandy or cognac and their essences, absinthe, Hollands and their essences up to 22° Cartier; above 22° the duty shall be proportional. Bitters not otherwise specified, such as the bitter *elixir* of coca, are included in this class.
325. Almonds, peeled.
326. Apparatus for measuring hats.
327. Photographic apparatus and accessories intended for their manufacture, if not included in other classes.
328. Shapes of sized stuff for hats, bonnets, and caps.
329. Rings covered with leather.
330. Strops and fine stones for sharpening razors, and razor paste.
331. Asphaltum for engravers.
332. Saffron.
333. Quicksilver.
334. Trunks, traveling sacks, bags, valises, and portmanteaus of all kinds.
335. Skins for carrying wine, and wallets and small bags of oilcloth for grain samples.
336. Buttons of all kinds, excepting those of silk, silver, or gold.
337. Bandages, bougies or probes, trusses, lint, strainers or filters, sucking bottles and nipples, breast pumps, cupping glasses, anodyne necklaces, spatulas, lances, retorts, clysterpumps, syringes of all kinds, and siphons not otherwise mentioned.
338. "*Bramante,*" "*brin,*" ticks, domestic cloth, "*liencillo,*" "*platillo,*" "*warandol*" or Irish linen, unbleached, of linen or cotton, and other similar unbleached tissues, including those with colored stripes or patterns, provided that the ground be unbleached, and Holland of black or blue thread.
339. Brushes and paint brushes of all kinds.
340. Hat cases of leather.
341. Cigarette boxes.
342. Almanacs of all kinds.
343. Cameræ obscuræ or cameræ lucidæ, for drawing or photography, and other similar apparatus.
344. Cotton canvas for embroidering, and canvas of unbleached thread similar to the ordinary tulle used for mosquito nets.
345. Capsules, sacks or bags of paper, of all kinds and sizes, with or without inscriptions, for apothecaries.
346. Tortoise shell, crude.
347. Advertisements, large and small, and loose sheets, printed or lithographed, printed or lithographed circulars.
348. Homespun linen, white linen called "*coleta,*" "*lienzo de rosa,*" camel-hair cloth, cotton cretonne and linen cretonne, called unbleached German dowlas Nos. 9, 10, and 11, lining ("*crehuela*)," striped or checked, colored or not, and all other similar tissues, not mentioned in preceding classes.
349. Sieves of copper wire, leather, wood, or horse hair.
350. White wax, pure or mixed, not wrought, and mineral wax.
351. Bristles for shoemakers.
352. Isinglass and liquid glue for shoemakers.
353. Colors and paints, not otherwise mentioned, such as azure blue, ultramarine, and "*kalsomine,*" earths of different colors and paints prepared with oil to be used for enamel.
354. Cork, in sheets, stoppers, and in any other shape.
355. Boot and shoe laces, and common plaits of cotton for sandals, also cord tapes of cotton, twisted or not according to the purpose for which intended, containing ten ends or more.
356. Amethysts.

357. Cubebs.
358. Penknives, razors, scissors, and "*chambetas;*" table knives and forks, except those with handles plated with gold or silver, which are dutiable according to Class VIII; and those with handles of German silver, silvered or gilt, which are comprised in Class VI.
359. Cords, single or wound with thread for musical instruments.
360. Beer, concentrated or peptonized.
361. Sassafras and all other medicinal barks.
362. Cotton drills, white or colored, cotton drill called "*casinette,*" white cotton flannel and cotton "*batán*" and bleached or unbleached plushy cloth used for bath wraps and towels.
363. Drugs, medicines, and chemical products, not previously mentioned; also all medicinal articles or substances, such as bicarbonate of soda, wine of "*buey,*" cinchona wine of Bisteri, cardamom seeds and plants, and dynamite.
364. Oilcloth of all kinds, other than that used for floors, packing, and roofing, comprised in Class IV.
365. Cotton buckram.
366. Brooms, large and small, and horsehair brooms.
367. Essences and extracts of all kinds not otherwise mentioned, including tobacco extract.
368. Sponges.
369. Stereoscopes, cosmoramas, dioramas, panoramas, magic lanterns, phonographs, graphophones, and other similar apparatus.
370. Paper lanterns, paper collars, fronts and cuffs, including those lined with stuff, and manufactured paper not otherwise mentioned.
371. Foils, masks, breast-plates, and fencing gloves.
372. Photographs.
373. Cotton blankets.
374. Gum lac, copal, and all kinds of gums and resins not otherwise mentioned.
375. Horsehair gloves and fencing gloves.
376. Glycerine.
377. Ordinary sewing thread, untwisted thread for embroidering and untwisted thread of one end for weaving.
378. Loadstone.
379. Figures and statuettes, other than those of gold or silver, and mechanical manikins of life size.
380. Musical instruments and boxes, and all accessories thereof, excepting organs and pianos.
381. Soap, white, marbled, called Castile or Marseilles.
382. Soap, common or in powder, and rock salt for animals.
383. Sets of chessmen, draughts, dominoes, roulette, and similar games; playing cards of all sorts.
384. Pictures and engravings on paper.
385. Note books and portfolios, pencils of all kinds, except slate pencils, india rubber erasers; seals and stamps for letters, ink and ink powder, paper knives, pencil cases, sealing wax and wafers, sand, steel pens, penholders, inkstands, and all other stationery, including envelopes for letters, documents, and visiting cards. Articles with any part of gold or silver are not included in this number.
386. Books containing gold or silver leaf, whether real or imitation, for gilding or silvering; bronze in powder and books for bronzing.
387. Liqueur stands, empty, or containing a liqueur.
388. "Liencillo," "brin," and domestic tissues, of linen or cotton, unbleached or colored.
389. Iron filings.
390. Striped tissues, "arabias" and ginghams of linen or cotton, common, i. e., such as have only 13 strands in the warp or woof of each square of 5 millimeters.
391. Wooden battens, mouldings, and cornices, painted, varnished, gilt or silvered, and wooden curtain-loop holders.
392. Colored cotton duck, and plaits of common linen, cotton or woolen tissue of a width of from 7 to 15 centimeters for girths and sur-

392—Continued.
cingles, also light unbleached cloth having more than 10 strands in the warp or woof of each square of 5 millimeters.

393. Sweet liquers, such as cherry cordial, creams of vanilla, cocoa, and the like.

394. Madapolam, Brittainy, domestic, cotton "*matrimonio*," Irish, white or colored; cretonne, "*elefanta*," "*platilla*," "*liencillo*," "*simpático*," "*saraje*," white Hollands, and other similar cotton tissues.

395. Frames of any material, with or without glasses, prints, portraits, pictures, and engravings.

396. Masks of all kinds.

397. Maizena.

398. Macaroni "*tallarines*," vermicelli, and all other similar alimentary paste, also matches of paste.

399. Measures of leather, tissue, or paper, with or without cases.

400. Medicines and chemical products not specially mentioned, also medicinal cotton.

401. Furniture of fine wood, such as palissander, mahogany, rosewood, walnut, and that with backs and seats, upholstered with horsehair, wool, cotton, or silk, furniture of common gilt wood, and coffins of all kinds.

402. Gallnuts, nutmegs, and mace.

403. Shades of paper, metal, or tissues.

404. Gum pastilles of all kinds.

405. Perfumery of all kinds, and perfumed booklets of scented paper.

406. Parchment and imitations of the same in articles not otherwise mentioned; cloth only used for bookbinding, and waterproof tissue of caoutchouc and cotton used for blankets and overcoats, and cotton felt for lithographic machines.

407. Aerometers and liquor-gauges of all kinds and alcoholometers.

408. Paintings, chromos, drawings, and portraits on canvas, wood, paper, stone, or other materials; lithographed advertisements applied on cardboard, and christening cards with colored landscapes or figures.

409. Silk paper and headed letter paper even when intended for private use.

410. Rice powder for toilet, calcined caracol of Persia.

411. Bottle and glass stands.

412. Gunpowder.

413. Tobacco cut for cigarrettes, subject further to a surtax of 2 *bolivars* per kilogram.

414. Tannin.

415. Large cards, printed or lithographed.

416. Tea and vanilla.

417. Indian ink, for marking, hair dyes, and all other kinds of ink not otherwise mentioned.

418. Rubber tubes of less than 1 centimeter in diameter; with irrigators, Class V; without irrigators, Class VI.

419. Candles of spermaceti, paraffin, composition, or stearine, and twisted wicks for the same.

420. Dowlas ("*warandol*"), unbleached, of linen or cotton, even with colored stripes or flowers, also that with a lead-gray or light-yellow ground.

421. Tinder boxes and flints or wicks for tinder boxes.

Section 6.—Class VI.

Goods dutiable at the rate of 2 bolivars 50 centimes per kilogram.

422. Bugles and beads of glass, porcelain, steel, wood, or of any other materials excepting gold and silver; coffin ornaments; fancy articles of glass or porcelain, mounted in gilt or silvered metal; artificial plants of caoutchouc, paper or tissue, representing palms, begonias, and large leaves, and sweet-meat boxes covered with silk or velvet or ornamented with flowers or other articles liable to higher duties than those levied under Class IV.

423. Fans of all kinds.

424. Steel hoops for crinolines or bustles and corsets covered or not with tissue.

425. Diapers, drills, Brittany cloth, unbleached cloth ("*bramante*"), ticks, dowlas, excepting unbleached German dowlas Nos. 9, 10, and 11, speci-

425—Continued.
fied in Class V; damasks, white or colored drills, "*estopilla,*" "*estrepe,*" "*garantido,*" "*platilla,*" calico, white or dyed dowlas ("*warandol*"), and all similar tissues of linen, pure or mixed with cotton.

426. Pins, needles, hooks and eyes, clasps, hairpins; hooks for clothes and shoes, zinc and copper clasps for shoes, buckles for hats, waistcoats, trousers, and shoes, except those of gold or silver.

427. Carpets in the piece and rugs.

428. Vests, scarfs, bonnets, socks, drawers, trousers, stockings, and slip bodices of cotton, knitted, and like tissues. Camisoles with collars and cuffs, attached or made to adapt separate collars and cuffs, shall be liable to a surtax of 50 per cent.

429. Spectacles, opera glasses, telescopes, eyeglasses, magnifying glasses, and microscopes, except those mounted in gold and silver, but including glasses and lenses for spectacles, imported separately.

430. Whalebone and its imitations.

431. Basil and tanned skins not manufactured, except the white or dyed leather specified in Class IV.

432. Barometers, hygrometers, chronometers, thermometers, sextants, octants, and similar instruments, and compasses of all kinds.

433. Canes, whips, and defensive articles, with the exception of sword sticks or sticks containing a mechanism for firing, which are included in Class VII.

434. Baize or ratteen in pieces or plaids, and blankets made of these materials; also tissue of baize and caoutchouc for coverings ("*cobijas*").

435. Pipe bowls, cigar holders and pipes, of amber, porcelain, and any lighter material, other than gold and silver, except similar articles mentioned in Class III.

436. Shaving boxes with accessories, work and traveling cases.

437. Waterproof coats.

438. Shells even made up into ornaments.

439. Pocketbooks, tobacco pouches, cardcases, purses, cigar cases, spectacle cases, match boxes, albums, neither covered with velvet, gilt, nor silvered, and all other similar articles, except those having any part of gold or silver.

440. Wax, manufactured into articles of all kinds, except as toys.

441. Cigarettes rolled in paper or maize leaf.

442. Counterpanes, sheets, plaids, hammocks, table covers, of linen or cotton.

443. Elastic for shoes.

444. Coral in articles of all kinds, except when set in gold or silver.

445. Funeral wreaths and other like articles.

446. Thin cord of white or colored linen or cotton, twisted or not, of less than 10 ends, also twisted thread in the shape of thin cord, such as binding or sail thread, which can not, on account of its elasticity, be assimilated to cord and can be used in the manufacture of hand or machine made tissues.

447. Crinolines, bustles, and similar articles, and caoutchouc tape, covered or not, used inside of ladies' clothing.

448. Knives and forks with handles of German or white metal, or silvered or gilt.

449. Mattresses, pillows, and cushions, except those of silk; down for stuffing them, and the metallic tissue used for bed bottoms.

450. Cotton cords for hammocks.

451. Damasks "*coqui,*" bombazine, quilted "*bordon,*" ticking, diapers "*mahón,*" nankeen, light nankeen "*estrepe,*" quilting "*tangep*" or rubbered lawn, of cotton, and all other cloths similar to those mentioned in this number but not included in other classes.

452. Thimbles, except those of gold or silver; artificial teeth and eyes.

453. Shirts, petticoats, dressing and morning gowns, and blouses of cotton, made up or cut out, and cotton

453—Continued.
stuffs shaped for shirts, with embroidered bands.

454. Articles of German or white metal or its imitations, such as trays, dishes, bits, muzzles, spurs, stirrups, hinges, buckles, chandeliers, lamps, candelabra, and other similar articles.

455. Articles of iron or of other metals, gilt or silvered, with the exception of office requisites, which will always be included in Class V, even when gilt or silvered.

456. Yarns, worsted, raw, and goats' hair.

457. Cases containing small articles of steel, copper, or other metals, for embroidering, cleaning the teeth or nails, drawing, and painting.

458. Brooms and brushes of palm, rushes, or other vegetable fibers.

459. Labels and prospectuses, printed or lithographed, not being affixed to any article.

460. Felt in pieces, for saddlecloths, and woolen felt tissues for mangling machines.

461. Bedspreads of wool, pure or mixed with cotton, white or with ground of one or more colors, and blankets of wool, pure or mixed with cotton, also of color, as well as dark bedspreads of goats' hair.

462. Tissues for slippers, excepting of silk.

463. Elastic for shoes.

464. Gutta-percha, manufactured or not, and rubber galoshes.

465. Imitation gold or silver thread, purl, spangles, tinsel, leaf, foil, galloons, trimmings, and other articles of imitation gold or silver, for embroidering or sewing.

466. Bone, ivory, mother-of-pearl, real and imitation jet, real and imitation tortoise shell, caoutchouc, india rubber, sheets of celluloid, horn, and talc, manufactured into articles of all kinds not otherwise mentioned, with the exception of toys made from these materials, which are comprised in Class III, and of articles combined with gold or silver, which are included in Class VIII.

467. Table cloths, towels, and napkins of all kinds.

468. Tissue called "*matrimonio,*" of linen, pure or mixed with cotton.

469. Hands, keys, springs, spirals, and other parts of watch and clock movements, excepting those of gold or silver.

470. Rice powder puffs.

471. Wicks ("*pabilo*"), and cotton slightly spun for wicks.

472. Cotton handkerchiefs, not exceeding 1 meter wide.

473. Paper, gilt or silvered, paper stamped in relief, and colored paper for artificial flowers.

474. Umbrellas, sunshades, and parasols, of wool, linen, or cotton.

475. Imitation pearls and stones, not set, or set in any metal except gold or silver.

476. White metal or German silver, in articles of all kinds not otherwise enumerated.

477. Goose quills, prepared as toothpicks.

478. Feather dusters.

479. Imitation jewelry.

480. Table or wall clocks, alarm clocks, water clocks, hourglasses, and the like, with the exception of watches, and tower clocks imported by the Federal Government, which come under other classes.

481. Rosaries of wood or glass.

482. Hats, caps, helmets, and the headdress called "*pavitas,*" of straw or its imitations, not trimmed.

483. Patent leather, not manufactured.

484. Tobacco in carrots ("*hueva*"), twisted tobacco for chewing, and paper tubes for manufacturing Egyptian cigarettes.

485. Dowlas ("*warandol*"), white, of linen, pure or mixed with cotton.

486. Chintz, percales, nainsook, of colored cotton, poplin of cotton, cretonnes, calicoes, tarlatans, brilliants, striped cloth, which have more than 13 threads in the warp in a square of 5 millimeters; "*malvinas,*" Japanese cloths, lustring, muslins; crepons of cotton, white or colored; lawn; cotton gauze called, "*rengue;*" sateen; barege,

486—Continued.
grenadine; organdy; zephyr, very fine linen cloth known as "*clarin,*" "*dulce sueño,*" tarlatan "*imité,*" batiste of Holland, light cotton batiste, white or colored, plain, figured, transparent or embroidered, in pieces or cut out for dresses, cotton merinos, and colored flannel of cotton, bunting of colored cotton, and all other similar tissues of cotton used in making dresses shall, further, be charged with an additional duty of 10 per cent on the duty applicable thereto under Class VI, in which they are included

SECTION 7.—CLASS VII.

Goods dutiable at the rate of 5 bolivars per kilogram.

487. Mantles and opera cloaks of wool, pure or mixed with cotton.
488. Undershirts of wool, pure or mixed with cotton.
489. Magnesium wire.
490. Sword sticks and sticks with a mechanism for firing.
491. Purses of linen or cotton.
492. Stockings, socks, fringes, tassels, lace, ribbons, bands, tapes, trimmings, plushes, caps, waistbands, bows, epaulets, list shoes and gloves of wool, pure or mixed with cotton.
493. Boots and shoes, only cut out or without soles, other than leather and rugs of sheepskin.
494. Leather tips for shoes.
495. Rugs, carpets, and all other articles of crochet, except those of silk.
496. Chasubles, viaticum cases, altar cloths, copes, dalmaticas, stoles, maniples, communion cloths, bands, and other ecclesiastical vestments and church ornaments.
497. Elastic ribbons of linen, cotton, or wool, combined with rubber.
498. Curtains, hangings, and mosquito nets, of linen or cotton.
499. Lace, embroidered bands, blondes, insertions, ribbons, edgings, epaulets, tassels, cords, fringes, socks, scarfs, braids, gloves, and trimmings, of wool or cotton.
500. Swords, sabers, daggers, fine hunting knives, blunderbusses, pistols, revolvers, guns, muskets, rifles, war guns, carbines, and other firearms for infantry and artillery, including projectiles, capsules, percussion caps, nipples, gun locks, cartridges, loaded or empty, and everything relating to side or fire arms, also compressed air guns for target shooting.
501. Pyrotechnic or Bengal lights.
502. Fireworks.
503. Horse cloths and saddle cloths of all kinds.
504. Socks of linen, or of linen mixed with cotton, and socks of Scotch twisted yarn.
505. Shot bags, powder flasks, cap boxes, and game bags.
506. Muslins and batistes of linen, pure or mixed with cotton, unbleached or colored, in pieces or cut out for dresses.
507. Cotton velvet, "*panilla,*" cotton plush, and imitation velvet, in pieces or ribbons.
508. Common or fancy woolen cloth, cassimere, cassinette, muslin, satin, knitted goods, flannel, "*lanilla,*" bombazine, alpaca, crape, merino, serge, lasting, damask, and all other tissues of wool, pure or mixed with cotton, not mentioned in other classes, unless made up into wearing apparel, which would bring them under Class IX.
509. Shawls, large and small, foulards and scarfs, of muslin, lawn, knitted goods, or other fine cotton tissues; tissues of ramie, even mixed with cotton.
510. Hankerchiefs, shawls, large and small, foulards, tablecloths, of wool, pure or mixed with cotton, neither ornamented nor embroidered with silk.

511. Umbrellas, sunshades, and parasols of silk, pure or mixed with wool or cotton.

512. Skins, tanned, manufactured in any shape, not mentioned in other classes.

513. Guipure or tulle, of cotton or pita; elastic mourning tissues for hats.

514. Saddles, head pieces, gun cases and pistol holsters, reins, girths, cruppers, and sheepskin horse covers of all kinds.

515. Tobacco, raw, and tobacco stalks.

516. Tobacco, manufactured and prepared in any form, not specially mentioned, and cigarettes rolled in tobacco leaf.

517. Bootjacks.

SECTION 8.—CLASS VIII.

Goods dutiable at the rate of 10 bolivars per kilogram.

518. Ornaments and nets for headdress of all kinds.

519. Human hair and its imitations, wrought or not.

520. Shirts of cotton without any part of linen, shirts of linen or wool, and those of cotton with parts of linen, trousers, jackets, blouses, waistcoats, drawers, coats, overcoats, vests, and all other ready-made clothes, of linen or cotton, for men, not mentioned in other classes.

521. Collars, shirt fronts and cuffs, of linen or cotton, for men and women.

522. Hammocks, netted, of all kinds.

523. Cravats of cotton, hair, or wool.

524. Braces, corsets, belts, slip bodices, and garters, of all kinds.

525. Shirts, dressing or morning gowns, petticoats, pillow slips, and blouses of linen, or of linen mixed with cotton, excepting cambric or clarin of linen pure or mixed with cotton which are comprised in Class IX.

526. Flowers and fruits, artificial, not otherwise mentioned, and materials for making flowers, with the exception of colored paper comprised in Class VI.

527. Leather gloves, with the exception of boxing gloves, which are comprised in Class V.

528. Dutch batiste, light tissue ("*clarin*"), knitted goods, zephyr, lawn, tarlatan, muslin, and all other fine tissues of linen, pure or mixed with cotton, made up into articles such as frills, ruches, infants' caps, skirts, cuffs, chemisettes, and other similar articles and adornments not mentioned in other classes.

529. Precious stones, pearls, and jewelry; articles wholly or partly of gold or silver; watches of any material; empty watch, jewelry, and like cases, even imported separately.

530. Books and albums, bound in velvet, silk, mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell, ivory, russia leather, or with gilt or silvered fillets or ornaments.

531. Handkerchiefs of linen, pure or mixed with cotton.

532. Feathers for hats and bonnets and other similar uses, and hearse plumes imported separately from the hearses.

533. Silk, pure or mixed with other materials, and tissues of other materials mixed with silk.

534. Cloths or tissues of all kinds, mixed or embroidered with real or imitation gold or silver, with the exception of church ornaments and ecclesiastical vestments comprised in Class VII.

535. Stuffs and tissues of wool mixed with cotton, made up as mosquito nets, hangings, curtains, and other articles not elsewhere mentioned.

SECTION 9.—CLASS IX.

Goods dutiable at the rate of 20 bolivars per kilogram.

536. Boots and shoes and tanned skins cut out and prepared.

537. Common or fancy cloth, cassimere, satin, knitted goods, flannel, alepine, alpaca, "*cambron,*" serge, cubica, and damask, of wool, pure or mixed with cotton, made up as men's clothing.

538. Bookbindings, imported separately, and removable book covers.

539. Hats, bonnets, and caps, trimmed, for women and children.

540. Hats of black silk plush, with high crowns, and similar hats of any material, including opera hats, hats simply cut out, hats of fulled felt, and all other kinds of hats, wholly or partially finished, excepting those of straw or their imitations.

541. Tarlatan, silk, wool, batiste of Holland, light tissue ("*clarin*"), zephyr, lawn, muslin, and all other tissues of linen or cotton, made up into ladies' wearing apparel.

542. Men's clothing of wool, linen, or cotton, with the exception of that mentioned in other classes.

Art. 2. All customs duties shall be levied on the gross weight.

Art. 3. The following articles are exempt from duty:

1. Articles imported by order of the Government.

2. Live animals, with the exception of leeches.

3. Personal effects of ministers and diplomatic agents of the Republic imported by them on their return to Venezuela.

4. Baggage brought by passengers, with the exception of articles that have not been used, and of furniture, which, if used, will pay the duties leviable thereon under the present law, subject to a proportionate allowance for the wear and tear. The duty leviable on unused articles imported together with baggage shall be increased by 20 per cent, and if they come from the West Indies they shall pay 30 per cent additional.

5. Ice imported into localities where no ice factories have under permission from the Government been established, or if existing are not in operation; coal and arc electric-light carbons, acetylene gas, and trisulphite of lime.

6. Products of Colombia imported across the frontier of that country, provided reciprocity exists.

7. Samples of tissues in small strips in quantities not exceeding 25 kilograms in weight, and of wall paper not exceeding 50 centimeters in length, or of all other articles whenever they are imported in such dimension and in such condition as to be unsaleable.

8. Legal gold coin.

9. Iron boiler plates, bottoms or boilers, gratings, rollers and apparatus for crushing cane, also axles and frames for the same.

10. Plows and plowshares, hoes, spades, "*chicuras*" and "*chicurones*," weeding hooks, hatchets, shovels, picks, "*tasies*" and cutlasses, with or without wooden handles, and machetes for lopping.

11. Barbed iron wire for fences, or as defined by ordinance of June 13, 1894, including hooks for fastening the same.

12. Calcium carbide.

13. Wood ashes, residues of pressed grapes, guano and all other vegetable mineral, animal or artificial substances used as fertilizers and not included in any other class.

14. Roman cement and cement called "*tilestonite*" for roofing purposes.

15. Printed books treating of sciences, arts, and trades, imported in parts.

16. Spirit lamps and all their accessories, also spirit heating apparatus and motors during a period of two years, from March 27, 1905.

17. Ordinary used bags imported from abroad for exporting divi-divi.

18. Printing presses and typographical accessories, such as type, spaces, prepared ink, including lithographer's ink and white, unsized printing paper, also paper paste for manufacturing stereotype plates and alloy of lead and aluminum employed for stereotype printing.

19. Machinery for use in agriculture, mining, weaving, sawmills, and foundries, not otherwise mentioned, also spare parts for the purpose of repairing sugar mills and agricultural machinery.

20. Logs of fir or pitch pine, exceeding 0.25 meter in thickness, fit for sawing into planks, boards, etc.

21. Bridges with their chains, floors, and other accessories, intended for public use or agricultural purposes.

22. Clocks for public use.

ART. 4. The importation of the following articles is prohibited:

1. Cocoanut oil.
2. Starch.
3. Indigo.
4. Cocoa.
5. Coffee.
6. Molasses, sugar-cane sirup, and honey.
7. Salted jerked meat ("*tasajo*").
8. Salt.
9. Sarsaparilla roots.
10. Silver, nickel, or copper money.
11. Coining apparatus unless imported for the Government mint.
12. Matches of all kinds with the exception of fuses or Bengal lights.
13. Cigarette paper; also paper rolls for cigarettes.

Sole paragraph. Should the Executive Power deem it expedient to authorize importation, through the custom-houses of the Republic, of any prohibited article, it shall fix the duty to be levied on such article and will report to Congress at its first session.

ART. 5. For the importation of dutiable firearms through the custom-houses of the Republic, as well as of powder, dynamite, shot, caps, primers, flints, saltpeter, and all other explosive materials not mentioned in the present law, previous permission from the National Government is necessary.

Sole paragraph. Arms of precision and all war articles exclusively intended for parks of artillery can only be imported by the National Government.

ART. 6. For all articles mentioned in the tariff the material from which they are made will not be considered, the class under which placed being solely taken into account. Hence, trusses, syringes, clyster pumps, toys, masks, spectacles, portfolios, cardcases, and all other articles mentioned pay the duty of the class to which they belong, whatever be the material from which manufactured, except when they are partially made of gold or silver, in which case they are comprised in Class VIII.

ART. 7. Packages containing samples of tissues in small pieces or samples of wall paper, weighing more than 25 kilograms, shall, for the weight exceeding 25 kilograms, pay the duty stipulated in Class III.

ART. 8. When goods or manufactures subject to import duties are imported, same being unknown in the country or not specified in the tariff nor in the latest decisions of the Ministry of Finance, the importers shall state this fact in their manifests and address a petition to the Government, accompanied by a sample of the goods or products to permit the proper denomination or classification thereof.

ART. 9. Machines, tools, and other mining apparatus only enjoy the exemption from import duties but once for each mining company, and the duplicate parts imported to replace those which originally entered duty free shall not enjoy this exemption.

ART. 10. No goods entitled to free entry under existing contracts or laws shall be cleared except with the previous permission of the Minister of Finance.

ART. 11. Unused foreign articles which passsengers import with their luggage shall, in addition to the duties leviable thereon under the tariff, be liable to a surtax of 20 per cent.

ART. 12. Should unfitted articles be imported in one sole package or in different packages they shall be liable to the duties applicable thereto when imported in a fitted condition.

ART. 13. The Executive Power is authorized to increase to an amount of 25 per cent the import duties on merchandise from such foreign countries as have not in their treaties with Venezuela granted this country the most-favored-nation treatment.

Sole paragraph. The Executive Power is further authorized to increase, decrease, or abolish any of the duties provided for in the present tariff should unforeseen circumstances render such changes necessary, subject to duly reporting to Congress at its next sitting any measures adopted in that direction.

ART. 14. The law dated May 20, 1905, together with all legislative enactments inconsistent with the present law are hereby repealed.

Resolution of May 29, 1905, relating to the importation and exportation of goods.

[“*Gaceta Oficial*” No. 9473, of May 29, 1905.]

It has been decided that the importation of foreign goods as well as the exportation of native products can only be effected on vessels of not less than 40 tons burden, and the customs administrators and consuls of the Republic are directed to refuse to clear any vessel of less tonnage.

Decree of May 22, 1905, relating to various customs regulations.

[“*Gaceta Oficial*” No. 9479, of June 5, 1905.]

ARTICLE 1. The Carupano custom-house is open for coasting trade clearances of all foreign goods destined for the ports of the Republic.

ART. 2. The decree of January 3 of the present year, authorizing *the free entry of cereals*, is hereby repealed. As regards consignments coming from countries beyond the seas, importers shall have the benefit of the time limits referred to in article 225 of Law XVI of the Financial Code.

Art. 3. Maize, maize flour, beer, soap, candles, tobacco of every description, cigarettes, and other articles of a kind produced in the country, imported from abroad through the Pampatar custom-house for consumption in Marguerita Island, shall be treated as in the other custom-houses of the Republic.

Art. 4. The surtax of 30 per cent leviable under article 1 of Law No. XIX of the Financial Code on goods coming from the Antilles shall be collected at the Pampatar custom-house, in accordance with the tariff in force and in the form adopted in other custom-houses.

Art. 5. The minister of finance and public credit is intrusted with the execution of the present decree.

Resolution of June 15, 1905, respecting the importation of hats for use in the State of Tachira.

[*"Gaceta Oficial,"* No. 9488, of June 15, 1905.]

Hats imported for use in the State of Tachira shall cease to benefit by the rebate provided for by resolution dated January 5, 1905.

Resolution of June 23, 1905, as to the collection of customs duties on foreign merchandise imported for consumption in the State of Tachira.

[*"Gaceta Oficial,"* No. 9497, of June 26, 1905.]

1. The customs duties applicable on the importation of goods intended for consumption in the State of Tachira shall be levied by Maracaibo custom-house, subject to the rebate granted to them by resolution dated January 5, 1905, save in the case of hats, rebate on which has ceased to be allowed under the above-recited resolution of June 15.

2. The administrator of the San Antonio custom-house shall see that goods cleared through the Maracaibo custom-house and declared for consumption in the State aforesaid, are in bearing with the demand for the article or articles which the resolution of January 5, 1905, had in view.

The above-mentioned resolution of January 5 of the present year is hereby repealed.

MINING LAW.

[From the *"Gaceta Oficial"* of September 5, 1905.]

Article 1. A mine is every accumulation of inorganic metalliferous substances and fossils (fuels) which are found on the surface or in the interior of the earth, whether in veins, layers, or in any other form.

Precious stones, which adapt themselves to be exploited and used in the manufacture of jewels; placers or beds of alluvion or gravel gold; earthy substances, such as colombine and kaoline; bituminous substances, such as asphalt, tar, pitch, petroleum, and other like substances, and the fertilizers, such as phosphates, saltpeter, guano, and other substances, whether minerals or not, employed as fertilizers shall also be considered as mines.

Paragraph 1. Pearls, corals, sponges, amber, tortoise shells, and other similar substances, whether found in placers or disseminated on the coast, shall not be considered as mines, and the exploitation thereof shall be governed by special regulations of the Federal Executive.

Paragraph 2. Sands, slates, clays, lime, chalk, pozzuolana, peat, and stony and earthy substances of whatever kind of those not comprised in the above mentioned belonging to the proprietor of the soil and which may be freely exploited.

ART. 2. All the mines existing within the territory of the Republic are the property of the States. Their administration is in charge of the Federal Executive in conformity with section 14 of article 80 of the national constitution, and the proceeds thereof shall be distributed among said States in accordance with Base 27, Title II, article 7, of the same constitution.

ART. 3. The explorations for the discovery of mines shall be free in public and communal lands, as well as in uncultivated private lands.

ART. 4. Mines shall not be exploited without a previous concession made by the Federal Executive. Every concession shall be called a "mining claim." Mining claims shall not exceed 100 hectares in area nor be less than 1 hectare, and shall be granted in perfect squares or rectangles the width of which shall not be less than one-half of the base, with the exception of the claims of alluvion or gravel gold, which, provided they are to be exploited by mechanic systems, may have an area of from 10 square meters to 4 square kilometers, which may be granted in the same manner—that is to say, in squares or rectangles.

ART. 5. Vein or lode mining claims are real property, and may be granted for as long a period as ninety-nine years. Mining claims of alluvion or gravel gold shall be granted for a term not exceeding fifty years, and are also declared to be real property.

Sole paragraph. Buildings, machinery, apparatus, and tools belonging to each mining claim while used in the exploitation and working of the same, shall also be considered real property.

ART. 6. Mining claims may be acquired by Venezuelans or foreigners, but the concessionary or the company organized for the exploitation thereof, even though he or one or all of the members of said company be foreigners, shall always be considered as Venezuelans and shall be subject to the laws of the Republic and to the jurisdiction of its courts, in all matters relating to the mining claim and the exploitation thereof, and in no case nor for any reason shall they be entitled to demand diplomatic intervention to make an international claim. The persons to whom the concession is granted and the companies must necessarily have their domicile in the Republic, although they are entitled to have their domicile out of the Republic. The companies shall always be organized in the territory of the nation and in accordance with its laws.

ART. 7. The provisions contained in the foregoing article shall be inserted in the title granting the mining claim in the charter of the company, if there is any, and the mining claims shall not be incumbered nor transferred unless the aforesaid provisions are stated in the proper document, under penalty, should these formaltics be omitted, of the forfeiture of the title, charter, incumbrance, or transfer, and the destitution or disqualification for five years of the official who may have authorized such titles, charters, incumbrance, or transfer.

ART. 8. Besides the exploitation of mining claims, there shall be for the mining claims of alluvion or gravel gold, one known by the name of placers (barrancos), and by such is meant a solid 10 meters in length by 10 meters in width and of an indefinite depth.

ART. 9. The titles issued and the contracts entered into in conformity with previous laws relating to the ownership or exploitation of mines shall be maintained in force up to the date of the promulgation of this law.

ART. 10. The Federal Executive is hereby authorized to formulate the necessary regulations in all that relates to mines within the prescriptions of the law, fixing the taxes which the mining claims and the proceeds thereof shall pay.

ART. 11. The Mining Code of January 23, 1904, is hereby repealed, as well as the law of the 24th of March of the same year approving said code and the other provisions in force relating to this subject.

Sole paragraph. The revocation referred to in this article shall become effective from the date on which the Executive Regulations referred to in the foregoing article are promulgated.

Given in the Legislative Federal Palace at Caracas on the 3d of August, 1905, ninety-fifth year of the Independence and forty-seventh of the Federation.

The President of the Senate,

N. URDANETA.

The President of the Chamber of Deputies,

R. LOPEZ BARALT.

The Secretary of the Senate,

EZEQUIEL GARCIA.

The Secretary of the Chamber of Deputies,

MARIANO ESPINAL.

Federal Palace, Caracas, August 14, 1905, the ninety-fifth year of the Independence and forty-seventh of the Federation.

Let it be enforced and see to its execution.

CIPRIANO CASTRO.

Countersigned:

The Minister of Fomento, DIEGO. BTA. FERRER.

CONCESSION FOR THE EXPLOITATION OF SALT MINES.

The "Official Gazette" of a recent date contains the text of a contract for the exploitation of the salines of Venezuela. These have until lately been a Government monopoly and they are now ceded to the concessionaire under payment of a yearly rent of 3,500,000 bolivars, to be paid quarterly, subject to certain modifications in accordance with a sliding scale, varying with the produce from the mines. The contract is for ten years with option of prolongation for a similar period.

IMPORT TRADE, 1903-4.

Following is a recapitulation of the imports of foreign merchandise through the custom-houses of the Republic in the fiscal year 1903-4:

Custom-houses.	Packages.	Weight.	Commercial value.	Duties collected.
		Kilos.	*Bolivars.*	*Bolivars.*
La Guara	851,460	47,774,302.878	30,517,843.91	13,438,765.31
Puerto Cabello	308,938	13,954,588.302	13,247,981.93	5,590,817.88
Maracaibo	244,968	11,077,088.810	12,523,334.83	5,073,626.54
Ciudad Bolivar	156	6,618	5,900	3,531.75
Carupano	77,554	3,773,774.364	2,529,709.76	1,048,612.77
Lavela	36	6,986	843	Free.
Guanta	17	574	350	155
Puerto Sucre	1,449	124,835	57,740.15	24,878.74
Guiria	2,769	224,101.500	49,293.50	18,760.02
Porlamar	2,566	339,771.092	514,120.77	23,585.14
Cristobal Colon	809	41,427	13,109.55	7,806.70
Total	1,470,722	77,324,066.946	59,460,277.40	25,230,539.85

Following is a recapitulation of foreign merchandise imported through the custom-houses of the Republic from January to June, 1904:

Custom-houses.	Packages.	Weight.	Commercial value.	Duties collected.
		Kilos.	*Bolivars.*	*Bolivars.*
La Guaira	296,462	22,589,158.082	15,701,418.76	6,579,972.38
Puerto Cabello	128,763	6,736,463.830	6,840,975.12	2,808,479.94
Maracaibo	110,828	5,666,022.750	6,970,976.24	2,644,319.76
Ciudad Bolivar	156	6,618	5,900	3,531.75
Carupano	36,377	1,772,704.975	1,250,519.86	479,860.52
Lavela	36	6,986	843	Free.
Guanta	17	574	350	155
Puerto Sucre	1,449	124,835	57,740.15	24,878.74
Guiria	2,769	224,101.500	49,293.50	18,760.02
Porlamar	1,195	241,966	196,002.27	14,385.80
Cristobal Colon	809	41,427	13,109.55	7,806.70
Total	578,861	37,410,857.137	31,087,125.95	12,577,150.61

PORT MOVEMENTS, 1903-4.

The number of vessels entering the ports of the Republic [illegible] year 1903–4, with cargoes of foreign freight, were as follows:

RECAPITULATION BY PORTS.

	Vessels.		Tonnage.		[illegible]		
	Ships.	Sailing vessels.	Ships.	Sailing vessels.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Guaira	244	15	421,342	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Puerto Cabello	191	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maracaibo	34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carúpano	101	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Güiria	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Porlamar	5	35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guanta	10	1	12,742	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Puerto Sucre	11	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Vela	....	1	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	600	175	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RECAPITULATION BY NATIONALITY.

German	54	....	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
American	118	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Austrian	11	....	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Danish	....	4	....	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Spanish	24	....	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
French	77	....	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hollandish	162	51	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
English	119	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
Italian	22	....	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Venezuelan	7	105	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Russian	....	1	....	[illegible]			[illegible]
Swedish and Norwegian	6	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Total	600	175	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE WORLD'S PETROLEUM SUPPLY

The United States supplied more than one-half of the [illegible]
produced in the world in 1904. A statement of the world's [illegible]
of petroleum, prepared by the British Board of Trade [illegible]
just reached the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of [illegible]
and Labor of the United States, puts the petroleum [illegible] the
world in 1904 at 9,303,000,000 gallons, of which [illegible]
were produced in the United States, [illegible] to carry
202,500,000 gallons in Austr [illegible] machinery will
tra, 135,000,000 gallons in [illegible] Germany. The
India (principally Burma), [illegible] s, which are to be
gallons in Canada, and 18,50 [illegible] proposed to trans-
These figures give the [illegible] tains. Water power
petroleum productio [illegible] company will adopt in
[illegible] In 1 [illegible] en submitted and accepted.
of Mexico is in the market for
to be in the neighborhood of 500,
second class passenger coaches and
that at least two locomotives will also

but 103 million gallons over 1903, and the increase in the United States in 1903 is also much larger than that of Russia. In the four years 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901, Russian production of crude petroleum exceeded that of the United States, but in all other years for which the record is shown by the publication in question, extending from 1883 to 1904, the production of the United States exceeds that of Russia, and by far exceeds that of any other country. Indeed, it may be said that the United States and Russia produce practically nine-tenths of the petroleum of the world, the total production in 1904, as above shown, being 9,303,000,000 gallons, of which 8,566,000,000 was produced in the United States and Russia combined.

Exportation of illuminating oil, or kerosene as it is familiary called, is also much greater from the United States than from Russia, especially as American crude oil gives a much larger per cent of illuminating oil than does that of Russia. The total quantity of refined illuminating oil exported from Russia in 1904 was 455 million gallons, and from the United States 761 million gallons. Russian exports go largely to southwestern Europe, northern Africa, and southern and eastern Asia, while western Europe, eastern Asia, Oceania and North and South America are the most important markets of the United States. Of the 876 million gallons of refined oil of all classes (including naphthas and lubricating oil) exported from the United States in the calendar year 1904, 201 million gallons went to the United Kingdom, 117 millions to Germany, 112 millions to Netherlands, 41 millions to Belgium, 24 millions to France, 74 millions to other countries of Europe. In eastern Asia 70 million gallons went to China, 39 millions to Japan, and 24 millions to Hongkong, while 25 million gallons went also to southern Asia under the general title of British East Indies, and 26 million gallons to British Australasia. In America the distribution was to Brazil 20 million gallons, Argentine Republic 16 millions, British North America 19 millions, Chile 6 millions, Central America 2 millions, Cuba 2 millions, and Mexico 1 million.

Petroleum has formed of late years an important factor in the exportation of the United States. Prior to 1905 it was the largest single item in the statement of exports of manufactures, but in that year copper for the first time exceeded petroleum in the value of exports. The total value of all classes of iron and steel manufactures exported, of course, exceeds by far the total of petroleum, but no single item in the group entitled iron and steel manufactures is as large as the item of illuminating oil under the general head of refined mineral oil exported. The total value of iron and steel manufactures of all classes exported in the decade ending with 1905 was $943,886,511, of refined mineral oil $622,313,762, and copper and manufactures thereof $444,878,552, while the next largest item is leather, $272,534,562, and cotton manufactures, $259,136,044.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

The United States Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, submits an additional supplemental report to the one published some time ago on the subject of highways and bridges in the interior of Uruguay. He furnishes a translation of an executive order directing how the money heretofore appropriated, $3,102,000 American gold, for such improvements shall be expended. He has also asked the authorities to defer the letting of the contracts for machinery and materials for a sufficient length of time to enable American manufacturers and contractors to submit bids. He feels confident that three or four additional months will be granted and urges upon American manufacturers and exporters of appropriate machinery and materials the necessity for prompt action. This is only the beginning of the work of internal improvement of Uruguay. The people are very much interested and in earnest and will give their hearty approval to its continuation.

A project has been introduced in the Brazilian Senate granting a yearly subsidy to the individual or company undertaking the exportation of frozen meat from the States of Maranhao and Piauhy by the river Parnahyba. The "Brazilian Review" announces that the concession is to be open to public tender and the one offering most advantages will be accepted. The contractor will oblige himself to mount fixed or floating slaughterhouses on the margins of the river Parnahyba, to furnish floating refrigerators and tugs to tow them to the port of Tutoya or Amarracao, and to maintain in these ports steamers with refrigerating chambers to receive the cargo for shipment to foreign or national ports. If the slaughterhouses be fixed, there are to be three at least on each side of the river. The exportation is to be made at least six times a year, 10,000 being the minimum annual number of oxen to be exported. The contract will last for five years.

STALLWORTH BROS., of Parral, Mexico, are preparing plans for the erection of what is said will be the largest power plant in Mexico. A company, to be capitalized at $10,000,000, is to be formed to carry out the project, and contracts for the material and machinery will probably be divided between the United States and Germany. The plans call for the erection of large concentration plants, which are to be located between Parral and Minas Nuevas, and it is proposed to transmit electric power from the surrounding mountains. Water power can be utilized here to advantage and this the company will adopt in the carrying out of the plans, which have been submitted and accepted.

The Interoceanic Railroad Company of Mexico is in the market for a large number of freight cars, said to be in the neighborhood of 500, and also for a number of first and second class passenger coaches and baggage cars. It is also hinted that at least two locomotives will also be purchased in the near future. Several American car companies are now figuring on the contract, which calls for deliveries early next summer. The cars are to be of the highest grade and will be equipped with the latest safety appliance in air brakes.

There is a general movement among South American countries to secure an extension of existing steamship facilities, several of the countries having made provision for governmental assistance in this direction. Consul-General GOTTSCHALK, of Callao, reports that a movement has been started in Peru to secure a line of steamships for direct trade between Callao and Ancon, which is in the Canal Zone. It is proposed to place six steamships on this line. The vessels will be commanded by foreigners, and the Consul-General directs attention of American shipmasters and engineers to this proposition.

W. A. VERNON, who recently bought the water and electric-light plants of Ensenada, Mexico, has begun to repair them. Under his contract with the city council he is obliged to put up an entirely new plant, and it is understood that his time for beginning such an improvement is soon to expire. It is also stated that after the completion of the improvements contemplated Mr. VERNON will undertake the establishment of a gas plant for fuel purposes and the installation of a telephone system within the town's limits.

Consul BUEHR, of Cienfuegos, reports that a concession has been made by the Cuban Government for a railroad extension and directs attention of American dealers in electric and railroad supplies to this opportunity to furnish equipment from the United States. He advises parties interested to place themselves in immediate communication with the general manager of the Havana Central Railway.

Tenders are asked for the construction of a floating dock for the naval dockyard at Talcahuano, Chile, capable of raising vessels of 1,000 tons displacement. Tenders will be received until May 1, 1906, and should be addressed to "*Dirección del Material*," Valparaiso, where full particulars can be obtained.

Mr. JOHN HICKS, Minister to Chile, reports that the Government of Chile has taken steps to increase shipping facilities between Valparaiso and Panama, and to that end is negotiating with steamship companies to pay subsidy in addition to that now paid.

Manufacturers of paper-making material, equipment, etc., are advised that CASSETTI & Co., of San Nicolas de los Arroyos, Argentine Republic, will shortly be in the market for such material, having converted a factory at that place into a paper-making plant.

BOOK NOTES.

and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of American Republics, and co-
aing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International
ion of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the
nthly Bulletin.

eries of papers entitled "What the People Read in South America
ts initial article in the Review of Reviews for January, 1906.
at number the periodicals and newspapers of Venezuela, Colombia,
, Ecuador, and Bolivia are reviewed, while the February issue of
ame magazine will deal with those of the Argentine Republic,
l, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay. El Constitucional, the leading
organ of Venezuela, has a circulation of 16,000, and outside of
le Janeiro and Buenos Ayres is said to be the most influential
al in South America. Other dailies in Caracas are the *Noticiero*
s), *Corresponsal* (Correspondent), *Diario Nacional* (National Daily),
del Pueblo (Cry of the People), *Combate* (Struggle), Religion,
ta Oficial (Official Gazette), and *Letras y Numeros*. In Valencia,
econd city of Venezuela, there are five dailies published—the
io, the *Discipulo* (Disciple), the *Centinela* (Sentinel), the *Cronista*
rder), the *Gaceta de Tribunales* (Court Gazette). Maracaibo has
ailies—the *Fonógrafo* (Phonograph), the oldest daily newspaper
e country; the *Ecos de Zulia* (Echoes of the State), the *Ciuda-*
(Citizen), the *Avisador* (Adviser), and the *Agencia Maracaibo*
acaibo Agent). There are four dailies published in Ciudad Boli-
Merida has ten in all—but they are not extensively circulated.
-two dailies are published in the entire country. Venezuela
among the leading South American countries for artistically
rate weeklies. The most important of these are the *Semana*
k), and the *Lira* (Lyre), of Caracas. *Inmaculada* is a Catholic
rated weekly. The *Voz de la Nacion* publishes conservative
s on economics. Italians read the *Patria*. Other weeklies,
y commercial, are the *Dominical*, *Anuncio*, and *Realidad*. There
lso several comic journals, the best known of which is *Don*
teo (Sir Timothy), of Valencia. The *Cojo Ilustrado* (Illustrated
le) is the most noted of the literary periodicals. It is a fort-
ly, and its price is 50 cents in gold per copy. *La Industria*,
ed to commerce and industry, is the leading monthly of its
and is really a credit to its country. Other bimonthlies are the
ta Medica, the *Frac-Mason Venezolano* (Venezuelan Freemason),
he *Droguista Practico* (Practical Druggist)—all of Caracas. In
nbia, a number of the dailies of Bogota have a wide circulation
nfluence, and, moreover, are excellently edited. The principal
s of the capital are the *Nuevo Tiempo*, the *Correo Nacional*, the

Colombiano, and the *Blanco y Azul* (White and Blue). The *Nuevo Tiempo* and the *Correo Nacional* are the most important publications of the Republic. The center of journalistic enterprise in Peru is Lima. Among the weeklies are the *Actualidades*, *Novedades*, *Lucero*, and *Lima Illustrado*. Lima has also a dignified illustrated monthly, the *Revista Pan Americana*, which is devoted to politics and diplomatic matters. It also publishes the *Ateneo*, an exclusively literary quarterly. In Cuzco there is an influential fortnightly, the *Agricultor;* and in Piura three weeklies—the *Amigo del Pueblo*, the *Noticiero*, and the *Revista del Norte*. The best-known Peruvian dailies are the *Comercio*, organ of the party in power, which is the oldest and the best established, and the *Presna*, organ of the opposition. The *Heraldo*, also governmental, was founded by the national Peruvian poet, Chocano. The *Opinión Nacional* is the independent organ. Outside of Lima, the noteworthy dailies and semiweeklies are—in Callao, the suburb and shipping port of Lima, the *Reacción* and the *Callao*, both dailies; in Arequipa, the *Bolsa* and the *Deber*, dailies; in Trujillo, the *Razón* and the *Industria*, dailies, and the *Voz de Trujillo*, every other day. In Mollendo there is an influential semiweekly, the *Puerto*. The chief publication center of Ecuador is the metropolis, Guayaquil. The principal dailies of this city, which are well patronized, are the *Nación*, the *Telégrafo*, the *Tiempo*, and the *Grito del Pueblo*. The *Nación* is the best-known journal of the country. The *Grito del Pueblo* has a well established circulation and influence. Outside the capital, the most important daily is the *Patria*, of Quito. The only noteworthy monthly published in the country is the *Ilustración Ecuatoriana*, of Guayaquil. Bolivia has a number of daily newspapers. The principal ones of the capital, La Paz, are the *Comercio de Bolivia*, the *Diario*, the *Estado*, the *Comercio*, and the *Nacional*. In the provinces the following are worthy of mention: Potosi, the *Tiempo;* Cochabamba, the *Heraldo*, and the *Comercio;* Santa Cruz, *Estrella del Oriente;* Tarija, the *Estrella de Tarija*, and the *Pensamiento;* Oruro, the *Vapor*.

The "Scientific American" for January 6, 1906, publishes an interesting paper concerning the new determination of the Quito arc of the meridian by the French Geodetic Commission of Ecuador, stating that the International Geodetic Association, at its meeting at Stuttgart in 1898 decided to carry out the project, because improved scientific methods and instruments of the present day permit the various elements from which the dimensions of the earth are deduced to be determined with greater accuracy than was possible in the eighteenth century. The United States offered to perform the work if France, to whom it properly belonged, should decline to undertake it. The French Republic, however, sent Captains **Murain** and **Liacombe** to

Eucador, who, in 1899, explored the Cordilleras from southern Colombia to northern Peru. In consequence of their favorable report the French Government equipped a scientific expedition under the command of Captains Lallemand and Maurain, which, on June 1, 1901, landed at Guayaquil with 20 tons of apparatus, the caravan reassembling a month later at Riobamba, the principal station. The work of the expedition was arranged in the following manner: First came the fundamental geodetic and astronomical operations, including the measurement of the base line, the determination of the latitudes of the stations at the center and the ends of the arc, and the measurement of certain differences of longitude, for example, between Riobamba and the observatory at Quito. The measurement of angles and bases of verification was reserved for the following years (1902–1905). In addition, in order to obtain the exact altitudes of the stations, it was necessary to run a careful leveling survey from one of them to the sea. The programme of the expedition also included geological studies, the collection of topographical data for a reconnoissance map on a scale of 1 to 200,000, based upon very exact triangulation, and a study of the native tribes and the fauna and flora of Ecuador by Doctor Rivet. After a determination of the fundamental base at Riobamba, and the difference of longitude between Riobamba and Quito, the geodetic expedition separated into several sections. Captain Lallemand made a reconnoissance of the Carchi country, built a temporary observatory near Tulcan, and selected the plateau of San Gabriel de Tusa for the location of a base, which he measured four times with the Jaderin wires, with the assistance of Captain Perrier and Doctor Rivet. The construction of all the monuments of the northern section of the arc was next undertaken, and also the determination of the latitudes of the two end stations, the southern at Paita, Peru, and the northern at Tulcan, Ecuador, thus fixing the length of the arc of the meridian at 5° 53′ 33″. Secondary geodetic observations were also made along the line from Tulcan to Paita, passing through Riobamba and Cuenca.

The annual report of the Panama Railroad Company for the ten months ended October 31 last, submitted to the Congress of the United States, shows that after payment of all fixed charges and cost of operation for the period covered there remains $354,248, or somewhat in excess of 5 per cent on the capital stock. The total earnings of the road for the transportation of all kinds of traffic show an increase of $302,204, or 18.77 per cent, over the corresponding ten months of the previous year. Passenger earnings increased $43,691 and mail earnings decreased $2,434. The total revenue from freight traffic for the period of the report, including both merchandise and coal, was 406,840 tons, an increase of 26.73 per cent, and yielded a revenue of $1,306,145, an increase of 17.93 per cent. The total earnings of the steamship lines of the company for the ten months were $1,165,058, an increase of 25.17 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. Freight traffic increased 33.29 per cent, the earnings therefrom increasing 23.28 per cent. The increase in total earnings for the railroad and the steamship line was $536,512. The quantity of cargo originating at European ports and brought to the terminals of the road by the foreign steamship lines has progressively increased, and it is said that there are strong indications that the Chilean and Peruvian Governments intend to establish or subsidize additional lines between their principal ports and Panama, so that by cooperation with the Panama Railroad Company more rapid and convenient communication may be maintained with the United States. The report says the company's dock at New York has become entirely inadequate to the business of its steamship line and that the addition of two large steamships to the line.

The series of letters in course of publication in the "Daily Trade and Consular Reports," issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States, embodying the observations and conclusions of Mr. CHARLES M. PEPPER in his capacity of special agent for the collection of data covering the industrial and commercial possibilities of the Mexican Republic, are practically the last words on the important subjects treated. The information furnished with regard to the State of Sonora is of especial interest to business men in the western and southwestern sections of the United States, the imports from the United States being received after transport over the railroads of that part of the country, and by steamer from San Francisco. From Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Durango, he reports a demand for mining machinery and tools of all kinds; also referring to the increase in railway building. From the City of Mexico come complaints of the failure of United States manufacturers and shippers to observe local requirements in the matter of packing and invoices, which is detrimental to a proper development of trade relations, while the Tehuantepec trade is considered as a natural tribute to American enterprise and capital.

Volume XXXVII of the "Special Consular Reports" issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States deals with "Insurance in Foreign Countries." In regard to the laws governing such institutions in the various countries of Latin America, it is stated that, so far as Mexico is concerned, the insurance laws are in a state of transition, a new code for their regulation being in process of preparation. In Central America insurance companies are considered in the same light as other business corporations, and are at liberty to proceed without regard to the various governments. No foreign companies operate in Venezuela, while in Peru the conditions precedent to beginning business in this line is $50,000 in real estate and the same amount in other security invested in the country, in addition to which a 5 per cent tax must be paid on the profits. There are no requirements of any kind in Colombia, though the Argentine Republic, Chile, and Brazil require deposits, and there is a certain amount of government supervision in these countries. In Cuba there is no general law of life insurance and no government supervision, the same conditions being prevalent in Haiti.

An address delivered by Hon. THEODORE P. SHONTS, chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, before the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association, Washington, D. C., on November 9, 1905, is given place in the "National Geographic Magazine" for December, 1905, as an exposition of what has been accomplished by the United States toward building the Panama Canal. The three fundamental tasks before the contracting Government were, according to Mr. SHONTS, a thorough sanitation of the Isthmus, the provision of suitable dwellings for all classes of employees, and the supply of proper food at a reasonable cost. The efforts made for the development of this plan of action are detailed in the paper in reference, while a specific statement of the work of actual canal development is also made, the authority of the informant being beyond question.

A book on Cuba, prepared by Señor GONZALO DE QUESADA, Minister of Cuba to the United States of America, and approved by the Cuban Government, issued in November, 1905, must of necessity form a valuable source of the latest available information concerning the affairs in the Island Republic. Such requisites are fulfilled in the "Handbook of Cuba" issued by the International Bureau of the American Republics, following the line of arrangement and covering the data specialized in previous American handbooks. In addition to a thorough description of the physical, political, and historical characteristics of the country, a valuable bibliography, compiled by Mr. A. P. C. GRIFFIN, of the Library of Congress, Washington, and an appendix containing the Constitution of the Republic as promulgated subsequent to the ratification of the Treaty of Paris, December 10, 1898, are features of the new volume.

A new Argentine geography (*Geografía Argentina*), being an historical, physical, political, social, and economic study of the Argentine Republic, has been recently (1905) issued from the press of the *Penitenciaría Nacional* of Buenos Ayres, prepared by Señores CARLOS M. URIEN and EZIO COLOMBO. Both are men of standing in the literary and scholastic life of the country, and, in giving their work to the public, the writers state that they are animated by a two-fold purpose: First, to add to the information of students in colleges and academies, and, second, for the diffusion of knowledge concerning the Republic in other lands. A carefully arranged bibliography and a railroad map brought up to 1904, together with a chart showing the ethnological distribution of the inhabitants, are some of the distinctive features of the work, while the commercial and industrial data is complete up to the close of the year 1903.

"*Trepando Los Andes*" (Climbing the Andes) by CLEMENTE ONELLI, published in Buenos Ayres by *Compañía Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco*, narrates the travels of the author in a masterly manner and describes and illustrates the beautiful and picturesque scenes on the Andes over a territory of 2,000 kilometers (being the length of his journey). The book is composed of 297 pages, with an average of a half-tone to each page, besides three other full-page half-tones and a map tracing the author's route. The half-tones are magnificently printed on paper of the best quality, many being reproductions of the original photographs personally taken by the author on his trip. The book is in all respects well written, and, above all, the precision of facts and description of things, due to skill and personal observation, makes it a work worthy of high praise.

The "Technical World Magazine" for January, 1906, under the title "From Alaska to Cape Horn" publishes an interesting résumé of conditions and possibilities in regard to the Pan-American Railway which is to form the connecting link between the two termini referred to. The statement is made that within the last few years, 800 miles of the railroad which will form a part of the great intercontinental line have been built, which is about one-sixth of the total mileage necessary. The difficulties overcome and the strenuous efforts of the interested governments to carry the project to a successful conclusion are given due weight in the careful consideration of the question.

The Field Columbian Museum (Chicago), as publication 105, Zoological series, Vol. VI, issues "A Check List of the Mammals of the North American Continent, the West Indies, and the Neighboring Seas," a volume including all the species and races of mammals which have been described up to the date of publication (1905) inhabiting the North American Continent from the Arctic Ocean to the Province of Cauca in Colombia, South America. The number of species enumerated is 1,309 and 676 races of species found within the geographical limits embraced in the work, to which are added 22 races of exotic species, originating in South America, a grand total of 2,007 species.

A contribution of more than ordinary interest appears in the "North American Review" for January, 1906, being a paper prepared by President RAFAEL REYES of Colombia and dealing with the Great

Finance Minister of Mexico, Señor Limantour. Classed with the greatest financiers of the world, Señor Limantour is also a man of scholarly and classical education and a jurist of remarkable ability. In regard to his crowning piece of work, the financial regeneration of Mexico, which has taken place during the past year, President Reyes sees in that transaction a series of acts whose results and scope will prove beneficial not only to the Mexican Republic, but to all the nations of Spanish America.

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[The symbol = indicates a gift.]

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Brazil. Trade of Para and Manaos; exports, first six months of 1905; cotton industry; customs receipts in August, 1905; rubber and coffee shipments, 1901–1905; coffee movement, August, 1905; coffee movement, September, 1905; sugar and cotton entries at Pernambuco, 1904–5; mining companies of Minas Geraes; exports of hides from Rio Grande do Sul, first eight months of 1905; foreign commerce of Santos, first eight months of 1905; exports from Bahia, July and August, 1905; rubber production of the State of Para: colored stones; financial statement, 1894–1904; treatment of monazitic sands; diamond fields in the Republic; assays of gold ores.

Chile. Budget estimate for 1906; customs receipts, August, 1905; railway from Arica to Alto de la Paz; foreign and internal debt of the Republic; business enterprises in 1904.

Colombia. Railway development; exports to the United States; amended tariff regulations; cotton cultivation in the Republic; export duty on india rubber.

Costa Rica. Modification of shipping and port regulations; exportation of coffee, showing ports of destination; development of the west coast.

Cuba. Message of President Palma; sanitary report of the island of Cuba; statistics of the United Railways of Havana, 1904–5; Isle of Pines.

Dominican Republic. Trade and economic conditions; exhibition of agricultural products; concessions granted during the term of President Morales.

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Panama. Exports to the United States 1903, and 1904; imports at Colon, 1903 and 1904; shipping at Colon; promotion of colonization; inauguration of new steamship service with New York; development of the west coast.

Paraguay. Budget for 1906.

Peru. Trade with the United States; abrogation of law covering the importation of firearms; mining statistics, 1904; character of imports.

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THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

An article published in the "*Jornal do Commercio*" of Rio de Janeiro, for December 11, 1905, sets forth the importance attached by the Brazilian press to the approaching Third International Conference of American States, to be held in that city during July, 1906. The main features of the article in reference are herewith translated and reproduced:

"The last Pan-American Conference took place in the City of Mexico in 1901, and during the intervening five years, international developments of such diverse and important character have transpired that the political ideas of the Western Continent have undergone a sudden readjustment, due to a lively appreciation of the universality of its destiny, which inspires and instructs the minds of the American peoples.

"It is this important variation of principles, as evidenced by the amplification of the Monroe Doctrine made by President ROOSEVELT, that lends peculiar interest to the approaching Conference at Rio de Janeiro. In times past there have been Congresses whose results have been either illusory or transitory. No vague and fugitive outcome is expected, however, from the approaching Pan-American Conference. Not only are the nations of America under the necessity of assuring their international existence; they must consolidate a collective ideal of a continent which will seek to share with Europe those principles which are the foundation of the political organization of its peoples. It is hoped that the Conference will clearly express the heartfelt aspirations of the American nations.

"The assembling of an American conference holds no snare for Europe nor is its sentiment of unity hostile to European progress and ideals. What America desires is equality before international law, and that the sovereignty of its people should be as that of European nations. Its territory should be inaccessible to European cupidity or conquest. America is desirous of subjugation only by that culture which is the glory of Europe, the dignity of the human mind. It is a foregone conclusion that the Conference will proclaim no American rights opposed to European rights. One law for one civilization will prevail for all peoples, without regard to either climate or race.

"So far as America is concerned, the great service rendered by the Monroe Doctrine has been the safeguarding of its liberty in the development of the power of each American nation. Fearless of exterior and unjustifiable violence, though provoked by barbarism and corruption, each of the American peoples may attain a maximum of culture, protected by that doctrine whose destiny, in the history of political ideals, has been as singular as it is surprising.

"Seldom has it been possible that a simple doctrine should change the course of currents seemingly more in accord with nature; so that, in America at least, the principle of respect for the independence and sovereignty of all nations has taken the place of expansion by force, the annihilation of the weak, and the seizure of uninhabited regions, which has prevailed since the great discoveries of the sixteenth century. South America, has, however, nothing to fear, for the Monroe Doctrine is not an abstraction, being based upon the marvelous ascendency of the United States. Latin-America has nothing to fear from the America of the Anglo-Saxons. The United States, being of English origin and principles, is consequently adapted for civilizing other nations, for the appreciation of the individual is so deeply rooted in the race that American or English imperialism, though traces of it may be manifested, has nothing in common with that of Latin or German origin, which devastates and destroys in the effort to weld into one type the most irreconcilable elements from all regions of the globe. There is, therefore, absolutely nothing in the policy of the United States to excite the national sensibilities of other American countries, but, on the other hand, these countries have found a continual support for their individual causes and aspirations in the predominance of that leading nation of the continent.

"If at any time discontent was aroused by the American Republic, it was when President ROOSEVELT announced that the Monroe Doctrine could not serve as a shield for bankrupt policies and international piracies.

"Brazil, which stands solidly in favor of this interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, takes pride in the spontaneous and positive sympathy of the American Nation and its great President. There is no more desirable friendship in the world. England acclaims it as indestructible, and, that it might not be broken, submitted to the Cleveland *ultimatum*, in which the United States claimed the right of arbitration in the boundary question between British Guiana and Venezuela. The Emperor of Germany, whose sagacity and power are recognized throughout the world, sent his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, on a friendly visit to the Great Republic, and had Miss ROOSEVELT serve as sponsor for a German cruiser constructed under the American flag. France, Russia, and Japan, whatever their system of alliances may be, strive for the sympathy of the United States as a factor of the highest importance. The peace of Portsmouth was the culminating point of this marvellous prestige.

"There is, in the diplomatic history of Brazil no event, such as often transpires in international affairs, which is of sufficient weight to weaken our friendship with the United States. Under the Empire three unpleasant incidents—of Condy, Raguet, and of White and Webb—were settled to the honor of Brazil and without foreign intervention; the American Government disavowing and punishing its agents. The Emperor, who retained no rancor as a result of these incidents, visited the United States in 1876 and returned home full of wonder and enthusiasm. As a Republic our resemblance to that of North America has been a decisive factor.

"As an evidence of the service done us by the sympathy of the United States it suffices to mention that the arbitration of the Oyapoc question was due in a great degree to the conviction which prevailed in Paris that Brazil would not be isolated in case an attempt of military occupation was made. At that time, but a few months had transpired subsequent to the Cleveland *ultimatum*.

"The reciprocal courtesy shown by the American Government in raising the rank of its diplomatic representative at Rio de Janeiro and the initiative taken in selecting that capital for the reassembling of the Pan-American Congress are significant indications of a valuable and satisfactory friendship.

"And, as though political reasons were not already sufficient to endow the conference at Rio de Janeiro with a real importance, the presence in our country of the Secretary of State of the United States, the honorable Mr. ROOT, is a further expression thereof, and may be considered as in reality an event of prime importance. He comes not as a delegate; he is a member of the American Government itself, who, for the first time in the political history of his country, pays a visit to another nation. This honorable distinction came to Brazil as a natural expression on the part of the North American Republic of confidence in our loyal and deep appreciation.

"Our own Ambassador in Washington, Senhor JOAQUIN NABUCO, will also come to Brazil with the American Secretary.

"After an absence of seven years spent in honoring his native land that eminent diplomat could not return in a more fitting manner to Brazil, which is proud to claim him as a son.

"Secretary Root comes from that wonderland which is his native country, and his lofty soul will delight in noting the activity, energy, and aspiration of the Brazilian people. Under the transforming influence of science and industry our nation must secure a foremost place among the nations of America. It is our duty to cooperate with immigrant races for the advancement of this ideal.

"The brilliant international policy upon which Brazil has entered will be a factor in its internal progress. The respect and sympathy shown us by other nations will increase our sense of responsibility and ennoble our conception of our destiny. This affiliation of the American peoples is the greatest service that Senhor Rio Branco could have rendered to Brazilian civilization. It is the crown of his political labors. The victories gained by him in defense of national territory; the expansion of Brazilian interests through his intelligence, tact, and pacific tendencies have, indeed, been services of more than ordinary character; but his renown as a statesman lies in having given to Brazil an international standing such as it has not had since its inception as a nation."

PAN-AMERICAN LITERARY COMPETITION.

Hon. John Barrett, Minister of the United States near the Government of the Republic of Colombia, has forwarded to the International Bureau of the American Republics the following letter addressed by himself to President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, New York City, in reference to the competitive essays on the relations of the United States with the Latin-American Republics. The communication is self-explanatory and is of interest to all persons desirous of advancing the reciprocal knowledge of the countries concerned.

"My Dear Sir: Last year it was my pleasure to offer, through you, as chairman of the committee of arrangements, prizes for the best papers or essays on the relations of the United States with the Latin-American Republics, to be competed for by students of American colleges. The result of that competition, which you duly announced, not only demonstrated beyond question the practical value of such an effort to arouse interest in the subject, but also proved the lamentable ignorance prevailing generally throughout the United States among the rising generation of our citizens in regard to Central and South America.

"Desirous of doing all in my power to promote the study of the history, peoples, politics, resources, and possibilities of our sister Republics, and pursuant to my intimation when I offered the prizes a year ago, I now wish through your kind cooperation to provide for another competition of broader scope, for which you will please find inclosed my check of $225. This may be divided, if you think wise, into three prizes, respectively, of $100, $75, and $50.

"As the first competition was considered by some persons as too restricted in including only students in the regular collegiate course of our colleges, I would recommend that this time it be open to all students actually matriculated in any American college or university, including post-graduate and special courses.

"It was also suggested that the title of the subject last year was not sufficiently specific, and made it difficult for intending competitors to decide on what phase thereof they should write. I therefore give below ten different subjects, any one of which may be treated by the competitor. These are divided into two classes, the first of which bears directly or indirectly on the relations of the United States with the Latin Republics, while the second is confined largely to the historical and political development of Latin America without reference to the United States. They are:

"CLASS I.—POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC.

"1. The Monroe Doctrine and its influence on the political and economic development of Latin America.

"2. The influence of the Panama Canal on the commercial and political development of Latin America.

"3. Present conditions and future possibilities of the trade of the United States with South America.

"4. The present material and economic progress of South America.

"5. The practicability and utility of the proposed Pan-American Railway.

"CLASS II.—HISTORICAL.

"1. The influence and conditions that worked for the independence and establishment of the South American Republics.

"2. The influence and conditions that worked for the independence and establishment of the Central American Republics and Mexico.

"3. The character and achievements of Bolivar as shown in the struggle for the independence of northern South America.

"4. The character and achievements of San Martin as shown in the struggle for the independence of southern South America.

"5. The conditions surrounding and circumstances influencing the overthrow of the Empire and the establishment of the Republic in Brazil.

"It would seem best to limit the essays to 10,000 words, but I leave that, as well as the period over which the competition shall extend, the naming of the judges, and the necessary conditions of the competition to you. In this connection I note with pleasure the statement in your recent letter that the Director of the Bureau of American Republics, Washington, D. C., will be happy to print the first prize essay of the competition, provided it is furnished free of cost. In my opinion, therefore, it should be stipulated that one of the conditions of the competition is that the first-prize essay shall be furnished the Bureau for publication without compensation. Intending competitors will find, moreover, that the Bureau can be of assistance to them in giving data or naming books that bear on the subjects to be treated.

"Thanking you for your consent, in response to my request, to take charge of this competition, I remain, yours very truly,

"JOHN BARRETT,
"*American Minister, etc.*"

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

SHIPMENT OF CEREALS IN 1905.

Figures published each month by the "Review of the River Plate" shows the cereal shipments from the Argentine Republic from January 1, 1905, to the week ending December 28 of the same year to have been as follows:

The ports of shipment were—

Ports.	Wheat.	Maize.	Linseed.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Buenos Ayres	684,557	602,359	207,763
Rosario and San Lorenzo	789,837	1,050,081	271,597
La Plata	211,265	88,265	5,353
Bahia Blanca	959,231	10,075	396
San Nicolas	58,750	347,892	66,966
Villa Constitucion	56,366	97,269	15,104
Santa Fe	12,759	....	11,402
Other ports of export	81,413	67,980	57,746
Total	2,854,178	2,258,871	636,327

The destinations of the respective shipments were:

	Wheat.	Maize.	Linseed.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Orders	1,286,871	1,270,667	295,373
United Kingdom	422,879	217,054	75,595
Continent	925,133	761,086	265,285
Brazil	201,418	4,712	19
South Africa	17,790	4,132	65
Various	87	1,220	....
Total	2,854,178	2,258,871	636,327

IMMIGRATION IN 1905.

Statistics issued by the National Immigration Department covering immigration into the Argentine Republic during the year 1905 show total arrivals to the number of 177,027, of which 42,000 left the country, so that 134,371 actually represents the additions to the population of the Republic, from this source, for the period in reference.

According to nationality the immigrants were: Italians, 88,984; Spaniards, 52,856; French, 3,524; Russians, 10,100; Syrians, 7,096; Germans, 1,853; and other nationalities, 7,264. The labor office reports the placing of 85,000 immigrants in 781 localities.

Within the twelve months 10,210 passengers arrived direct by sea, and 44,548 came via Montevideo.

THE JERKED BEEF INDUSTRY.

The number of cattle slaughtered by the jerked beef factories in the Argentine Republic from 1900 to the close of 1905 was as follows:

Rio Plate and Rio Grande factories:

1900–1901	1,298,000
1901–2	1,643,000
1902–3	1,436,000
1903–4	1,598,000
1904–5	1,515,000

EXPORT MOVEMENT AT LA PLATA, 1905.

The following figures reproduced from the Buenos Ayres "Standard" for January 7, 1906, show the exports from the port of La Plata during 1905:

Articles.		Quantities.	Articles.		Quantities.
Maize	kilos	86,695,796	Manure	kilos	1,767,410
Wheat	do	203,262,416	Bones	do	308,104
Linseed	do	5,212,012	Hoofs	do	79,693
Oats	do	379,288	Claws	do	37,709
Bran	do	3,158,140	Horns	do	57,128
Hay	do	191,540	Dried blood	do	162,230
Rapeseed	do	202,588	Hoof grease	do	40,287
Frozen beef	do	40,170,015	Dried tripe	do	50,240
Frozen mutton	do	8,970,021	Butter	do	380,657
Preserved meat	do	119,255	Extract of meat	do	26,908
Tallow	do	3,674,175	Horsehair	do	8,685
Wool	do	517,984	Potatoes	do	52,375
Salted oxhides	do	2,254,094	Flour	do	922,490
Dressed sheepskins	do	876,963	Horses	do	100
Dried sheepskins	do	1,464	Wethers	do	1,484
Jerked beef	do	71,115	Extract of tannin	do	800,000

EXPORTS FOR FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1905.

The principal exports from Argentine Republic for the first eleven months of 1905, with comparisons for the corresponding period of 1904, were as follows:

Articles.	1905.	1904.	Articles.	1905.	1904.
Oxhides:			Maize..............tons..	2,169,496	2,306,236
Dry........ number..	1,831,564	1,861,823	Linseed........... do....	611,007	898,380
Salt............do....	1,523,128	1,279,303	Flour..............do....	118,141	87,459
Horsehides:			Bran.............. do....	143,106	136,001
Dry............do....	112,652	94,469	Pollards...........bags..	85,858	259,878
Salt............do....	117,183	131,643	Oilseed cake.......do....	185,951	147,357
Sheepskins........bales..	53,791	71,897	Hay ....bales..	882,078	805,502
Hair...............do....	5,446	4,156	Quebracho.........tons..	266,305	269,585
Tallow............pipes..	27,740	29,105	Quebrachoextract.do....	20,019	1,503
Do............casks..	93,255	31,165	Butter.............cases..	175,320	171,663
Do.......hogsheads..	15,824	29,062	Sugar..............tons..	13,531	18,235
Goatskins.........bales..	12,089	7,538	Mutton carcasses....No..	3,219,419	3,416,383
Wool...............do....	374,886	366,298	Beef...........quarters..	1,745,394	1.089,614
Wheat............. tons..	2,759,944	2,442,856			

RATIO OF TRADE VALUES.

The foreign countries which have the bulk of Argentine commerce have shared in the development of the country, as is shown by the following ratios of trade values in 1904 and 1905. The increase in imports from England was about 5½ per cent in 1905 compared with 1904; from Germany, 20 per cent; from the United States, 30 per cent; from France, 20 per cent, and from Italy, 8 per cent. For the exports to those countries the rates of increase were, respectively, as follows: England, 25 per cent; Germany, 16 per cent; United States, 40 per cent; France, 10 per cent, and Italy, 80 per cent. The augmented commerce with the United States is due in a large measure to the fact that there is now more frequent direct communication by steamship with that country. The increase in exports for orders, of which two-thirds are on British account, was 15½ per cent.

PORT AND DOCK DUES.

An Argentine law dated October 24, 1905, fixes port and dock dues in the Republic. The following are some of the principal provisions which affect the port of Buenos Ayres (La Plata being, for the purposes of this decree, considered as part of the port of the capital):

Vessels arriving from outside the capes, 15 cents for every ton or fraction of a ton. Vessels from the same when in ballast, one-half of the above tax. Oversea vessels on their second entry to the port of the capital, entering from the rivers to complete loading, two cents per ton or fraction of a ton.

Every vessel lying inside the port entered from oversea shall pay 5 cents daily for every 10 tons register, or fraction of 10 tons.

Vessels which lie entirely alongside the dock shall pay, over and above the permanence tax, 10 cents daily for every 10 tons register or fraction of 10 tons. Vessels lying end on to the dock or moored alongside vessels alongside the dock, there being no dock space available, and which are working, shall pay half the ton tariff. Those lying in the third berth shall pay a quarter of the tariff.

Vessels arriving under stress of weather shall be exempt from the foregoing taxes as long as they undertake no operations of a commercial character, as well as those which enter works or graving docks, for so long as repairs are in process.

As regards the other ports, it is provided that each vessel which enters a port other than that of the capital shall pay 1 cent national money per ton or fraction of a ton, anchorage dues, except vessels employed in coasting, which shall only pay one-half cent national money per ton. Vessels liable to this tax shall pay the same once each voyage, without regard to the number of ports at which they touch or carry on operations.

RAILWAY STATISTICS, 1905.

An estimate of the result of railway working in the Argentine Republic during 1905 shows that the length of the lines was increased by 325 kilometers, and is now 19,753 kilometers; the gross earnings amount to $70,803,564 gold, as against $61,675,575 in 1904; the expenses $38,392,753 gold, as against $32,349,705, and the net receipts $32,415,811 gold, as against $29,325,810. The interest earned on the capital is 5.50 per cent, as against 5.12 per cent in 1904 and 4.69 per cent in 1903. The carrying capacity of the freight cars increased from 551,246 tons to 648,809 tons, and the number of locomotives from 1,441 to 1,624. Not a single line was worked at a loss, thereby maintaining the record established in 1904.

	1905.	1904.
Length of lines ....kilometers..	19,753	19,238
Capital ....gold..	$588,597,929	$573,089,585
Receipts........do....	$70,808,564	$61,675,515
Expenses........do....	$38,392,753	$32,349,705
Net receipts........do....	$32,415,811	$29,235,810
Passengers carried........	25,293,034	22,519,220
Freight........tons..	22,703,547	20,344,324
Interest earned ....per cent..	5.50	5.12

From the above it will be seen that the improvement that set in in 1903 has continued as regards the interest earned. Nineteen hundred and two was a bad year, but it was better than 1900, when only 3.41 was earned, which increased to 3.97 in 1901, falling to 3.71 in 1902. Receipts for 1905 show an increase of 15 per cent, as against 16 per cent in 1904 over 1903 and 26 per cent in 1903 over 1902. The expenses increased by 18½ per cent, as against 21 per cent in 1904 and 9 per cent in 1903. The net receipts show an increase of 11 per cent, as against 11½ per cent for 1904 and 30 per cent for 1903. Passenger traffic shows an increase of 12½ per cent for 1904, and freight carried an increase of 11¾ per cent, as against 16 per cent in 1904 and 21 per cent in 1903.

In considering the above, it must not be overlooked that the increases for 1905 in nearly every instance follow big increases in 1904 over 1903, and are, therefore, all the more gratifying, especially as there are no signs of any decline in prosperity in the near future. Indeed, from nearly all districts of the Argentine Republic the reports of the wheat and linseed crops, which are just beginning to provide traffic, are good, while the growing maize crop is looking healthy, and, in fact, is said to be sufficiently well forward to assure it, in most districts, from the possibility of any damage from locusts during the coming season.

The following figures, taken from the "Review of the River Plate" for December 29, 1905, show the returns from the traffic of the Argentine railways for the years 1904 and 1905:

Railway.	From—	1904.	1905.
ARGENTINA.			
Broad-gauge lines, 5 feet 6 inches.			
Argentine Great Western	July 1	£259,701	£315,058
Buenos Ayres Great Southern	....do...	1,392,742	1,705,879
Buenos Ayres, Rosario and Central Argentine	Jan. 1	3,689,003	3,904,662
Buenos Ayres and Pacific	July 1	480,914	673,696
Buenos Ayres Western	....do...	634,519	774,468
National Andine	Jan. 1	174,741	150,058
4 feet 8½ inches gauge lines.			
East Argentine	Jan. 1	55,800	58,960
The Entre Rios railways	July 1	60,011	76,203
Total	....	6,747,431	7,658,931
Argentine North-Eastern	Jan. 1	$734,310	$936,298
1-meter gauge lines.			
Central Cordoba	Jan. 1	1,731,497	1,730,764
Central Cordoba (C. N. L.)	....do...	3,459,044	3,827,675
North-West Argentine	....do...	948,512	1,099,921
Cordoba and Rosario	July 1	1,161,960	1,216,400
Cordoba Northern (National Line)	Jan. 1	3,791,973	4,384,317
Cordoba Northern (Chaco Branch)	....do...	50,986	110,811
Cordoba North-Western	....do...	222,840	277,968
Argentino del Norte (section La Roja and Catamarca)	....do...	521,968	626,533
Province and Santa Fe	....do...	6,004,773	5,879,140
Total	....	18,627,962	20,090,127

CULTIVATION OF ALFALFA.

The cultivation of alfalfa in the Argentine Republic has developed greatly of late years, and especially during 1905, as is shown by the figures of the importation of alfalfa seed from January to September, inclusive. The official valuation of seed imported was $2,359,000 gold, an increase of $2,134,000 compared with the same period of 1904. The increase in the cultivation of alfalfa has been of much importance to the Buenos Ayres and Pacific Railway Company, along whose line an immense area of land is devoted to it. The value of the land has enormously increased and the formation of centers of population has been stimulated, thereby creating traffic beneficial to the railways and the shipping industry as well as to the country.

Doctor Lahitte, head of the statistical division of the Bureau of Agriculture of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, has furnished the following data with regard to the growth of the area under alfalfa, which shows that it has doubled since 1900:

	Hectares.		Hectares.
1900	1,250,000	1905	2,201,612
1903	1,955,272	1906	2,600,000

The figure for 1906 is only an estimate, but as the figure for 1905 corresponds to the first half of that year and the tendency to cultivate alfalfa is at its height, it may be approximate.

The 2,201,612 hectares corresponding to 1905 had the following distribution:

	Hectares.		Hectares.
Buenos Ayres	850,000	Entre Rios	12,440
Santa Fé	477,157	Pampa	94,290
Cordoba	450,000	San Luis	40,000
Mendoza	105,000	Various	56,725
San Juan	116,000		

SUGAR PRODUCTION.

The British "Board of Trade Journal" of December 28, 1905, states that the production of sugar in the Argentine Republic up to the 31st of October, 1905, amounted to 124,763 tons, so that there is an increase of 4,280 tons for the year.

The average price paid for the year's crop for sugars of the first quality is $2.65 paper currency (4s. 7d.) per 10 kilograms (22 pounds) free on rail at the place of production.

There are 37 sugar factories in operation and 1 refinery in Rosario. The industry is very prosperous at present and prices have not varied much in spite of the larger production, owing, presumably, to larger consumption in the country. The better managed factories with modern machinery are paying good dividends, assisted, of course, by the very high import duty on sugar.

ARGENTINE INDUSTRIES.

The Argentine Republic is not, properly speaking, an industrial country, yet the extent of its territory, the fertility of its soil, and its climate make it probable that its industrial activity may be greatly increased. Beginning as a cattle-raising country in its first stage of civilization, it has continued to develop agricultural industry, and now the basis for a manufacturing country is being established. The trade in cattle and other animals, birds, fish, and the like, has been, and will continue to be during a long time, its principal medium of commerce with the rest of the world; but as the modes of traffic shall improve, its profit from other industries will also increase.

The agricultural industry constitutes the second stage of its civilization, and its combination with the cattle-raising industry will contribute to their mutual progress. The country's principal means of livelihood is the production of first-class animal and vegetable products in large quantities, enabling it to supply the nations that need them. Thus it may contend advantageously with such countries as do not possess immense table lands made fruitful by innumerable rivers, as in the Argentine Republic. Progress in the manufacture of such articles as are in greatest demand and which concern the necessities of life will operate for the advancement of such industries which require cheap labor, skillful operators, potent special machinery, and large amounts of money. A moderate protection to growing industries constitutes a temporary expedient only. The industrial progress of the country, therefore, depends on the increase of population—a lack which will be supplied by the lapse of time.

When coal and iron may be taken from its mines in large quantities; when electricity, obtained from its abundant rivers, shall be used throughout the country, and when its population shall have increased, the Argentine Republic will be a nation that will not only consume its own manufactured products, but will export them as well.

In the meantime, national industries, by reducing the price that is paid to foreigners for the importation of articles and by educating the people in the habit of working, produce one of the greatest benefits that the Argentine Republic could receive.

"*Saladeros*," in the Argentine Republic, is a name given to that industry whose object is the preparation of meat and other substances so that they may be preserved in good condition during long journeys. The first "*saladero*" was for the preparation of salted meats and was established in the beginning of the last century. Since then, this industry has been continually growing, and at present there are 15 establishments for the preparation of salted meats, canned meats, etc., and for this purpose from 400,000 to 500,000 young oxen are killed each year.

These "*saladeros*" are immense establishments situated on the edges of rivers or on the border of the sea. Great quantities of cattle are killed therein; their meat is salted and the refuse likewise utilized; the skins are also salted or otherwise prepared; the bones are boiled and subjected to dry heat in order to extract the grease, etc., and the cleaned bones, horns, blood and other remains are utilized, all these being exported to such manufacturing countries as are in need of and use them for the manufacture of various articles. These establishments also produce large quantities of salted meat, which is exported to Brazil and the West Indies; skins of various kinds that are sent to Europe; bones being also exported in their normal condition or otherwise, as are grease, fodder, oil, salted blood, horns, entrails, and various other items obtained from the remains of the animals.

The first establishment for freezing carcasses and exporting them abroad was founded in Port Campaña, Buenos Ayres, in 1883, a second one being subsequently established in Barrancas al Sur, in 1884, a third in Zárate, in 1886, and two more in Bahía Blanca and Barrancas, in 1903. The development of this industry may be better appreciated when it is noted that in 1883, 17,165 sheep were frozen for exportation; in 1896, 1,768,206 sheep and 7,092 young oxen; in 1902, 3,249,275 sheep and 207,775 young oxen, and in 1903, 3.533,146 sheep and 233,146 young oxen.

The increasing export of live stock due to the progress made in navigation and improvement of ports and means of embarkation, which allow of great facilities for the conveyance in few days of cattle, constituting the largest class of freight in trans-Atlantic steamers, tends to diminish the quantity of cured meats shipped by the "*saladeros.*"

The first mill that existed in the Argentine Republic, so far as there is any knowledge, was erected in Córdoba about the year 1580, being worked by hydraulic power. Between 1595 and 1597 the first mill was established in Buenos Ayres. Agricultural industry, during the colonial period, remained in a precarious stage, and the wheat and flour production, limited by the prohibitory laws of the peninsula, were only sufficient for internal consumption. After the termination of the colonial régime, production and manufacture did not continue to develop, notwithstanding the progress of the nation, in proportion to the increase of population. Therefore the Argentine Republic was compelled to import flour from Chile, California, and even from Australia. Toward the end of 1845, the first mill operated by steam with machinery with the latest improvements was established in Buenos Ayres, greatly improving the quality of its products as compared with similar establishments of the country. The production of cereals sufficient for national consumption necessitated an extended period of time.

The year 1877 was the first in which the Argentine Republic produced enough wheat and flour to satisfy its internal demand, and, ceasing to be an importer of that article, it became an exporter. The first important data as to exportation of flour were recorded in 1878, and show exports of 2,919 tons. Subsequent to that date production in the Argentine Republic has been increasing greatly, and at present, the Republic competes with the principal wheat-raising countries in the world; it even has been able to export flour to those nations upon whom, a few years before, it was dependent for supplies. The census of 1895 recorded the existence of 659 establishments dedicated exclusively to the grinding of cereals, most of which are operated by steam.

During the middle of the seventeenth century the cultivation and consumption of sugar cane was prevalent in the Spanish South American possessions, and it seems that in that time, also, this industry was introduced into Tucumán; and, though it developed gradually, the industry ceased to exist in the beginning of the nineteenth century. In 1821, new sugar-cane plantations were established and a small wooden sugar-mill was erected, and the cultivation of the sugar cane slowly developed in that province first, then in Salta, and still later in Santiago del Estero and other provinces to the north. This industry developed subsequently with greater rapidity, and when the railroad to Tucumán had been constructed it had reached a marvelous development. This facilitated the introduction of machinery and the exportation of its products in a more perfected stage.

Out of the numerous sugar-cane establishments that existed in 1888, the only ones that permanently remain are those in Tucumán chiefly devoted to the production of sugar, and those lying on the borders of the rivers Parana and Paraguay, north of the Republic (Santa Fé, Chaco, Formosa), chiefly devoted to the production of alcohol. The output in the other provinces and territories is on a smaller scale, and, as an inevitable consequence, the cultivation of sugar cane has greatly diminished.

Up to the year 1894 the Argentine Republic imported sugar from foreign countries, but in 1895 it began to be able to satisfy its internal demand and to export. The annual production of sugar was 800,000,000 kilograms (about 2,000,000,000 pounds), and its exportation was 42,000,000 kilograms (about 105,000,000 pounds), approximately. The sugar industry was, and is at present, in a critical stage, due to the excessive production overbalancing demand by thousands of tons. The Government, in view of the crisis, established a premium for exportation, as European governments do, thus facilitating the exportation of the vast amounts of sugar remaining in deposit.

The increasing demand for alcohol throughout the world has encouraged to a great extent, the establishment of numerous manufactories in the Argentine Republic. The Argentine Republic has imposed a heavy tax upon the sale of alcohol, which forms a great part of the internal revenue of the country. A greater part of the production of alcohol is obtained by fermentation of Indian corn. The use of potatoes is monopolized by the province of Tucumán, and this province also produces nearly all the alcohol obtained from the sugar cane. The value of the annual production amounts to more than $6,000,000.

There are about 100 first-class alcohol distilleries in the Argentine Republic, established in the Federal Capital and in the Provinces of Buenos Ayres, Santa Fé, Mandoza, and Tucumán. The number of manufactures in which alcohol and other artificial wines are produced may be calculated in round figures at 400, the production at 2,000,000 liters, and its value at $1,600,000. The principal wines and liquors that are produced are gin, rum, anise, cognac, vermouth, and others, and these are labeled with foreign trade-marks; yet among them are some that are as good as the foreign ones.

There are about 20 first-class factories in the Federal Capital and in the Province of Santa Fé that are devoted to the production of oil from various plants, such as peanut, flaxseed, turnip, and colewort. The annual production of vegetable oil is about 25,000,000 kilograms of oil taken from peanut, 85,000,000 kilograms from flax and other seeds. In addition, large quantities of mineral oil are produced, of which over 500,000 kilograms are exported each year.

For many years nearly all the wine used in the Republic had to be imported from foreign countries, but in 1890, the Argentine Republic produced enough to reduce its importation to less than a fourth of its original quantity, notwithstanding the large increase of population.

The wine industry has its principal center of production in the Provinces of Mendoza and San Juan, where about 700,000 hectoliters of wines of various kinds are produced annually. This industry is yet in a primitive stage, but it is probable that it will continue to increase and do away with the importation of foreign wines, with the exception of such special ones as can not be substituted.

The beer industry has continued to increase rapidly since 1895. At present there are 80 breweries, producing 13,000,000 liters of beer annually. The native beer is as good as any produced by other countries, and the importation of it may be practically considered as a thing of the past.

Besides the industries mentioned, there are many others of less importance. The Government favors the development of those industries which concern the necessaries of life, and therefore it has enacted temporary laws of protection and concession for those who promote the establishment of new industries and the importation of capital. The following diagram demonstrates the present important manufacturing industries of the Argentine Republic:

Summary comprising the small workshops of the industrial establishments of the Argentine Republic.

	Number of establishments.	Nationality of owner.		Number of people employed.	Capital.	Number of machines.		
		Argentinos.	Foreigners.			Steam.	Horsepower.	Other.
Food	4,377	598	3,779	29,209	$72,434,905			
Clothes and ornaments	6,317	757	5,566	36,304	52,014,307			
Construction	4,211	1,108	3,143	32,560	50,951,000			
Furniture and parts of same	2,634	476	2,158	18,346	26,715,000			
Artistic decorations	1,016	190	682	8,130	9,971,046	2,758	35,500	83,200
Metallurgy	3,404	436	2,968	16,137	28,114,000			
Chemical products	421	73	348	5,731	15,317,310			
Engraving, etc	682	145	437	6,115	13,217,504			
Various others	1,769	462	1,307	18,845	52,641,713			
Total	24,831	4,245	20,532	166,377	321,276,785	2,758	35,500	33,200

The production and preparation of canned meats, cheese, hams, hogs, dry fruit and conserves, dry and prepared vegetables and cereals, are not sufficient for the native demand. These industries will in the near future be developed greatly, for in the Republic are vast amounts of those prime necessaries. The fish industry, covering the preparation of canned, dry, and pickled fish, will be an industry of the future, as the great variety and abundance of fish in the principal rivers of the country and in the vast extent of its coast make its development more than probable.

The dairy industry is developing to a great extent. A large number of creameries have been established in country places, devoted to the preparation of cream, which is then sent to the factories in Buenos Ayres in order that it may be converted into fine butter, cheese, condensed milk, and sterilized milk for exportation and internal consumption. In order to have an idea of the progress of this industry, it suffices to state that in 1903, 6,000 tons of butter were exported. The country has over 10,000,000 cows, capable of producing cheese and butter at a less cost than any other country in the world.

Cloth and textile mills comprise manufactories of shoes, shirts, neckties, gloves, corsets, white clothes in general, ready-made clothes, hats and caps, umbrellas, canes, woven goods, etc. The industry of textiles of cotton and wool has acquired a great development during the last few years. An establishment exists in the Republic wherein 31,000 kilos (77,500 pounds) of textiles are woven daily.

The construction industry comprises sawmills and shipwright establishments, factories of clay, cement, carpentry, lathes, kilns, marble, roof tiles, paving stones, mosaics, chalk, and pottery. These industries, made up of large and small shops, are scattered all over the country.

Furniture of every description, cars and carriages, billiard tables, mattresses, gilding and other decorations, looking-glasses, baskets, pocketbooks, musical instruments, leather articles, wall paper, awnings, candles, casks, cots, chairs, mannikins, lathes, engravings, iron beds, straw and rush articles, valises, brushes, and brooms are also manufactured. This industry is developed to a certain extent, its principal production being articles of the cheaper kind.

The industries under the head of metallurgy are not of very great importance, the ironworks being places wherein old iron is melted and reduced to thin sheets. The utilization of metals of native production promises to be a large industry, which will supply the Argentine as well as other nations.

With the exception of matches, candles, and soap, the manufacture of chemical products is yet in a primitive stage, but there is a vast field for men who will take the initiative in this industry, as there are great quantities of raw material all over the country that may profitably be used in its development. Notwithstanding the undeveloped stage of this industry, acids, varnish, vinegar, perfumes, blacking, dyes, ink, sealing wax, mucilage, powder, and paints of various kinds are produced.

The engraving industry, including the binding of books, blank books, printing, lithographing, the making of cardboard boxes, half-tones, and photographs, has developed a great deal. There are five paper factories, two of which are of great importance (those of Zárate and of Bernal); there are also two for cardboard. Besides packing paper, these factories produce the paper used by newspapers, that used for letters, blank books, school pamphlets, etc., but this production is only enough to satisfy half of the internal demand.

In 1902, there were 1,111 factories and workshops in the Republic dedicated to the exclusive industry of making cigars and cigarettes, of which 198 were large establishments, having a total capital of $7,529,944 national currency, and the remainder 923 smaller shops, producing in a year 7,561,810 *kilos* (18,805,525 pounds), of which 5,958,537 *kilos* (14,896,332.50 pounds) were of tobacco raised in the same country.

The tanning industry, though developed to a certain extent, has yet a large field open for the establishment of other manufactories. Nevertheless it has made a wonderful progress; its products can compete with the best imported ones, and, moreover, the sole leather of the Province of Salta is considered to be better than any other, domestic or foreign. The leather of the Province of Córdoba is worthy of praise on account of its hardness, and of its smoothness and luster, being most appropriate for the covering of chairs, sofas, and the like. The larger part of this industry consists of products of a fair quality.

BOLIVIA.

BIDS ASKED FOR PROPOSED RAILWAYS.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has received through the Department of State of the United States under date of January 31, 1906, translation of an Executive Decree of December 23, 1905, relative to railway construction in the Republic of Bolivia, also a memorandum showing the estimated lengths of the lines covered by said decree.

"The National Congress decrees:

"ARTICLE I. The Executive Power will have made the studies and have constructed, by means of the contracts necessary, first having called for propositions or bids, the following railways: A line from Oruro to the left side of the Desaguadero River, in front of Ulloma, where it will connect with the Arica-La Paz line; a line from Oruro to Cochabamba, to be constructed in the quickest time possible, and independently of the first (Oruro-Ulloma); a line from Uyuni to Potosi; and, a line from Potosi to Tupiza, or from Tupiza to Potosi, according to the point of the arrival of the first line.

"ART. II. The whole of the pecuniary indemnifications derived from the Republics of Brazil and Chile, and the guarantees accorded by Chile in the treaty of October 20, 1904, shall be destined to the construction of the lines indicated in the foregoing article.

"ART. III. The La Paz-Puerto Pando Railway also to be constructed, with the amount accruing from the augmentation of the departmental imposts on the Coca of La Paz and 500,000 *bolivianos* annually from the national rent of alcohols; said funds to be assigned to said railway until its completion.

"ART. IV. For the construction of the railways enumerated in Article I, and solely in case the funds attributed shall not be sufficient, the Executive is empowered to realize the financial operations indispensable, but without further compromise in said operations than the said railways and the guarantees accorded in the said treaty of peace with Chile; the said operations to be subject to legislative approval.

"ART. V. When the railways expressed in Article I are constructed the construction of the following lines will be commenced: From Cochabamba to Santa Cruz, via the river Chimoré; Oruro to Potosi, Macha or Potosi to Sucre, and from this point to Sauces.

"ART. VI. When the opportunity arrives to commence the construction of the second group, the line from Potosi to Sucre will be given the preference.

"ART. VII. The Executive will immediately have made the studies for the construction of a railway line that, departing from Las Juntas de San Antonio or Quiaca, shall terminate at Tarija, in conformity with the law of October 20, 1903.

"ART. VIII. Independently of the construction of these lines and that of the Arica-La Paz, which, in conformity with the treaty of October 20, 1904, must be made, the Executive will make the efforts necessary to secure the construction of a railway direct from Arica to Oruro, passing via the province of Carangas.

Memorandum showing estimated lengths of the respective lines covered by the decree of December 23, 1905, by the Bolivian Congress.

	Miles.
Oruro to Ulloma	100
Oruro to Cochabamba	135
Oruro to Potosi	214
La Paz to Puerto Pando	200
Uyuni to Potosi	110
Potosi to Tupiza	150
Cochabamba to Santa Cruz	230
Macha to Sucre	70
Juntas de San Antonio to Tarija	
La Quiaca to Tarija	92

LAW CONCERNING THE STAMP TAX ON TOBACCO.

The Bolivian law covering the stamp tax on tobacco is as follows:

ARTICLE 1. Every package of domestic or foreign cigarettes is subject to a stamp tax, as follows:

Domestic cigarettes in packages weighing 16 grams, or containing 16 cigarettes: Inferior quality, 2 cents; superior quality, 4 cents; fine or extra fine quality, 8 cents. Foreign cigarettes of equal weight and number: Inferior quality, 4 cents; superior quality, 8 cents; fine or extra fine, 16 cents.

ART. 2. Any excess in weight or number of cigarettes in any of the qualities mentioned above shall pay double, and so on in the same proportional ratio.

ART. 3. For the purposes of the foregoing articles it is assumed that each cigarette weighs 1 gram, without taking into consideration the weight of the paper which serves to make the wrapper or package.

ART. 4. Domestic cigars shall pay a half cent each up to 8 grams in weight.

ART. 5. Each foreign cigar, not exceeding 8 grams in weight, shall pay 4 cents.

ART. 6. The duty imposed by the two foregoing articles shall be reduced to one-half, respectively, if each cigar does not exceed 1 gram in weight.

ART 7. Foreign chewing tobacco shall pay a stamp tax of 1 boliviano for each kilogram, and long-cut tobacco and snuff shall pay 2 bolivianos, and the weight thereof shall include the wrapper.

ART. 8. Cigars and cigarettes that are exported shall be exempt from the stamp duty, and the exportation thereof shall be verified by the proper custom-house papers.

ART. 9. Manufacturers shall attach the stamps at the time of making the cigars or cigarettes, and importers shall attach the stamps on passing the same through the national custom-houses.

ART. 10. The Executive shall have the right to sell at auction the receipts of the tax throughout the Republic, or by Departments, reserving to himself the right to collect in some of the Departments, if he should deem it convenient to do so.

ART. 11. Infringers of the present law shall be punished by confiscation of the product, and shall, in addition, be fined, and their manufactories shall be closed in case of a repetition of the offense.

ART. 12. The Executive shall issue the rules and regulations for the carrying into effect of this law, shall make the classification of the cigarettes, and issue the necessary rules for the collection of the tax.

La Paz, August 24, 1905.

ISMAEL MONTES.

COAL DEPOSITS OF THE REPUBLIC.

The "Mining Journal" (British) for January 13, 1906, states that the coal beds in Bolivia, near the frontier with the Argentine Republic, are situated about 25 leagues to the southwest of Tarija, and more or less an equal distance from the Argentine Ledesma Railway. The quality appears to be good. Samples examined in Potosi have given the following results:

No. 1.—Ash, 3.40 per cent; coke, 50.60 per cent; gas, 46 per cent. Excellent industrial coal. Compact and brilliant coke for smelting purposes.

No. 2.—Ash, 1.40 per cent; coke, 55.60 per cent; gas, 43 per cent. Coke like the former.

No. 3.—Ash, 7 per cent; coke, 56 per cent; gas, 37 per cent. Good industrial coal for boilers. Pulverulent coke, not useful for smelting, as in the case of Chilean coal.

The Argentine Republic consumes 1,500,000 tons of imported coal yearly, and, probably on account of having a railway relatively near those beds, that country may be the first to profit by the discovery in case the coal is of payable width.

BRAZIL.

BUDGET LAW AND CUSTOMS MODIFICATIONS FOR 1906.

The "*Diario Official*" of December 31, 1905, contains the Budget Law of the United States of Brazil for the fiscal year 1906, as approved by the Brazilian Congress. The following is a translation of the principal provisions of this law:

"ARTICLE 1. The general revenue of the Republic of the United States of Brazil is estimated at 69,074:930$889 gold and 223,825:000$ national paper, and the revenue applied to the special funds is estimated at 14,020:100$ gold and 16,368:000$ national paper, to be realized from the amounts collected within the same fiscal year from the following sources:

	Gold.	National paper.
Importations, ordinary	66,600:000$000	111,700:000$
Light-house dues	290:000$000	....
Wharf dues	110:000$000	10:000$
Additional tax of 10 per cent on the clearance of goods free from duty	....	180:000$
Internal revenues	1,460:666$667	70,379:000$
Excise taxes	....	35,450:000$
Extraordinary revenues	613:264$222	7,005:000$
Paper-money redemption fund	....	8,150:000$
Paper-money guarantee fund	9,410:100$000	7,500:000$
Sinking fund for redemption of railway bonds	160:000$000	1,658:000$
Amortization of internal debt	....	2,030:000$
Port-improvement fund	4,450:000$000	3,030:000$

"ART. 2. The President of the Republic is authorized—

"I. To issue in anticipation of the revenue in the fiscal year Treasury notes to the amount of 25,000 contos (25,000:000$), to be redeemed before the close of the fiscal year.

"II. To receive and to restore, in conformity with article 41 of the law No. 628 of September 17, 1851, the money on deposit for orphans, property of the dead and absent, lottery premiums, the deposits of savings banks and of mutual-benefit associations, and the deposits from other sources. Whatever surplus results from same shall be applied to the amortization of the internal loans, and any deficit shall be charged to expenditure of the fiscal year.

"III. To collect the duties on imports for consumption, in conformity with the tariff laws in force, in the following manner:

"(*a*) Fifty per cent in paper and 50 per cent in gold on the articles enumerated in Nos. 1, 9, 23, 24 (except ermine, beaver, otter, and their like, morocco, chamois and lamb skins), 30, 41, 52, 53 (except hams, large and small sausages, Bologna sausage, etc.), 60, 63, 69, 91, 93, 98, 99, 100, 102, 104, 106, 109, 115, 123 (except olive or sweet oil), 124 (which shall pay the tariff duties), 137, 159, 172, 178 (relating to impure muriatic, nitric, and sulphuric acids), 179 (except natural waters for therapeutical purposes), 196, 204, 213 (only as regards sodium chloride), 227, 228, 259, 279, 280, 326, 330, 410 (except Chilean and Italian straws and their like, suitable for hats, and similar tissue), 437, 465, 468, 469 (cotton drawers, shirts, collars, and cuffs), 470, 472, 473, 474 (except velvets, velveteens, and bombazines), 488 (except alpacas, damasks, merinos, cashmeres, embroidered silks, striped stuffs, Royal gingham, Chinese satin, crape, woolen velvet or plush, and similar tissues not specially mentioned), 517, 534, 538 (only as regards canvas and cretonne), 547, 562 (linen drawers, shirts, collars, and cuffs), 563, 612 (except paper for writing or drawing, of any quality, white or colored; printing paper; silk paper, white or colored, not sized, for copying letters; oiled, carbonized, oriental, rice, Chinese, vegetable and similar paper; paper coated with imitation gold or silver for the manufacture of flowers; pulp, of any quality, for the manufacture of paper), 613, 620, 625, 641, 642, 703, 732, 749, 751, 757, 805 (railway carriages and their accessories), and 1060 of the customs tariff, referred to in decree No. 3617, of March 19, 1900.

"(*b*) Sixty-five per cent paper and 35 per cent gold on all other articles not mentioned in the foregoing paragraph.

"Five per cent gold of the total amount of import duties for consumption shall be applied to the guarantee fund; 20 per cent to defray expenses in gold, and the remainder shall be converted into paper to defray the expenses in currency.

"The duties shall be payable 50 per cent in gold whenever the rate of exchange remains above 15d. per *milreis* for thirty consecutive days, and in the same way will cease to be payable only after the exchange shall have been maintained below 15d. for the same period. The average exchange rate for the thirty days shall be taken for the effects of this provision.

"If the exchange falls to 15d. or below, the import duties on the articles mentioned in letter (*a*) shall be payable 65 per cent in paper and 35 per cent in gold.

"IV. To collect for the fund destined for harbor improvements to be made by the Union—

"(1) A tax of 2 per cent gold on the official value of imports at the port of Rio de Janeiro and at the custom-houses of Rio Grande do Sul, except on the articles mentioned in article 1, No. 2.

"(2) A tax of 1 to 5 reis per kilogram of merchandise loaded or unloaded, according to its value, destination, or origin from other ports.

"Sole paragraph. To hasten the progress of said works, the President of the Republic will be permitted to accept gifts or aid offered by other States, towns, or associations interested in the improvements, providing the charges resulting from such aid shall not exceed the amount of the respective dues.

"V. To modify the regulations contained in decree No. 2791, of January 11, 1898, for the purpose of revising the transportation tax on railways and navigation lines, collected at the rate of 20 per cent on the price of passages up to the maximum of 2 milreis on all tickets exceeding 1 milreis, of any class or denomination, whether single or return, and to enter into agreements with the respective companies or concessionaires for the purpose of facilitating the issue of season tickets (or books of tickets), with reasonable reductions on the regular prices.

"The foreign transportation tax shall be collected whenever the passage is not sold directly for a national port.

"VI. To modify the customs tariff for the purpose of diminishing the import tax on foreign sugar, reducing the present tax to the lowest possible minimum, having regard to the fluctuations of the exchange, so that the internal market may be effectively protected.

"(*a*) The reduction in the duty shall not be applicable to sugar imported from countries which give bounties, directly or indirectly, for the production and export of sugar.

"(*b*) The Government may modify the new tax, if it becomes necessary for the defense of the internal market.

"VII. To amend the regulations relating to the tax on consular invoices, so as to prevent the clearance by means of a single invoice of merchandise intended for different importers, and to prevent alterations being made in the true value of the merchandise, and he may impose fines on persons infringing these regulations.

"VIII. To amplify the measures and penalties prescribed in articles 147 and 361 of the "Nova Consolidação das Leis das Alfandegas e Mesas de Rendas" (New Consolidation of the Laws of the Custom-houses and Fiscal Agencies), with a view to regulating the overland transit on the frontiers of the Republic of merchandise that has been already cleared, authorizing the fiscal agencies to grant permits for the transit to the interior of merchandise that has been proved to have been introduced legally, establishing in said agencies a book for the registry of entries and clearances, which will expedite the examination of the origin and any other measures which he may think necessary to safeguard the interests of the National Treasury and facilitate the service of reexportation.

"IX. To lease the iron factory of Ipanema for a period not exceeding twenty years to any person who shall bind himself to equip the same with the modern machinery required for the exploitation of the iron-manufacturing industry in general, on condition that at the expiration of the term of the lease the improvements made shall revert to the Union in a perfect state of preservation.

"The contract of the lease will be open for competition, and notices inviting tenders will be published in this city, in Washington, London, Paris, and other foreign capitals.

"If the lease is not effected under the terms mentioned the President of the Republic may lease for the same period the ground and buildings of said factory, or he may transfer it by sale, but in any case he shall impose conditions safeguarding the interests of the Union. (Decree No. 1384, of February 19, 1891.)

"X. To enter into an agreement with the legislatures of the coffee-producing States for the purpose of regulating the coffee trade, promoting its valorization, and organizing a permanent coffee propaganda service with the object of increasing its consumption.

"The Federal Government shall indorse any credit operations which for this purpose may be made by the State governments, provided the following conditions are observed:

"(*a*) The States shall give to the Union security in gold sufficient for the service of the payment of the interest and amortization of the loan.

"(*b*) This security shall have a definite character, and shall not be dependent for its effect on laws which may be revoked from one year to another by the State legislatures.

"(*c*) The product of the loan shall be used solely to maintain a minimum price for coffee for export and can not be advanced or loaned in any way to planters, middlemen and exporters, or to any other person, nor diverted by the States for any other purpose.

"(*d*) The amount of the loan shall be deposited in the National Treasury or in the fiscal delegacies and shall be delivered as required, and the net product of the operations shall be added to the respective deposit.

"(*e*) All profits realized from operations for the appreciation of coffee shall be applied to the amortization of the loan.

"XI. To enter into an agreement with the legislatures of the sugar-producing States for the purpose of promoting the valorization of sugar under the same conditions as established in the foregoing number.

"XII. To enter into an agreement while this law is in force with the State legislatures for the purpose of transferring to them the quota due them from the fund destined to the improvement works of the ports at the cost of the Union, so soon as they have bound themselves to realize the respective services.

"XIII. To grant free postage on reviews of an agricultural, industrial, and commercial character, published by the governments of the States, or of the Federal District, for free distribution, and on publications and seeds distributed by the National Agricultural Association and other similar State associations, and official State bulletins destined to the agricultural propaganda.

"XIV. To exempt from customs duties:

"(1). Agricultural implements and machinery destined to the manufacture and treatment of agricultural products, also apparatus for the manufacture of dairy products imported direct by agriculturists or their respective companies, and machinery and apparatus for the equipment of establishments for the manufacture of xarque (dried meat) and of fertilizers, subject to the clearance tax fixed in the latter part of article 5 of the tariff in force.

"(2). Drugs and instruments imported for the use of associations or leagues formed to combat tuberculosis.

"(3). Seeds and specimens of fodder plants employed for the improvement of cattle, horses, mules, sheep, and hogs.

"(4) Silkworm eggs.

"(5) Material imported by the Leopoldina Railway Company for the extension, operation, and improvement of its lines, except when similar articles are produced in the country. The same privilege shall be enjoyed by all the railways which have made or shall make reductions on the freight rates on articles of national production equivalent to those made by that company. The material is subject to a clearance tax of 10 per cent.

"(6) Rowing and sailing boats destined exclusively for nautical sports, with movable seats and their accessories, such as oars, sails, oarlocks, boat hooks, braces, masts, hammocks, tillers, life belts, halyards, sheets, etc., imported directly by regatta clubs.

"(7) Material imported for the construction of central sugar mills, also for the construction and extension of railways and port works, executed by private concession, being subject to 10 per cent of the clearance tax when the duty on the articles is not less than this amount.

"(8) Stamped tin plates for the manufacture of butter or lard tins, when imported directly by the producers of these articles, subject to a clearance tax of 10 per cent.

"(9) Material imported by companies or individuals who propose to undertake the economic cultivation of coffee, cocoa, tobacco, cotton and animal and vegetable fibers for textiles, and establish central factories, suitably equipped, for their treatment. The President of the Republic shall also use his influence with the Federal railway companies and the navigation companies subsidized or in any way aided by the State, for the purpose of obtaining a reasonable reduction in the transportation rates on the products of such establishments.

"(*a*) If such establishments are founded by agricultural syndicates, organized under the law of January 6, 1903, the materials shall be subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent as established by the customhouse laws, independently of any order of the Minister of the Treasury.

"(*b*) The central factories and their products shall enjoy the privileges established by the present article only when the local governments of the States or of the Federal District in which they are established, also grant them favors.

"(10) All machinery and apparatus imported by the States, municipalities, and private parties for silk factories, provided that in the spinning and weaving only cocoons of national production are used.

"(11) Objects imported for the Goeldi Museum in the State of Para, and those imported by the State governments for the national colonies and the civilization of the Indians.

"(12) At the request of the governments of States, municipalities, and of the Federal district, exemption from import duties shall be granted to material imported by them to be used in the construction of sanitation and improvement works, whether executed direct by the State or by concession to private persons, subject to the clearance duty of 10 per cent; material for waterworks; metallic material for sewerage systems; material for paving streets, including stone-breaking machinery and the respective motors and macadamizing rollers; material for port and bar improvements; for the construction of furnaces for the incineration of garbage, bridges, lighting service, railways, and electric tramways, including the material destined to the generation of motive power for the same; material imported for the use of correctional colonies and prisons; animals and material destined for the police force and fire brigade; material for the pilot service, and, finally, anything of which the governments of the States, of the municipalities, and of the federal district may have immediate need or use.

"Material imported by the Federal Union for works under its jurisdiction shall also be admitted free of duty.

"(13) Pipes and other ceramic material required for sewers in the States of Bahia, Ceará, Maranhão, Pernambuco, Santa Catharina, and Amazonas.

"(14) Material required for the irrigation works in the municipal districts of Ceará and of other States which suffer from drought, the provision contained in article 2, No. IX, of law No. 1144, of 1903, continuing in force.

"(15) Motors, carburetors, stoves, chafing dishes, lamps, and any other utensils which use alcohol as fuel, either in its pure form or carbureted or denaturated, being subject to a clearance duty of 10 per cent.

"(16) Animals destined for the zoological gardens and those imported for zoological and scientific expositions.

"Sole paragraph. The animals mentioned in this number, after death, shall be sent to the museums situated in the vicinity of the garden or locality of the exposition.

"XV. To extend the time to 9 p. m. in which visits may be made to vessels of regular lines.

"The custom-house, police, or health officers charged with such visits shall not be entitled to any extra remuneration. The Minister of the Treasury may, however, grant them compensation for this additional service, which shall be paid the owners of the vessels enjoying this privilege.

"XVI. To adopt stamped paper for the collection of the paper-stamp tax.

"ART. 3. The following articles shall pay only 5 per cent *ad valorem* import duties: (1) Agricultural engines; (2) rubber valves for air pumps, or other apparatus of any form or description; (3) copper or brass wire cloth, pasteboard, or leather cones for turbines and component parts of diffusion batteries; (4) iron or brass wire brushes, or scrapers for cleaning pipes; (5) manometers for determining steam pressure or vacuum, temperature indicators; (6) tubes of copper, iron, or brass for boilers, concentrators, and evaporators; (7) mills for breaking and crushing sugar; (8) screens and stands as well as crossbars for furnaces; (9) pans, mills, and gearings with their accessories; (10) power and transmission apparatus, including pulleys, shafts, cranks, axle journals, coupling clutches, pins, rings, and suspension collars; (11) rails with all their accessories, such as clamps, fish plates, screws, switches, counter rails, junction rails, switch points, and apparatus for operating same; (12) locomotives and cars with their accessories; (13) stills and distilling columns, with their accessories; (14) molds, filters, crystallizers for purifying and refining sugar and special lime for the manufacture of sugar; (15) pumps of iron or other metal for liquids or pulps of all kinds or for hot or cold water supply; (16) glasses and tubes of glass for evaporating and condensing apparatus, to indicate the height of water or other liquid in boilers or other apparatus; (17) barbed wire and oval wire measuring 18 by 16 and 19 by 17, including the sheaves of iron or steel and their respective winders; (18) alcohol denaturating and carburetting substances; (19) hogsheads of tinned iron for transporting alcohol, and also apparatus used for the industrial application of alcohol; (20) tools, hoes, and scythes for agricultural use. The above-mentioned machinery, apparatus, and articles are exempted from duties when imported by agricultural syndicates or directly by agriculturists, managers of agricultural companies, owners of stock farms, also when imported by State and municipal governments.

"Sole paragraph. Should a syndicate, taking advantage of the reduction in import duties granted by the present law, import any of the objects above mentioned for the purpose of selling or ceding them to a person not belonging to the association, a fine of 3 contos shall be imposed on the importers, the members of the syndicate being held jointly responsible for the payment of the same.

"In case of repetition of the offense the fine shall be doubled and the syndicate dissolved by an act of the public administration.

"ART. 4. Sulphuric acid, tartaric acid, tannin, bisulphate of potash, and assorted chemicals for fermentation, when imported by agriculturists or agricultural associations, are included among the chemical products mentioned in article 2, paragraph 30, and article 5 of the preliminary dispositions of the tariff.

"ART. 5. In the granting of exemptions from import duties authorized by the present law, the provisions of decree No. 947A, of November 4, 1890, applicable to railway and tramway cars, must always be observed.

"Companies which have not yet registered their contracts for the exemption of duties in conformity with said decree may do so within the period of three months, counted from the date of the present law.

"ART. 6. All beverages produced exclusively by the fermentation of the juices of fruits or plants of the country are exempted from the payment of consumption duties.

"ART. 7. The free-mailing privilege is granted to books and printed matter of any kind sent to the Federal, State, and municipal public libraries; to the *A Revista do Instituto Historico e Geographico do Rio Grande do Norte;* to the *O Boletim do Museu Paranaense*, and the publications for free distribution of the São Paulo Sanatorium Association.

"ART. 8. The railways of the Union shall give free transportation to insane persons destined to the asylums which are maintained or subsidized by the Federal or State governments.

"SECTION 1. A request for free transportation shall be made by the chiefs of police of the States or of the Federal District to the director of the railway on which transport is desired.

"SEC. 2. Free transportation will only be granted to patients who, on account of their poverty, have to be treated in the asylums free of charge.

"ART. 9. Steam or sailing vessels, whatever be their tonnage or cargo, shall only be subject to the fixed due of £2 when entering any port of the Union for the sole purpose of taking orders and thence to proceed to their destination. Such vessels may remain during ten days under the custody of the customs authorities for the purpose of taking on provisions, water, or fuel.

"SECTION 1. The due referred to includes all customs charges and every other tax as well as the sanitary and port captain's charges, but the vessels shall be required to comply with the sanitary or police regulations of the port.

"SEC. 2. The time-limit of ten days may be extended by five days by the inspector of customs, for reasons which will have to be duly proved.

"SEC. 3. On expiration of the period of fifteen days, the vessel or steamer shall be liable to the same régime as ships entering to load or unload cargo.

"ART. 10. The period referred to in article 20 of law No. 1144, of December 30, 1903, is hereby extended to cover the present fiscal year.

"ART. 11. The stamp tax on the commissions of officers of the National Guard shall be paid at the revenue offices of the municipal districts to which they pertain.

"**Art.** 12. Article 15 of law No. 953, of December 29, 1902, and articles 2, No. VI, and 11 of law No. 1144, of December 30, 1903, shall continue in force.

"**Art.** 13. The 2 per cent gold to be collected at the port of Rio de Janeiro and at the custom-houses of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, as provided for by article 1, No. 2, shall be applied to the respective funds mentioned in article 2, No. IV, first part, of the present law.

"**Art.** 14. The consumption duty on foreign wine, established by article 1, No. 56, of law No. 1313, of December 30, 1904, shall be levied at the following rates, whatever be the nature of the receptacle:

	Reis.
Foreign wines:	
Containing up to 14° of absolute alcohol—	
Per liter	75
Per bottle	50
Per half bottle	25
Not specially mentioned, containing more than 14° and up to 24° of absolute. alcohol—	
Per liter	150
Per bottle	100
Per half bottle	50
Champagne and other sparkling beverages:	
Containing more than 24° of absolute alcohol—	
Per liter	300
Per bottle	200
Per half bottle	100

"Sole paragraph. The collection of the duty referred to in this article is subject to the same conditions and its evasion subject to the same penalties as established in the regulations for consumption duties.

"**Art.** 15. A consumption duty, to be collected by means of stamps in accordance with the regulations of March 26, 1900, is hereby created on cartouches or capsules containing carbonic acid for the preparation in siphons for immediate consumption, of aerated artificial mineral waters, including those called 'Sparklets,' 'Sodor,' and the like.

"The rate of the tax to be collected shall be 200 reis per box containing 1 dozen capsules, and the stamps shall be applied to the boxes in such a manner as to be rendered useless by the opening of the box, or as the Government may determine in special regulations.

"**Art.** 16. All provisions of previous Budget laws will remain in force, except those referring particularly to the fixing of receipts and expenditures, the stipulation or increase of salaries, reform of departments or fiscal legislation that have not been expressly revoked.

"**Art.** 17. The provision of No. 13 of article 2 of law No. 1343, of December 30, 1904, authorizing the Government to reform the schedule of consular fees approved by decree No. 2832 of March 14, 1898, shall continue in force.

"ART. 18. The disposition of article 6 of law No. 1144, of December 30, 1903, referring to the differential tariff in compensation of the concessions made to national products, shall remain in force. The differential tariff referred to shall apply to the following articles: Typewriters, refrigerators, pianos, scales, and windmills.

"ART. 19. All contrary provisions are hereby revoked.

"GENERAL EXPENDITURES.

"ARTICLE 1. The general expenditure of the Republic of the United States of Brazil for the fiscal year 1906 is fixed at 48,311,512$347 gold, and 286,348,218$321 paper, which will be divided among the different departments as specified in the following clauses:

	Gold.	National paper.
Department of Justice and the Interior	8,900	29,137,977$197
Department of Foreign Affairs	1,319,661$396	2,256,000$000
Navy Department	667,108$130	31,664,341$992
War Department	100,000$000	48,627,452$470
Department of Industry, Ways, and Public Works	4,239,493$752	78,920,463$729
Treasury Department	41,976,349$069	95,741,982$933

CUSTOMS MODIFICATIONS.

[Extract from Budget law No. 1452, dated December 30, 1905. "*Diario Oficial*" of December 31, 1905.]

The Budget law of December 30, 1905, enacts the following modifications to the customs tariff:

"IMPORTS.

"ARTICLE 1, section 1: The import consumption duties shall be levied according to decree No. 3617, of March 19,1900, subject to the modifications thereto made by law No. 1144, of December 30, 1903, and law No. 1313, of December 30, 1904, and the following modifications:

"Mules imported across the Rio Grande do Sul frontier are subject to the same duty levied on mules introduced at other frontiers or ports.

"The duties on the following articles are increased: The duty on dried meat is increased to 180 *reis* per kilogram; the duty on rice is advanced to 160 *reis* per kilogram and the respective rate is changed from 10 to 15 per cent; the duty on hay, alfalfa, oat straw, etc., is increased to 50 *reis* per kilogram; the duty on oxide of lead, composed of white siccative, is increased to 400 *reis* per kilogram.

"To Class IX is added: Unfermented grape juice, 450 *reis* per kilogram.

"The duty on pine logs is increased to 20 *milreis* per cubic meter, and that on pine boards, planks, or joists to 25 *milreis* per cubic meter.

"No. 612 of the tariff is modified as follows:

"(*a*) The words 'common packing paper, not printed, 150 *reis* per kilogram,' shall be changed to read as follows: 'common packing paper of natural color, rough on both sides, 200 *reis*.'

"(*b*) Where it says 'painted, stamped, tinted or colored, smooth, prepared or moroccoed for binding and other purposes, 400 *reis*,' read 'painted, stamped, tinted or colored, smooth, prepared or moroccoed for binding, with any design or printing, for parcels, *confetti* and other uses, in sheets, strips or rolls, 500 *reis*.' Raising to 20 *reis* per kilogram the tax on iron, cast, pig or puddled for sheets, or raw, at the rate of 40 per cent. Substituting article 704 by the following: 'Metal plates, smooth or corrugated, of iron, 130 *reis*, of steel, 150 *reis*; bars, large or small or angular, hoops for barrels, pipes or crates and in general any quality of rolled iron, 140 *reis*; steel, 160 *reis*.'

"Raising to 150 *reis* per kilogram the tax on barbed wire and materials for fencing. Raising to 300 *reis* per kilogram the tax on stoves, cast iron or hammered, ovens and furnaces, accessories of the same, stoves of cast iron, iron cooking utensils and similar articles, at the rate of 50 per cent. Raising to 300 *reis* per kilogram the tax on the articles of No. 757 considered as ordinary castings or colored works in the same number. The tax on automobiles to be 7 per cent *ad valorem* whether for passengers or goods. On the trucks of automobiles, mounted or in pieces, with wheels or without, including the motor and its appurtenances, but without the body of the car, 5 per cent *ad valorem*; automobiles using combustible fuel or alcohol carburetted or denaturated, 5 per cent *ad valorem*.

"Substituting No. 980 by the following: 'Alembics, autoclaves, furnaces, retorts, kettles, calderons, saucepans, pans, chocolate makers, refrigerators, and other similar articles not classified, of large size, for agricultural and manufacturing purposes, 5 per cent *ad valorem*; of small size, for chemical and pharmaceutical laboratories and household use, 40 *reis* per kilogram, 30 per cent; tinware, painted or enameled, 600 *reis* per kilogram.' Substituting No. 1000, where it refers to flatirons, the following: 'Flatirons for ironing or polishing, of iron or steel of any make, plain or tinted, 540 *reis* per kilogram, 60 per cent.' Raising to 1$300 the tax on match sticks. This increase will go into effect on July 1, 1906, and will be maintained in force so long as the States which export pine do not increase the duties levied on this wood. Importers of match sticks can not import a larger quantity than that imported in the last fiscal year. Raising to 1$300 per kilogram the duty on small pine boxes used exclusively for matches, mounted or not, latter part of No. 1037. Adding to the tariff all straw and other materials for packing bottles and other stowage, 50 *reis* per kilogram, rate 20 per cent.

"Including amongst merchandise enumerated in article 6 of the customs tariff all alcoholic beverages containing absinthe or any ingredient injurious to health.

According to a provision contained in the new Budget law of Brazil (Art. 2, sec. 3), which went into effect January 1, 1906, the import duties on the following articles are payable, 50 per cent in paper and 50 per cent in gold, so long as exchange remains above 15*d.* per *milreis.*

Tariff No.	Articles.
1	Animals, live and prepared: Birds, fancy and singing birds; canaries and other small birds; swans and other large birds, not specially mentioned. Live stock: Neat cattle, asses, mules, horses, sheep, goats, and pigs. Fish: Gold, silver, and other fancy fish of all kinds, not specially mentioned. Prepared animals for museums and cabinets of natural history.
9	Hats of the fur of the hare, otter, beaver, or of horsehair, trimmed or untrimmed.
23	Hides and skins, raw, of all kinds.
[a] 24	Hides and skins prepared and tanned: With the hair— Ermine, beaver, otter, etc. Not specially mentioned. Without the hair— Parings or scraps of kid; sole leather, and tanned cowhide; wild boar, chamois, morocco, or moroccoed leather, and kid skins; other not specially mentioned, of natural color, dyed or blackened. Lacquered or varnished— Oxhide or horse skins, grained, called russia leather; smooth, and all other smooth or grained leather.
30	Boots and shoes: Long Hessian boots; boots and laced shoes; low shoes and buskins; slippers and sandals; clogs of all kinds.
41	Trunks of any size, covered with sheepskin, canvas, and the like.
52	Lard rendered or prepared.
[b] 53	Meat: Fresh, frozen or otherwise preserved by a refrigerative process. Beef; mutton, and pork. Game of all kinds. Dried meat of all kinds, in brine or smoked, or preserved in any manner. Hams, meat preserved, sausages, tongues, soups, or jellies, and all other preparations not medicinal. Bologna sausages, meat extracts.
60	Butter and margarine.
63	Cheese of all kinds.
69	Bacon, salted or in brine.
91	Fruits and nuts of all kinds: Dried, preserved in spirits, sirup, in paste or jelly; preserved in sugar or candied.
93	Rice, husked or not.
98	Beans of all kinds.
99	Pastry: Common sea biscuits, biscuits of all other kinds, small cakes and crackers; macaroni, vermicelli and other similar pastes.
100	Maize: Small or white Angola millet; all other kinds.
102	Vegetables, farinaceous products and garden plants, not specially mentioned; dried, fresh, salted or in brine; preserved, of all kinds, mixed or not with fruit, in paste or otherwise prepared.
104	Garlic, loose, strung or in bunches.
106	Potatoes and the like.
109	Onions, loose, strung or in bunches; preserved, with or without other fruits or vegetables.
115	Tobacco: Cigars, cigarettes, chewing tobacco, cut, in leaves, snuff.
[c] 123	Oils: Olive or sweet oil; cotton-seed, palm or cocoanut, not specially mentioned.

[a] Not including ermine, beaver, otter, and similar skins, morocco, chamois, and kid leather.
[b] Except hams and sausages of all kinds.
[c] Except olive or sweet oil.

Tariff No.	Articles.
[a]124	Fermented beverages: Beer, of milk and extract of beer; common of all kinds; mead, cider, ginger ale and other beverages not mentioned.
137	Sirups, not medicinal, of all kinds.
159	Ochers: Brown, yellow and red earth, royal red, and the like.
172	Sienna earth, calcined or in powder.
[b]178	Acids: Acetic, arsenious or white oxide of arsenic, benzoic, boric, bromic, carbolic or phenic, carbonic, citric, hydrochloric, chlorhydric or muriatic, formic, iodic, lactic, nitric or azotic, oxalic, perchloric, phosphoric, picric, pyrogallic, pyroligenous, pyroacetic, salicylic, sorbic or malic, succinic, volatile salts, sulphuric, sulphurous, tartaric, and valerianic.
[c]179	Mineral waters, natural or artificial.
196	Balsams, prepared, of all kinds.
204	Medicinal pills, capsules, lozenges, globules, etc.
[d]213	Chlorides, hydrochlorates, chlorhydrates, or muriates.
227	Elixirs, liqeurs, and solutions, medicinal, of all kinds.
228	Emulsions of all kinds.
259	Lysol, creoline, creosol, and the like.
279	Pastilles and pastes, medicinal, of all kinds.
280	Pastilles, compressed or melted, and lozenges of all kinds
326	Medicinal sirups of all kinds.
330	Wood: Trunks, beams, logs, blocks, masts, or spars of oak, teak, pine, fir, or other wood.
[e]410	Straw and other vegetable fibers: For cigars, for mats or hats, and other purposes; Italian and Chilean straws and similar kinds.
437	Cotton yarns: Single for looms; unbleached, white or dyed; twisted or plaited, slightly twisted, for the manufacture of nets; twisted or thread of all kinds, on bobbins, clews, or skeins, for sewing, crocheting, etc.
465	Cotton stockings and socks, of Scotch yarn, not otherwise mentioned.
468	Lace of pure cotton, or of cotton mixed with wool or linen.
[f]469	Cotton wearing apparel, ready-made: Shirts, drawers, collars for shirts, shirt bosoms, cuffs; not specially mentioned; of lace, embroidered or trimmed.
470	Cotton bags, common.
472	Cotton tissues, plain and twilled, not specially mentioned: Unbleached, bleached, of dyed yarn and printed.
473	Cotton tissues, figured, damasked, striped, checked, goffered, fancy, openworked, and other not specially mentioned; cambric; batistes, striped, checked, or spotted; fustians; satinettes, plain and fancy; muslins; calicoes, ribbed, figured, striped, or checked; damasked napkins; loose-woven tissues; loose or close woven fancy tissues, damasked.
[g]474	Other cotton tissues not specially mentioned: Duck, cassinettes, beaver, and similar tissues for men and children's clothing, plain, twilled, figured, or imitating sailcloth, bleached, dyed, or printed; muslins, velvets and velveteens, bombazine and velours, plushy tissues for napkins, striped tissues for mantles, sailcloth, canvas, and knitted tissues.
[h]488	Alpacas, woolen muslins, camlets, durants, damasks, merinos, cashmeres, princetas, serges, "serafinas," striped stuffs, royal gingham, China satin, knitted tissues, Tonkin, woolen velvet or plush and other similar tissues not elsewhere mentioned, plain, twilled, figured or damasked.
517	Woolen cloths, cassimeres and cassinettes, mixed or not with silk, cheviot, American flannels, serges and diagonals, pure or mixed with cotton.
534	Canvas, sackcloth, and other tissues not specially mentioned, of tow, for bags and packing, plain or twilled.
[i]538	Duck, of linen or jute, Brittany cloth, cambric, muslin, cretonne, Irish cloth, "platilha," and other tissues not specially mentioned, bleached, unbleached, dyed, striped, or printed.

[a] Which will pay tariff rates.
[b] With regard to impure muriatic, nitric, and sulphuric acids.
[c] Except waters for medicinal uses.
[d] Applying only to chlorate of sodium.
[e] Except Chilean, Italian, or similar straws for hat making and like tissues.
[f] Applying only to drawers, shirts, collars, and cuffs of cotton.
[g] Except cotton velvet, velveteen, bombazine, and velours.
[h] Except alpaca, damask, merino, cashmere, embroidered silks, royal gingham, China satin, Tonkin, woolen goods, and similar textiles unenumerated.
[i] Only with regard to duck and cretonne.

Tariff No.	Articles.
547	Cordage of linen, hemp or jute: Twine, marline, sail twine, rope yarn, hawsers, cables, stays, and other kinds of cordage, tarred or not, in pieces or cuttings or in made-up articles.
[a] 562	Wearing apparel, ready-made, of linen, hemp, or jute: Shirts, drawers, shirt bosoms, collars and cuffs; wearing apparel not specially mentioned, embroidered or trimmed.
563	Bags, of linen, hemp, or jute.
[b] 612	Paper: Pulp, of any quality, for the manufacture of paper; paper for writing and drawing, of any quality, white or colored; printing paper; painted, printed, dyed, or colored, plain, figured, or moroccoed, for binding and similar uses; gilt or silvered, real or imitation; albumenized or chloridated, for photography; blotting and filtering; packing paper; white or colored, satiny or not, in pieces or in rolls, for prints; lined with cloth, for any use; tissue paper, white or colored, for copying letters, unsized or oiled, carbonized, oriental, rice, Chinese, vegetable, and similar paper; toilet paper; for cigarettes and the like; wall paper; brims of cardboard, covered with cotton or cloth, gummed for hats; collars, cuffs, and fronts, for shirts; linings and side pieces for hats, with or without tissue of silk; bags or cornets; envelopes for letters; coated with imitation gold or silver, for the manufacture of flowers; in bands or ribbons; Chinese lanterns, lamp shades, and the like; cut or prepared in any other manner, for confectioners, with or without crackers or inscriptions of any kind, and like wares; serpentines and confetti.
613	Cardboards, varnished, for cap peaks and similar uses, not specially mentioned.
620	Manufactures of clay: Apparatus and articles not specially mentioned; basins or vessels for kitchen use, fountains, water-closet basins, filters, conducts, and syphons in reservoir shape, and other similar sanitary articles of nonporous stoneware, plain, glazed, or enameled; pitchers, jars, and similar receptacles of nonporous stoneware; water conducts and pipes, straight, curved, and conducts and pipes of other kinds, for whatever use; figures, busts, statues, vases, and other articles for gardens; crest tiles, fittings, and all other ornaments not specially mentioned, for roofs, chimneys, and partitions; models and similar articles for the arts; pieces of all kinds not specially mentioned, for the construction of houses and shops; articles of fire clay, not specially mentioned, of any form or shape, for stoves, blast furnaces destined to the smelting of metals, sand, and other minerals; roofing tiles of all kinds, including ventilators and chimney tops; bricks of all kinds; cylinders for Pasteur and other filters.
625	Roman and Portland cement and the like, raw or in powder; in tiles, plain or colored, called "lithoidos-mosaics," with or without incrustations of marble.
641	Talc: Crude or in powder.
642	Earths: Infusorial, kaolin or China clay, not specially mentioned, crude or prepared.
703	Cast iron, in ingots, pigs, lumps or puddled, crude.
732	Iron and steel: Horseshoe nails.
749	Iron and steel: Screws, with brass heads; other, of all kinds.
751	Iron and steel: Nails, tacks, pegs, rivets, etc., plain, with heads of brass or bone, with heads of ivory; Parisian tacks.
757	Iron and steel: All other goods not specially mentioned, of cast iron or wrought iron, plain, painted, varnished, tinned, galvanized with zinc or any other common metal, enameled, gilt, or silvered.
[c] 805	Wagons, carriages, etc., for railways, for the conveyance of passengers and goods, and accessories for same.
1060	Matches, of wood or other material, of all kinds.

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[a] Only applicable to drawers, shirts, collars and cuffs of linen.

[b] Except writing paper or paper for drawing of any kind, white or colored; printing paper, silk paper, white or colored, for copying letters, without starch, paper, oiled, carbonized, oriental, rice, China, vegetable, and the like; coated with imitation gold or silver, for the manufacture of flowers; pulp of any kind for the manufacture of paper.

[c] Applying to railway carriages and their accessories.

EXPORTS, FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1905.

The Bureau of Commercial Statistics of Rio de Janeiro publishes the following figures showing the quantities and values of the exports from Brazil during the first nine months of the year 1905, the results for the corresponding period of the preceding year being also given for purposes of comparison:

Merchandise.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
			Milreis.	*Milreis.*
Cotton ....kilo..	10,598,683	11,770,007	13,913,950	7,896,822
Monazite sand....do....	3,259,886	3,264,790	1,462,378	1,112,387
Sugar....do....	2,702,958	24,079,346	532,214	4,956,863
Castor seed....do....	1,932,909	2,093,425	307,358	311,408
Rubber....do....	22,831,296	25,673,898	155,093,800	169,211,085
Cacao....do....	16,732,599	12,659,526	15,809,408	9,264,432
Coffee ....bags..	6,689,703	6,649,807	201,324,887	204,281,406
Cotton seed ....kilo..	18,646,711	32,550,990	1,252,392	1,477,221
Chestnuts ....hectoliters..	92,533	197,887	2,152,618	3,510,798
Carnauba wax ....kilo..	1,765,298	1,185,218	3,690,924	2,560,707
Horns....do....	946,865	931,866	423,070	437,828
Hides:				
Salted ....do....	10,675,298	16,051,980	15,954,731	10,227,811
Dry ....do....	7,428,934	5,584,791	10,187,511	6,669,097
Hair ....do....	347,806	296,320	517,620	348,178
Meat extract....do....	218,398	85,542	396,884	148,569
Bran....do....	16,340,898	19,284,482	1,316,545	1,891,438
Flour, manioc....do....	2,815,723	4,255,749	580,652	925,599
Medicinal plants and gums ....do....	606,775	135,105	445,123	79,190
Fruits....	....	....	664,556	757,574
Tobacco ....kilo..	21,806,457	18,709,218	15,393,325	12,145,009
Herva-mate ....do....	32,618,745	27,507,398	14,374,152	11,935,776
Ipecac....do....	16,684	15,132	156,920	167,392
Wool ....do....	969,800	197,235	1,016,993	194,252
Lumber	....	....	1,211,309	434,113
Manganese ....tons..	138,440	191,263	4,076,957	4,354,652
Old metal....kilo....	2,260,009	3,507,569	283,120	270,298
Gold, in bar ....grams..	3,259,587	3,039,680	7,014,240	5,162,160
Precious stones....	....	....	1,089,639	752,482
Skins ....kilo..	22,723,790	1,671,463	12,381,778	5,818,730
Piassava.... do....	1,105,620	996,152	657,591	452,972
Other articles	....	....	3,582,852	2,941,136
Total value—				
Merchandise....	....	....	547,370,337	467,793,001
Specie....	....	....	93,259	49,386
Grand total	....	....	547,863,596	467,752,387

DECREE REGULATING TRAFFIC ON THE MADEIRA RIVER.

A decree published in the "*Diario Official*" of November 29, 1905, regulates the commercial river traffic in the States of Para and Amazonas by means of the establishment at St. Antonio do Rio Madeira of a public depot for the deposit and safe-keeping of merchandise in transit for Bolivia.

RUBBER EXPORTS FROM MANAOS AND PARA, FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS, 1905.

The rubber exports from Manaos and Para for the first eleven months of 1905 were:

	Quantity.	Value—	
		Milreis paper.	Pounds sterling.
	Kilos.		
January	3,618,586	25,479,225	1,456,430
February	4,618,023	32,603,303	1,857,286
March	4,383,230	32,531,912	1,906,167
April	2,481,638	15,588,517	1,040,249
May	2,032,237	12,113,095	819,369
June	1,470,948	9,193,154	612,877
July	1,271,910	7,819,569	568,111
August	1,306,754	7,890,132	569,671
September	1,826,670	10,954,185	781,627
October	3,152,403	20,735,295	1,368,853
November	2,323,354	14,662,838	986,114
Total 11 months, 1905	28,485,753	189,571,225	11,936,754
Total 11 months, 1904	25,469,488	183,048,995	9,214,220

The following are the entries at Manaos and Para from July to November (in tons):

	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.
July	1,280	1,250	1,450
August	1,230	1,260	1,800
September	2,010	1,780	2,200
October	2,400	2,820	3,580
November	2,980	2,800	2,890
Total	9,900	9,910	11,420

COFFEE MOVEMENT, OCTOBER, 1905.

The coffee movement at the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos for the month of October, 1905, compared with the same month of the previous year, was as follows:

	Rio de Janeiro.		Santos.	
	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
	Bags.	*Bags.*	*Bags.*	*Bags.*
Entries	470,760	304,922	1,178,604	1,095,873
Shipments	472,938	254,170	1,059,018	906,686
Sales	144,000	166,000	350,415	563,000
Daily average of entries	13,250	10,830	38,019	36,529
Daily average of shipments	19,493	....	34,161	30,222
Entries from July 1	1,536,577	1,276,609	4,172,612	4,653,687
Shipments from July 1	1,476,844	1,239,183	3,308,899	3,245,763
Stock on hand October 31	362,996	573,249	1,507,007	1,867,357

COFFEE MOVEMENT, NOVEMBER, 1905.

The coffee movement at the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos for the month of November, 1905, compared with the same month of the previous year, was as follows:

	Rio de Janeiro.		Santos.	
	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
	Bags.	*Bags.*	*Bags.*	*Bags.*
Entries	356,826	240,316	872,644	706,573
Shipments	315,955	227,587	1,016,235	791,267
Sales	121,000	127,000	537,090	512,000
Daily average of entries	11,894	8,010	29,088	23,552
Daily average of shipments	12,209	....	33,874	26,375
Entries from July 1	1,893,403	1,516,925	5,045,256	5,360,260
Shipments from July 1	1,843,140	1,512,250	4,325,184	4,037,090
Stock on hand November 30	398,867	512,616	1,458,303	1,857,675

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FOR OCTOBER, 1905.

The receipts at the custom-houses of Brazil for the month of October, 1905, compared with those for the corresponding month of 1904, were as follows:

	October—			October—	
	1905.	1904.		1905.	1904.
	Milreis.	*Milreis.*		*Milreis.*	*Milreis.*
Manáos	933.581	907,114	Victoria	41,971	39,552
Belém	2,341,169	2,185,959	Rio de Janeiro	7,131,324	6,463,957
Maranhão	364,596	379,654	Santos	2,871,178	2,937,853
Parnahyba	68,543	106,545	Paranagua	155,099	147,569
Fortaleza	338,814	313,322	Florianopolis	107,139	129,607
Natal	47,798	39,766	Rio Grande	689,849	826,855
Parahyba	110,260	55,382	Porto Alegre	688,607	607,005
Recife	1,800,401	1,279,721	Uruguayana	122,822	78,023
Maceió	235,441	251,409			
Aracajú	29,283	30,579	Santa Anna do Livramento	30,182	49,294
Bahia	1,389,414	1,086,007	Corumbá	140,440	126,595

CUSTOMS REVENUE, NOVEMBER, 1905.

The following figures show the revenue of the custom-houses of Brazil for the month of November, 1905:

	1905.	1904.		1905.	1904.
	Milreis.	*Milreis.*		*Milreis.*	*Milreis.*
Manáos	1,022,531	878,048	Uruguayana	94,899	68,340
Belem	1,869,044	1,932,799			
Maranhao	463,985	365,209	Sant' Anna do Livramento	22,886	96,419
Parnahyba	84,154	114,172	Corumba	189,297	80,185
Fortaleza	379,357	354,641			
Natal	78,438	65,212	Total—November	20,138,737	17,827,769
Parahyba	121,680	59,081	October	19,637,936	18,041,787
Recife	1,889,616	1,153,887	September	17,972,857	16,562,904
Maceio	216,965	221,748	August	18,824,885	16,818,629
Aracaju	47,355	49,206	July	18,279,618	16,623,083
Bahia	1,377,493	1,029,151	June	16,437,847	15,799,944
Victoria	22,917	20,217	May	18,874,799	15,258,714
Rio de Janeiro	7,208,760	6,307,890	April	16,730,425	17,896,044
Santos	3,427,722	3,551,062	March	19,187,904	17,571,692
Paranagua	146,659	133,686	February	18,356,168	17,642,960
Florianopolis	102,590	68,035	January	18,182,408	17,871,522
Rio Grande	664,028	700,038			
Porto Alegre	713,361	583,743	Total, 11 months	202,623,579	187,915,048

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

The most important work accomplished, in 1905, in regard to railway construction in Brazil was the prolongation of the broad gauge on the Central Railway between Rio and São Paulo. A length of 62 kilometers was finished, and there are now only 94 kilometers of narrow gauge, which can be converted next year if the works are carried on with energy. The Central Railway has always carried a good deal of São Paulo coffee to Rio from the stations on the broad gauge, but during 1905, 160,000 bags were sent to Rio from the city of São Paulo, this being coffee received from the western and Sorocabana zones. It is expected that 200,000 bags will be shipped by the same route in 1906, and when, in 1907, the broad gauge is completed and part of the Rio quay is in working order, a much larger yearly consignment may be expected, which will mean an important increase in the Rio shipments to Europe and the United States.

The decision of the São Paulo State government regarding the lease of the Sorocabana Railway is to be given at an early date. Tenders were made by four companies. To the Railway the issue is of great importance, as the Sorocabana concession includes a line to Santos. At the present time the São Paulo Railway taps the Paulista at Jundiahy, where is also a junction of the Sorocabana. If, therefore, the Paulista succeeds in obtaining the lease, they will be able in a few years to carry coffee direct from the interior of the State of Santos on their own rails. The São Paulo Tramways, Light and Power Company (Limited) have their power station close to the Sorocabana main line, and will doubtless convert the railway to electric traction if their tender is preferred.

EXPORTS OF MINERALS.

The following table, taken from the "Brazilian Review" for December 5, 1905, shows the exports of minerals from Brazil during the years 1902–1904:

	Monazite.	Manganese.	Mica and talc.	Copper ore.	Gold bar.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Grams.*
1902	1,205	157,295	11	234	3,989,982
1903	3,299	161,926	7	316	4,822,043
1904	4,860	208,260	14	610	3,871,426

	Diamonds.	Carbonates.	Other precious stones.	Platinum.	Rock crystal.	Agate.
				Grams.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1902	£65,700	£41,227	£3,600	....	35	81
1903	51,467	55,302	6,813	1,315	28	74
1904	29,001	26,587	10,369	2,122	37	54

ENTRIES OF COTTON AND SUGAR AT PERNAMBUCO.

The entries of cotton and sugar at Pernambuco, Brazil, for the three months of September, October, and November were as follows:

	Sugar.				Cotton.			
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	Bags.	*Bags.*	*Bags.*	*Bags.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
September	10,939	27,168	9,203	36,571	15,769	9,860	6,425	17,260
October	87,094	167,789	84,072	160,530	18,246	17,215	12,720	26,315
November	214,408	269,125	210,393	301,900	22,482	25,314	23,574	32,132
Total	312,441	464,082	303,668	499,001	56,497	52,389	42,719	75,707

PRIZES FOR RUBBER CULTIVATION.

The "Brazilian Review," for December 19, 1905, announces that the Government of the Republic has decreed a prize of $30,000 for anyone who exhibits 100,000 maniçoba rubber trees within eighteen months from the date of the announcement, and three other prizes of $15,000, $10,000, and $5,000, respectively, for the three next largest plantations, the smallest of which, in order to gain a prize, must not be less than 20,000 trees. It appears that, the value of the rubber being disregarded, the coffee trees benefit greatly by the shade afforded by the rubber trees.

ISSUE OF SILVER CURRENCY.

The recently enacted Brazilian budget law, elsewhere noted, provides for a new silver coinage. The Government is authorized to remint the old coins now on hand, and with the proceeds from this source and from the sale of bonds to be floated for the purpose to purchase silver in bars for the new issue. The coins are to be of a uniform standard fineness of 0.900—the same as the United States standard—instead of the old standard of 0.927 fineness. The following table shows the value, weight, and size of the new coins:

Value.	Weight.	Diameter.
	Grains.	*Mm.*
2,000 reis	20	33
1,000 reis	10	26
500 reis	5	22

CHILE.

NITRATE CONSUMPTION OF THE WORLD.

The nitrate consumption of the world for the past three years has been as follows:

	1903.	1904.	1905.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Continent of Europe	1,017,000	1,010,000	1,089,000
United Kingdom	110,000	121,000	101,000
United States	265,000	275,000	320,000
Other countries	20,000	41,000	49,000
Total	1,412,000	1,447,000	1,559,000
Shipments	1,485,000	1,476,000	1,604,000

PROTECTION OF THE CHINCHILLA.

At the last session of the Chilean Congress, a bill was passed prohibiting the killing of chinchillas within a certain season and providing penalties for violation of the law. But the natural habitat of the chinchilla in the wilds of the Andes Mountains makes detection and convictions for violation of the law regulating their killing difficult, and it seems probable that this valuable fur-producing animal, like many other wild animals indigenous to the forests and mountains of North and South America, is destined to early extinction.

United States Consul **Mansfield**, of Valparaiso, writes that chinchilla skins, much prized and highly valued in the United States, England, and European countries, because of their beautiful color and fine quality of the fur, are a product of Bolivia and Chile only.

The chinchilla is a small animal that burrows in the ground, and resembles in general appearance a rat, except in the coat, which is a beautiful silken light gray fur. It is found in the Cordillera ranges of the Andes in Chile and Bolivia, the best quality coming from the latter country. They are found in great numbers in the higher mountain ranges. But like all animals whose skins have a high market value, chinchillas have been killed with impunity in season and out of season in recent years. As a result they are threatened with extinction.

They are captured in various ways, but the most common method is to hunt them with dogs, the fox terrier being the most useful and skillful in their capture. The rapid extermination of the chinchilla and the absolute lack of protection or regulation in taking them has resulted in a tremendous advance in the price of the skins in the past two years. As an evidence of the commercial interest in the fur produced by this little animal, two American and two French firms keep expert purchasing agents in the field during the shipping season—January to July.

Coquimbo, Chile, is the chief port of export, that being the port of shipment for the Bolivian product also. Last year there were exported from Coquimbo 12,000 dozen skins, the majority of which went to the United States, one agent shipping 7,150 dozen, and another 2,500 dozen to their respective New York houses. Prices last year were almost double those paid the year previous.

COLOMBIA.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

I.—*Decree No. 635, of June 14, 1905, temporarily reducing the import duties of certain foodstuffs.*

["*Diario Oficial*," No. 12378, of June 19, 1905.]

ARTICLE 1. From and after the date of publication of the present decree in the "*Diario Oficial*," the import duties on whatever flour, barley, and wheat in the grain, rice, and lard, shall be reduced by 50 per cent.

Paragraph. With the view of protecting native agriculture, this rebate shall be suspended as soon as the present abnormal scarcity and dearth of the products in the country, owing to absence of rain, shall have disappeared.

ART. 2. The decree reestablishing the import duties on the articles referred to shall only be applicable thirty days after publication in the "*Diario Oficial*," so that merchants may draw up their orders with full knowledge of the duties payable.

ART. 3. The rebate of duty provided for in the present decree shall only affect importation through the ports of Cartagena, Barranquilla, and Cucuta.

II.—*Extract from the decree No. 702(bis,) of June 27, 1905, establishing a monopoly for the sale and exportation of tobacco.*

["*Diario Oficial*," No. 12396, of July 12, 1905.]

ARTICLE 1. The sale and exportation monopoly of tobacco is established as national revenue and shall form part of the monopoly for the manufacture and sale of cigarettes.

Paragraph 1. From September 1 of the present year no tobacco can be exported and sold on account of private persons.

Paragraph 2. From the same date the importation of tobacco and cigarettes in any form whatsoever is also prohibited, save that this prohibition shall not affect other articles necessary for manufacturing and putting up cigarettes.

* * * * * * *

ART. 4. The cultivation of tobacco is absolutely free in Colombia, as is also the introduction of seeds for the improvement thereof; growers shall, however, observe all such regulations as may be adopted hereafter with a view of preventing fraud to the prejudice of the treasury.

III.—*Decree No. 791, dated July 11, 1905, extending to other ports decree No. 635, of 1905.*

["*Diario Oficial*," No. 12403, of July 21, 1905.]

SOLE ARTICLE. The rebate of duty granted on food stuffs by decree No. 635, of June 14, 1905, published in "*Diario Oficial*," No. 12378, of the 19th of the same month, shall extend to importations thereof through the ports of Santa Marta and Riohacha, from and after the date of publication of the decree aforesaid.

IV.—*Decree No. 799, of July 14, 1905, fixing the export duties on tagua, or vegetable ivory, and timber.*

["*Diario Oficial*," No. 12406, of July 24, 1905.]

ARTICLE 1. From the time when the present decree shall have come to the knowledge of the various custom-houses, tagua, or vegetable ivory and timber shall pay the following export duties: For every quintal of tagua exported through the ports of the Republic, 30 *centavos* ($0.30) gold.

ART. 2. Pieces of timber weighing up to 1 ton shall pay in proportion on the basis of 1 peso ($1) per ton; pieces weighing more than 1 ton shall pay 2 pesos ($2) per ton.

ART. 3. The vessel shipping export merchandise in any port not qualified for the purpose, as well as the master consignors, etc., shall be liable to the same penalties as those provided by decree No. 44 of the present year in relation to smuggling.

* * * * * * *

ART. 5. The amount of duty overpaid by the exporters under decree No. 260, of March 15 last, shall be refunded within one hundred and twenty days.

ART. 6. Decree No. 260, above mentioned, is hereby repealed.

V.—*Decree No. 853, of July 21, 1905, as to exemption from consular fees.*

["*Diario Oficial*," No. 12407, of July 26, 1905.]

SOLE ARTICLE. Invoices which only relate to gold coin of a fineness of not less than .900 shall be exempted from payment of the consular fees.

Paragraph. The coins in question must, however, be accompanied by the invoice, and the certification of the proper consular officer.

VI.—*Decree No. 861, of July 24, 1905, relating to import duties, payable at the custom-house of Cucuta.*

["*Diario Oficial,*" No. 12048, of July 27, 1905.]

ARTICLE 1. After the present decree has been sanctioned, merchandise imported at Cucuta, in destination of the inland Provinces of the Department of Santander or of different places in other Departments of the Repuolic, shall pay the import duties leviable under the tariff annexed to decree No. 15, of January 27, of the present year.

Paragraph. Law No. 63, of 1903, shall accordingly not apply to goods introduced into the Cucuta and Pamplona Provinces for consumption.

ART. 2. Importers of goods shall, at the time of examination, declare the destination of the same for the purposes of assessment of duty, and no merchandise can be transported to the inland Provinces of the Department of Santander or to other places unless accompanied by a pass issued by the customs administrator, showing that duty has been assessed in accordance with the first part of article 1 of the present decree.

ART. 3. No goods declared for consumption in the Provinces of Cucuta and Pamplona can be forwarded to other ports of the Republic except after payment at the custom-house of the difference between the two rates.

ART. 4. Goods transported beyond the limits of the Provinces of Cucuta and Pamplona, in regard to which the requirements of the foregoing article have not been observed, shall be considered as contraband and be forfeited, together with the vehicles used to convey them, and the persons responsible for the fraud shall be liable to the same penalties as those provided by decree No. 44 of the present year in reference to smuggling.

ART. 5. The authorities whose duty consists in superintending transit will take special care to insure due compliance with the provisions of articles 9, 10, and 11 of decree No. 44 aforesaid in respect to production of the requisite passes to enable goods to be conveyed to the interior of the Republic.

VII.—*Resolution No. 679, of July 26, 1905, respecting the importation of wines.*

["*Diario Oficial,*" No. 12411, of July 31, 1905.]

In pursuance of article 1 of decree No. 485, dated May 20 last, dry alcoholic wines in pipes, barrels, or bottles are to pay 20 *centavos* gold ($0.20) per kilogram and the additional 70 per cent is also leviable thereon, according to decree No. 15, of January 27, 1905.

The resolution dated June 23, ultimo communicated to the customs administrators by telegram No. 2811 of same date, is hereby repealed.

Decree No. 1240, issued by the Government of Colombia on October 21, 1905, relates to import duties in that country, and is substantially as follows:

Article 1: In the custom-houses of Arauca, Barranquilla, Buenaventura, Cartagena, Orocue, Riohacha, and Santa Marta import duties shall be levied in conformity with the tariff of January 27, 1905. (Importations through these custom-houses were formerly subject to various rebates.)

Merchandise imported through the custom-house of Buenaventura will be entitled to a rebate of 25 per cent in accordance with the decree of February 17, 1905.

Article 2: In the custom-houses of Ipiales and Tumaco import duties will be levied, in accordance with law 63 of 1903, without any rebate whatever.

Baize (*bayetas*) and gray domestics (*lienzos*), introduced through the inland import (*puerto seco*) of Ipiales, will be entitled to a rebate of 50 per cent on the import duties chargeable.

Article 3: Goods introduced through the ports of Tumaco and Ipiales, and paying only the duties fixed by law 63 of 1903, can not be reexported or transmitted to Buenaventura or intermediate places without paying duties at the latter custom-house, as if they were being imported for the first time.

Article 4: Merchandise introduced through the custom-house of Cucuta, and destined for the inland provinces of the department of Santander or other places in the remaining departments of the Republic, will pay import duties in accordance with the tariff of January 27, 1905.

Law 63 of 1903 is, therefore, only applicable to merchandise imported for consumption in the provinces of Cucuta and Pamplona.

Article 5: Persons importing merchandise must state in the manifest the destination of the same for the purpose of levying the duties. No merchandise can be transmitted to the inland provinces of the Department of Santander or to other departments without a pass issued by the administrator of the custom-house stating that duties have been paid in conformity with the provisions of the first part of the preceding article.

Article 6: Merchandise manifested for consumption in the provinces of Cucuta and Pamplona can only be transmitted to other parts of the Republic by paying the difference between the two tariffs.

Article 9 modifies the rates of import duties on certain goods, as shown in the following statement:

Duties fixed by the present decree per kilogram (gross).

	Gold.
Wheat in grain	$0.01
Chlorate of potash	.01
Dry wines, white or dark, in pipes, barrels, demijohns, or bottles containing over 17 centesimal degrees of alcohol	.20
Sweet wines in pipes, barrels, demijohns, or bottles	.03
Red wines in pipes, barrels, or demijohns	.02
Red wines in bottles	.03
Gypsum in powder	.01

Article 10: Chlorate of potash for mines is added to the list of articles exempt from the surtax of 70 per cent under article 5 of the law of January 27, 1905.

Article 15: Payment of import duties must be in cash and metallic currency or its equivalent in national bills of forced currency of other money of legal tender.

Article 16: When the importer shall so request payment of duties may be made in drafts up to fifteen days' sight, subject to the giving of a bond as a guaranty against any loss caused in the delay in the payment of duties.

Articles 17–23: These articles deal with the method of collecting import duties when payment is made by drafts.

A decree issued by the Government of Colombia on November 8, 1905, reestablishes the full duties fixed by the tariff of January 27, 1905, on flour, barley, wheat, rice, and lard imported through certain ports.

MINING TAX.

A decree issued by the Government of Colombia on November 16, 1905, published in the "*Diario Oficial*," establishes a tax of $1 (4s.) for the denouncing of each mine; $4 (16s.) for the title deeds of concession. In the case of vein mines an annual tax of $2 (8s.) for each claim or part of a claim ("*pertenencia*"), the extent of a claim being fixed by law; each alluvial or sediment gold mine, of a size fixed by law, pays an annual tax of $5 (20s.). No concession for mining in the beds of navigable rivers will be granted, except in the case of special contracts made with the Executive, this without prejudice to rights already acquired and to works carried on on the banks of rivers for the extraction of gold as a popular industry.

An export tax will be charged on gold, platinum, and silver at the rate of 1 per cent of the declared insurance value. The valuations may also be based on the certificate of assay or on the market value of the metal.

The above-mentioned decree took effect from December 1, 1905.

TREATIES WITH PERU.

"*La Revue Diplomatique*" is authority for the statement that the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Colombia has recently signed, with the Peruvian representative at Bogota, three agreements relating, the first to a general treaty of arbitration, the second to a special treaty of arbitration for territorial limits, and the third to the *modus vivendi* applicable to the contested region of the Puturnayo. The arbitrator designated is the Pope, and, failing him, the President of the Argentine Republic. The convention of general arbitration reproduces the stipulations of the agreements of 1894 concluded between Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia and of 1902 between Peru and Ecuador.

In order that no obstacle should hinder the arbitration proceedings begun at Madrid for the settlement of the territorial litigations pending between Peru and Ecuador, and also to leave the royal arbitrator entirely free for decision, it has been decided that the new Peruvian-Colombian compromise remain entirely subordinate to the expected sentence, and it will only be effective in case the former arbitration should grant Peru the territory claimed by Colombia.

On the other hand, the Andrade-Bétancourt arbitration treaty signed between Colombia and Ecuador leaving open the boundary question between this latter Republic and Peru will not become effective until after the definite solution of the Peruvian-Ecuadorian litigation now before H. M. ALPHONSE XIII. In the meantime the *modus vivendi* agreed upon by the two countries will be effective in the contested territory.

COSTA RICA.

PROLONGATION OF THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The International Bureau of the American Republics is informed through the Department of State of the United States, under date of January 19, 1906, that, in accordance with a law recently enacted, the Government of Costa Rica will commence, immediately after New Year, the construction of the railway between Santo Domingo and Esparta, near the Pacific coast, thus completing the Interoceanic Railway from Limon to Puntarenas. The law authorizes the arrangement of an interior loan of 2,000,000 *colones* with interest not exceeding 8 per cent per annum, and a commencement is to be made with 800,000 colones borrowed from the Banco Anglo-Costarricense. The Government publicly states that it has been promised the additional funds by parties in Costa Rica, as needed for construction.

The railway from Puntarenas to Esparta is about 15 miles long, and thence to San Domingo the distance is approximately the same, but the survey adopted makes the new section to be constructed about 25 miles long through a country mostly level, with only one bridge of considerable length. It is a productive country, which will aid in the maintenance of the railway. Native engineers and labor are to be almost exclusively employed, and it is intended to do the work under Government supervision. The total cost will approximate about $1,000,000 United States currency, and it is hoped to complete the road during the next year.

Once completed, Costa Rica can market her coffee crop via the Pacific to Panama or Tehuantepec, unless reasonable rates are made to carry it eastward. The Costa Rica Interoceanic Railway route thus completed will be about 185 miles long, approximately the length of the Tehuantepec Railway. But it has to surmount an elevation of 5,040 feet, and has a gauge of 3½ feet, with some heavy grades and many short curves, while the Tehuantepec road has only a summit level of 885 feet and the Panama 296 feet. These conditions must deprive the road of any great interoceanic value, but it will be an attractive road for passengers through beautiful scenery and agreeable climate. Even now quite a number of tourists are crossing from ocean to ocean, in both directions, through Costa Rica, in preference to taking the shorter Panama transit, especially when yellow fever is prevalent there.

There is a good iron wharf at Puntarenas, but it must be extended to the 6-fathom curve to permit its use by ocean steamships and avoiding the present lighterage. The port is fairly well protected by the projecting headland of Cape Blanco, and the water there is very seldom rough; it is, in fact, a better port than Limon or Colon as it is at present. The anchorage is good and the port has, of late, been healthy.

Inasmuch as the only funds to be expended abroad for the construction of this road will be for rails and rolling stock, it does not appear that there will be serious difficulty in arranging the finances, while the public sentiment is strongly in favor of pushing it to completion at the earliest date possible.

The decree follows:

[From "*La Gaceta*" of November 23, 1905.]

On November 22, 1905, the Congress of Costa Rica decreed the following:

"ARTICLE 1. The Executive is hereby authorized, whenever he may deem convenient and in accordance with the plans presented to the permanent committee, to undertake the following works:

"(1) The continuation of the Pacific Railroad between Santo Domingo of San Mateo and the city of Esparta.

"(2) The improvement based on a new survey of the line between the latter place and the railroad bridge of Barranca River.

"(3) The construction of a branch line between said railroad, near Las Ciruelas bridge and the city of Alajuela.

"ART. 2. The sum of 1,750,000 colones is fixed as the probable estimate of the first two works referred to, and 130,000 colones for the last work indicated. The Government is hereby authorized to make these appropriations, and for that purpose may contract an internal debt not exceeding 2,000,000 colones at an interest not to exceed 8 per cent annually."

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

[From "*La Gaceta*" of November 25, 1905.]

ARTICLE 1. Foreigners coming to the country, either as immigrants, transients, or for commercial or other purposes, shall not be permitted to land, and shall consequently be rejected by the police authorities of all the ports and frontiers of the Republic if comprised in the following classes:

(1) If insane, idiots, imbeciles, blind, or deaf and dumb.

(2) If afflicted with leprosy, the bubonic plague, yellow fever, or other serious and contagious disease.

ART. 2. Whoever tries to land as an immigrant shall be rejected if comprised in any of the foregoing classes or in any of the following classes:

(1) If paupers, valetudinarians, or if possessed of a permanent physical impediment and unable to work.

(2) Persons prosecuted for misdemeanors or crimes or fugitives from jails or penitentiaries.

(3) Professional anarchists.

ART. 3. The blind, idiots, imbeciles, deaf and dumb, or valetudinarians shall be allowed to land, however, if positively proved that they have sufficient means to support themselves.

ART. The collectors of ports and the authorities on the frontier shall, upon their own responsibility, classify the immigrants or transients for the purpose of the three preceding articles, and in case of doubt they shall consult immediately the superior authority by the shortest possible proceedings.

The authorities of ports shall not allow the landing of any foreigner, even though he promise to return to the vessel until satisfied that he is not included in any of the inhibitions of the present law.

They shall, however, allow the landing of travelers passing transiently through the country, when exempt from any of the objections prescribed in article 1, if, from the information they have concerning them or for any other reasons, they are satisfied that in doing so they are not attempting to violate any of the provisions of the present law concerning immigrants.

ART. 6. Any foreigner who, in violation of this law should land in the territory of the Republic, shall be expelled therefrom by order of the Executive power, after the proper administrative and summary proceedings have been held, in which it shall be sufficient to establish his identity as a foreigner, his landing in the country after the promulgation of the present law, and the fact of his being comprised in one of the cases above set forth.

Art. 7. This law shall become effective from the date of its publication.

CUBA.

POSTAL RECEIPTS.

The "*Revue Diplomatique*" publishes the following figures which show the development of correspondence in Cuba since the beginning of the Republic. They prove that commercial transactions are increasing and at the same time show the progress of instruction which is always a consequence of the exchange of letters.

Fiscal year.	Letters, etc.
1902-3	11,908,801
1903-4	17,590,548
1094-5	20,750,856

The number of letters for the home correspondence has doubled in three years.

There has also been a very marked increase in the foreign correspondence, as is shown by these figures:

Fiscal year.	Letters.
1903-4	10,078,368
1904-5	13,789,848

The postal orders and registry for the interior have also increased.

	1902-3.		1904-5.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Interior	64,710	$2,015,568.50	110,831	$3,542,178.80
International	32,698	658,361.98	49,173	855,569.58
Total	97,408	2,673,930.48	160,004	4,397,743.38

The general postal receipts were:

1902-3	$420,173.77
1903-4	471,361.07
1904-5	597,242.27

These show a remarkable increase which indicates the growing state of the young Republic. It can be added that the postal service is very good, and it is rare that letters or printed matter are lost.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

EXPORTS DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1905.

The "*Gaceta Oficial*" of December 23, 1905, publishes statistics relative to the exportations of domestic products from the Dominican Republic during the third quarter of the year 1905, from which the following table has been compiled. The total value of the exports is given as $1,190,148.56. The statement is arranged in groups of figures according to the different custom-houses.

SANTO DOMINGO.

The total value of the exports from this custom-house was $154,634.97, being divided as follows: July, $81,095.91; August, $61,881.99, and September, $11,657.07. Following were the articles shipped:

Articles.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
Cacao .... pounds..	180,722	214,798	27,966	423,486
Coffee .... do....	20,838	19,600	51,815	92,253
Beeswax .... do....	12,474	28,746	9,018	50,238
Hides .... do....	7,150	12,764	....	19,914
Goatskins .... do....	....	275	....	275
Horns .... do....	1,500	....	9,980	11,480
Sugar .... do....	1,935,960	1,190,400	....	3,126,360
Resin .... do....	5,205	....	....	5,205
Dividivi .... do....	....	5,982	3,875	9,857
Vegetable wool .... do....	138	3,968	3,840	7,946
Leather, sole .... do....	1,088	....	....	1,088
Copper, old .... do....	....	6,694	800	7,494
Lignum-vitæ .... tons..	249½	....	....	249½
Guayacancillo .... do....	80¾	....	66	146¾
Vera .... do....	40	92¼	51	183¼
Logwood .... do....	....	60	35	95
Mulberry wood .... do....	....	14	....	14
Espinillo .... number..	13,800	322,000	58,500	394,300
Mahogany forks .... do....	62,325	28,009	....	90,334
Bends .... dozen..	6	....	....	6
Honey .... gallons..	2,888	2,960	1,080	6,928
Total	2,244,464¼	1,836,362¼	167,026	4,247,853

SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS.

The total value of the exports was $67,360.81, being $34,523.64 in July and $32,837.17 in August. There were no exports in the month of September. Following were the articles shipped:

Articles.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
Cacao .... pounds..	....	227,395	....	227,395
Beeswax .... do....	....	12,077	....	12,077
Hides .... do....	2,097	13,071	....	15,168
Sugar .... do....	1,523,200	323,280	....	1,846,480
Total	1,525,297	575,823	....	2,101,120

AZUA.

The total value of the exports was $62,044.37, being $35,036.40 in July, $19,401.51 in August, and $7,606.46 in September. Following were the articles shipped:

Articles.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
Beeswax ....pounds..	4,660	5,765	910	11,335
Hides........do....	5,120	19,421	4,430	28,971
Goatskins........do....	6,100	11,667	535	18,302
Sugar........do....	770,900	....	....	770,900
Tortoise shell........do....	....	19	....	19
Lignum-vitæ........tons..	283	374¼	184¼	841½
Vera........do....	20	54¼	12¼	86½
Mulberry wood........do....	....	....	10	10
Honey........gallons..	3,480	4,310	....	7,790
Total........	790,563	41,610½	6,081½	838,255½

BARAHONA.

The total value of the exports was $4,690.06, being $946 in July, $1,246 in August, and $2,498.06 in September. Following were the articles shipped:

Articles.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
Beeswax ....pounds..	....	1,157	2,500	3,657
Hides........do....	400	279	758	1,437
Goatskins........do....	510	157	1,050	1,417
Resin........do....	....	287	6,000	6,287
Lignum-vitæ........tons..	28	58	31	117
Vera........do....	21	140	79	240
Honey........gallons..	400	....	....	400
Total........	1,059	2,078	10,418	13,555

SAMANA.

The total value of the exports was $32,071.40, being $12,989.80 in July, $12,998.80 in August, and $6,082.80 in September. Following were the articles shipped:

Articles.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
Cacao ....pounds..	147,554	133,124	44,871	325,049
Beeswax ....do....	123	303	1,016	1,442
Hides........do....	1,410	2,400	2,596	6,406
Copra ....do....	13,662	19,998	14,334	47,994
Cocoanuts........do....	10,670	26,180	28,160	64,010
Mahogany logs ....number..	....	90	....	90
Total........	173,419	182,095	90,477	445,991

SANCHEZ.

The total value of the exports was $300,076.26, being $166,313.48 in July, $100,556.60 in August, and $33,206.18 in September. Following were the articles shipped:

Articles.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
Tobacco ....pounds..	11,413		36,848	48,261
Cacao ....do....	2,600,357	1,295,531	445,839	4,341,727
Beeswax ....do....	1,298	8,220	8,665	18,183
Hides ....do....	11,636	41,149	14,993	67,778
Goatskins ....do....			252	252
Horns ....do....		4,000		4,000
Tortoise shell ....do....			11	11
Plantains ....thousands..		400		400
Total	2,624,704	1,349,300	501.608	4,475,612

PUERTO PLATA.

The total value of the exports was $548,236.99, being $188,368.40 in July, $159,512.63 in August, and $200,355.96 in September. Following were the articles shipped:

Articles.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
Tobacco ....pounds..	1,090,151	1,466,153	3,712,096	6,268,400
Cacao ....do....	1,282,460½	757,693	499,701	2,539,854½
Beeswax ....do....	10,352	13,187	21,970	45,509
Hides ....do....	28,268½	10,455	29,132	67,855½
Goatskins ....do....	4,398	3,750	8,223	16,371
Horns ....do....	900			900
Sugar ....do....		33,056	3,000	36,056
Corn ....do....			1,500	1,500
Granadillo ....do....			12,609	12,609
Guayacancillo ....tons..		12½		12½
Yellowwood ....do....	58	13	21½	92½
Mahogany logs ....number..		1,330	31,782	33,112
Honey ....gallons..	600	825	400	1,825
Bananas ....bunches..	93,000	64,000		157,000
Plantains ....thousands..			1,000	1,000
Reeds			500	500
Cattle ....head..	23	7	473	503
Horses ....do....	22		2	24
Mules ....do....		1	14	15
Oxen ....do....		1	2	3
Total	2,510,233	2,350,483½	4,322,425½	9,183,142

MONTE CHRISTI.

The total value of the exports was $21,033.70, being $8,181.09 in July, $8,066.31 in August, and $4,786.30 in September. Following were the articles shipped:

Articles.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
Cacao ....pounds..	385			385
Beeswax ....do....	9,262	3,400		12,662
Hides ....do....	8,175	2,004		10,179
Goatskins ....do....	4,017	4,857½		8,874½
Divi-divi ....do....		34,226	10,560	44,786
Cabulla hemp ....do....			9,404	9,404
Logwood ....tons..		300		300
Espinillo ....number..	6,900	11,290		18,190
Silver, coined ....cases..	4	1	2	7
Total	28,743	56,078	19,966	104,787½

A recapitulation of the various articles exported gives the following results:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Tobacco ....pounds..	6,316,661	Lignum-vitæ ....tons..	1,208½
Cacao ....do....	7,857,896½	Guayacancillo ....do....	159½
Coffee ....do....	92,253	Vera ....do....	510½
Beeswax ....do....	150,103	Logwood ....do....	895
Hides............................do....	217,708½	Mulberry wood ....do....	24
Goatskins ....do....	45,491½	Yellowwood ....do....	92½
Horns ....do....	16,380	Espinillo ....number..	412,490
Sugar............................do....	5,779,796	Mahogany forks ....do....	90,884
Resin............................do....	11,492	Mahogany logs ....do....	83,202
Divi-divi ....do....	54,643	Bends...............................do....	6
Wool, vegetable..................do....	7,946	Honey............................dozen..	16,943
Leather, sole ....do....	1,088	Bananas........................bunches..	157,000
Copper, old......................do....	7,494	Plantains....................thousands..	1,400
Tortoise shell...................do....	30	Silver, coined ....cases..	7
Copra............................do....	47,994	Reeds	500
Cocoanuts ....do....	65,010	Cattle ....head..	503
Corn.............................do....	1,500	Horses ....do....	24
Granadillo.......................do....	12,609	Mules...............................do....	15
Cabullahemp......................do....	9,404	Oxen................................do....	3

A recapitulation of the value exported from each custom-house during the period under review is as follows:

Custom-house.	Value.	Custom-house.	Value.
Santo Domingo	$154,634.97	Sanchez	$800,076.26
San Pedro de Macoris..................	67,360.81	Puerto Plata..........................	548,236.99
Azua	62,044.87	Monte Christi	21,033.70
Barahona	4,690.06		
Samana	32,071.40	Total	1,190,148.56

ECUADOR.

NEW CUSTOMS LAWS.

United States Consul-General DIETRICH, of Guayaquil, reports that a law has been passed by Ecuador in regard to consular invoices and manifests, which became operative January 1, 1906. In accordance with this law all consular invoices must be prepared in accordance with the following general directions.

All consular invoices must state:

(*a*) Names of the shippers and of the consignee, of the carrying vessel, its flag, and the captain thereof, and the destination of the merchandise.

(*b*) The total value of the merchandise.

(*c*) Marks and numbers and the number of packages shipped.

(*d*) Class of packages, as "barrels, bales, cases," etc.

(*e*) Net and gross weight, in kilograms, of each package separately, or of various packages of identical contents.

(*f*) Contents of the packages, stating precisely the class of merchandise, but not using general phrases, such as "woolen goods, cottons, ironware," etc.

(*g*) Luggage brought by a passenger in the same vessel as he travels by; parcels under 50 sucres ($25) in value, for which no bill of lading is signed, do not require consular invoices.

Shipowners must present a general manifest or "sobordo" for each port to which the cargo is shipped, expressing the particulars of all bills of lading signed, viz:

(*a*) Name of shipper or shipping agent.

(*b*) Name of consignee at the port of destination.

(*c*) Marks and numbers of the packages with the specification of class of packages, such as bales, barrels, bundles, etc.

(*d*) Value of merchandise.

The shipowners must inform all shippers at what consulate invoices are to be presented, as it is the strict duty of the consul signing the invoices to also sign the respective "sobordos," and vice versa.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1904.

A recent number of the "*Revue Diplomatique*" says that the foreign commerce of Ecuador is daily increasing. This fact is due in great measure to the good administration and to the desire for peace on the part of the inhabitants.

The production of cacao during the year 1904 was much larger than that of the preceding years. Among the principal markets for this product figures France, with a consumption of more than 11,000,000 kilograms; England, with more than 3,000,000; Spain and the United States, with more than 2,000,000; Germany, with more than 1,500,000.

The other consuming countries are Belgium, Holland, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Salvador, Chile, Mexico, Italy, Peru, Uruguay, Argentine Republic, Austria, Cuba, and Colombia. Of all these countries Holland alone consumes more than half a million kilograms; the demand from the others scarcely amounts to 100,000 kilograms. The total value of the exportation in this branch is 15,284,691 *sucres*, of which France alone paid more than half.

The exports of coffee from all the ports of the Republic give a total of 3,489,628 kilograms, representing a value of 1,014,596 *sucres*. Chile is the largest consumer of Ecuadorian coffee, its purchases of this product reaching a value of 409,746 *sucres;* the United States comes next with a consumption valued at 330,414 *sucres*, and Germany with 126,030 *sucres*. The other consuming countries are Costa Rica, Holland, Colombia, Italy, Peru, France, and Great Britain, but this last country is the only one whose imports reach more than 50,000 *sucres*.

The prices of this article have fluctuated wildly during the last ten years. In 1895 the price of coffee was maintained between 28 and 30 *sucres;* in 1896 it fluctuated from 17 to 26 *sucres;* in 1896 it did not go above 18 *sucres*, and sometimes fell between 18 and 10. At the present time coffee is only worth from 11.9 to 14 *sucres* per quintal.

Rubber is valued at 1,225,075 *sucres*, the exports of this article amounting to 519,566 kilograms, against 494,864 the preceding year, or an increase of 24,602 kilograms. The United States, Germany, France, England, and Italy were the market, for Ecuador's rubber, but almost the entire production is imported by the United States, which figures with a value of 999,446 *sucres*, while the other consuming countries together scarcely reached 225,629 *sucres*. During the year the price fluctuated greatly. The other articles of export, including those already mentioned, give a total value of 23,284,193 *sucres*. This value is much in excess of that for the preceding five years, which, compared in round figures, gives the following results:

1900	$13,000,000	1903	$11,000,000
1901	15,000,000	1904	15,000,000
1902	14,000,000		

According to "Export," a leading German publication, the total exports of Ecuador for the year 1904 amounted to 23,284,193 *sucres;* total imports, 15,338,170 *sucres* (1 *sucre* equals 48.7 cents). Exports of gold and gold-bearing minerals amounted to 1,804,094 *sucres*. Three million four hundred and eighty-nine thousand six hundred and twenty-eight kilograms of coffee were exported, 24,778,974 kilograms of cocoa, and 21,085,467 kilograms tagua (ivory) nuts.

GUATEMALA.

THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC.

A brilliant monograph on "Guatemala: The Country of the Future," written by Mr. CHARLES M. PEPPER, as conveying the latest and thoroughly trustworthy information concerning that Republic, is reproduced in the MONTHLY BULLETIN with a rendition into Spanish in its respective section.

"The Republic of Guatemala, which name is derived from the Indian word 'Quanhitemallan,' signifying 'land covered with trees,' has been described as the privileged zone of Central America. This is because of its resources, its climate, and its accessibility.

"The country is easily reached from all directions through its seaports on both the Pacific and Atlantic oceans and through its rapidly growing system of railways. From California, from the neighboring ports of other Central American countries, and from Panama there is regular and reliable steamship service on the Pacific coast. On the Atlantic or Gulf side from New York, New Orleans, Galveston, and Mobile there is frequent steamship service, while there is also connection at Colon with English and German lines. The steamers on the Pacific coast connect at San Jose with the Guatemala Central Railway, which affords easy means of arriving at the capital city and the great coffee-raising districts. These are reached by the branch to Mazatenango, which forms a junction with the Occidental Railway between Champerico and San Felipe. On the Atlantic side is Puerto Barrios, which will derive additional importance from the early completion of the Northern Railway and which will place New Orleans within five days or less of Guatemala City, Chicago six days, and New York seven days. Besides the means of communication afforded jointly by the steamship lines and the railroads, at an early date there will be complete and uninterrupted railway communication with St. Louis and other points of the Mississippi Valley through Mexico. The means of communication and transportation are given more fully later on.

"Geographically the Republic of Guatemala is the heart of intertropical America. It is the most northern part of Central America, in shape like a polygon, with the southern side the longest. It lies approximately between north latitude 13° 42′ and 17° 49′, and between 88° 10′ and 92° 30′ longitude west of Greenwich. Its area is 50,600 square miles, the greatest length from north to south being 360 and from east to west 390 miles. The Pacific coast line with indentations is nearly 400 miles and the Atlantic line about 150 miles in length.

"STRIKING PHYSICAL ASPECTS.

"In its physical aspects Guatemala is a country of mountains, tropical forests, lakes and rivers, and coast plains. It was described by Humboldt more than one hundred years ago as extremely fertile and well cultivated, and this description holds good to-day, though there are vast areas of rich agricultural land yet open to profitable cultivation and only awaiting immigration to develop their richness.

"The Guatemalan Andes consist of three minor mountain systems. These are the northern zone, chiefly of denuded cones 1,500 to 2,000 feet in height, with plains lying between them; the central zone, consisting of ranges and chains running east and west, with many marked elevations rising from 7,000 to 14,000 feet; and the southern zone, consisting of eruptive chains which culminate in many notable volcanic peaks, some of which are more than 14,000 feet in height. These are known as the Cordilleras and they parallel the Pacific Ocean.

"There are three river systems emptying, respectively, into the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic, and the Pacific. Some of the streams flowing into the Gulf of Mexico are navigable by steamboats of light draft.

"Of the Atlantic tributaries, the principal rivers are the Sarstoon, the Motagua, and the Dulce; the latter empties into the Gulf of Honduras. Navigation is possible on the Motagua for about 75 miles from the mouth. The rivers flowing into the Pacific include the Paz, the

Suchiate, and the Patulul. These have their sources in the Andean Cordilleras or the neighboring highlands. There is also the Michatoya, which is navigable for small boats to its confluence with the Maria Linda. Generally speaking, a few of the rivers on the southern coast might be made navigable for short distances with boats of very light draft.

"Guatemala has a series of inland lakes, which include Izabal, Atitlan, and Amatitlan, which are capable of steam navigation; Peten, Ayarza, and Guija. The largest of these is Lake Izabal, which is 58 miles long by 12 miles in width and which has its outlet through the Dulce River into the Gulf of Honduras.

"The cities and municipal districts having a population of 10,000 and upward are as follows:

Guatemala City	100,000	Zacapa	12,000
Antigua	10,000	Flores	13,000
Quezaltenango	25,000	Jutiapa	14,000
Totonicapan	33,000	Huehuetenango	10,000
Coban	23,000	Retalhuleu	10,000
Chiquimula	13,000	Solola	15,000
Jalapa	13,000	Mazatenango	10,000
Escuintla	13,000	San Marcos	10,000
Salama	13,000	Atitlan	10,000
Amatitlan	10,000		

"THE HANDSOME CAPITAL CITY.

"Guatemala, the capital, is the largest city in Central America. The location is unusually healthy, being 5,000 feet above sea level. The city is laid out on a splendid scale, with many fine avenues and parks. It is improving its system of tramways by changing to electricity as the motor power. The public buildings are especially notable. Among the principal ones are the palaces of the Government, the Presidency, the legislative power, the judicial power, the municipality, and the archbishopric; the Cathedral and other magnificent churches; the Ministry of Public Improvement (Fomento), the Mint, the Conservatory of Music, the general offices of accounts, of police, and of liquors and internal revenue; the custom-house, the national institutes of young men, of young ladies, and of the native race, the first of which is provided with a meteorological observatory; the schools of law, medicine, engineering, polytechny, and arts; the children's college and a large number of public schools; the Colon Theater, the registry of real estate, the national printing office, the post-office, the National Museum, the military hospital and the general hospitals, the asylums for the insane and for convalescents and invalids; the Central and the Calvary markets; the penitentiary, the artillery, cavalry and Guard of Honor, and San Francisco barracks; San Jose and Matamoros forts, and a very large number of other imposing edifices. The American Club, which has several hundred members, mostly citizens of the United States, occupies fine quarters.

"Some of the parks, plazas, and public drives are adorned with very beautiful marble or bronze statues. Among the principal ones are the bronze monument of Christopher Columbus in the Central Park and the marble one of the same historic personage in the Garden of the Colon Theater; that of Gen. J. Rufino Barrios and that of Don Miguel Garcia Granados in the Boulevard of the Reforma, and that of Friar Bartolomew de Las Casas in the campus of the Institute of the Indian Race. The last three statues are of bronze.

"The seaports of Guatemala are of a varied character. Their value grows every day because of the increased commerce that is resulting from the development of the country under the industrial policies of President ESTRADA CABRERA. On the Atlantic the leading ports are Livingston, Izabal, Santo Tomas, and Puerto Barrios. Of these Puerto Barrios is easily first. It lies at the extremity of the Gulf of Amatique, is spacious, and is well protected against winds. As the terminus of the Guatemalan Northern Railway it is assured of a very extensive trade both in exports and in imports. Puerto Barrios is not only a receiving and distributing center for Guatemala, but also for a considerable portion of the neighboring Republic of Salvador, which has no port on the Atlantic.

"The chief ports on the Pacific side are San Jose, Champerico, and Ocos. By far the largest amount of business is done through the port of San Jose, which is the terminus of the Guatemalan Central Railroad. It has extensive quays and other facilities for navigation.

"OCEAN TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

"Guatemala is well supplied with ocean transportation facilities, several of the steamship companies receiving aid from the Government. On the Pacific coast there is the Pacific Mail, which maintains a regular fortnightly service with extra vessels during the coffee season and which touches at the ports between San Francisco and Panama. The German line, known as the Kosmos, puts the Guatemalan ports in communication with the west coast of South America as well as with the ports of California and Mexico. It carries both passengers and freight. There are also numerous small coasting vessels. It is probable that service will be resumed by the various Chilean lines which formerly proceeded to San Francisco, touching at Guatemalan and other ports, but which of recent years have not gone north of Panama. All the vessels have excellent passenger accommodations.

"From the Atlantic ports there are ships engaged in the fruit trade with New York and Boston, some of which carry passengers. Usually, however, passengers prefer to travel by way of New Orleans or Mobile, from either of which cities every Thursday there is a vessel plying directly to Puerto Barrios. The most complete service is that maintained by the United Fruit Company.

"In view of the growing development on the Atlantic slope and of the commerce which is certain to result there is an excellent opportunity for an increased steamship service with the ports of the United States. The time could be greatly lessened with advantages both in the transportation of freight and in the benefit to passengers. The policy of the Government toward steamship lines, both as relates to port charges and to other measures, is a most liberal one, and every inducement is offered to engage in furnishing additional facilities, which will shorten the time between the different points and increase the frequency of communication.

"GROWTH OF RAILROAD SYSTEM.

"The railway system of Guatemala, under the administration of President **Estrada Cabrera**, is certain to be the most useful means of developing the country. Every encouragement is given to capital to engage in railroad enterprises. The general plan includes both an interoceanic railroad and links in the intercontinental or north and south lines. No measure of President **Estrada Cabrera**'s administration has been of greater importance than his action in securing the completion of the Northern Railway, which will be open for traffic throughout its entire length by the end of 1906. This places the capital and the whole interior of the country in direct communication with Puerto Barrios and insures a very heavy decrease in the cost of freight, both for the agricultural exports and for the merchandise and other imports. The line runs from Guatemala City to El Rancho and thence to Puerto Barrios. At various times concessions were given for building the different sections, but circumstances caused many of them to be almost abandoned.

"In the face of repeated discouragements President **Estrada Cabrera** took up the subject with resolute spirit, and with the sanction of the National Assembly made a contract with a syndicate, of which the principals were Sir **William C. Van Horne**, the celebrated railroad man who completed the Canadian Pacific Railway in the face of monumental difficulties and who subsequently built the Cuba Central Railway, and **Minor C. Keith**, of the United Fruit Company, who for a third of a century had been identified with various successful enterprises in Central America. Subsequently the Guatemala Central Railway took a share in the enterprise, and also German banking and coffee interests. Under the contract no export duty is to be laid on agricultural exports transported over the railroad, except coffee, and the company is given the right to fix its passenger and freight charges on a gold basis.

There were many engineering difficulties to be overcome, the chiefest of which was the bridging of the Motagua River. The material for this railway construction was imported principally from the United States—the rails from Maryland and the bridgework across the Motagua and other rivers from Pittsburg.

"The importance of this Northern Railway to the development of Guatemala is incalculable. It insures the opening up of a very rich country, which means a great addition to the exports of Guatemala, and it also should bring a large immigration because of the facilities for easy communication and access to the markets of the United States which it will afford. With the operation of the Northern Railway in connection with the Guatemala Central, the country will have a through railway line from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, 270 miles in length. While the interior development is the chief benefit of this through railway system, it is not unlikely that during the years that must pass until the Panama Canal is completed some of the international traffic which can not be accommodated on the railway line across the Isthmus will find a cheap and expeditious passage across Guatemala.

"On the Pacific slope the leading railway system is the Guatemala Central. It was built by C. P. HUNTINGTON, and is one of the best railroads anywhere south of the Rio Grande. Though of narrow gauge, the roadbed was laid for standard gauge, and this change can be made at any time. Unlike most foreign railways the Guatemala Central maintains the American system of checking baggage. Its main line and branches cover the coffee-raising districts of the Pacific coast section of Guatemala. The Occidental Railroad has about 50 miles of track and the Ocos line 20 miles. Both of these are on the Pacific slope.

"COMPREHENSIVE RAILWAY POLICY.

"It is worth knowing that while the interoceanic line approaches completion Guatemala is making decided progress in the links of the Pan-American or intercontinental north and south trunk line. From a junction with the Northern a branch will run south to Zacapa and ultimately will be extended into Salvador. Toward the north there is only a section of 30 miles to be completed in order to prolong the Guatemalan system to Ayutla on the border of Mexico, and this will be done as soon as the extension of the Mexican lines to the boundary are completed. These extensions are to be finished within two years, so it may reasonably be said that by the end of 1907, if not sooner, a through railway journey will be possible from San Francisco, Chicago, or New York to the capital of Guatemala. The importance of this railway building was shown by Senator STEPHEN B. ELKINS, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, in a speech made at the dinner given the Pan-American Railway Committee by the Hon. H. G. Davis. In his speech Senator Elkins said that the freight on coffee, which now approximates $20 per ton, or $1,000 on a carload of 50 tons, would be cheapened until it came down to $250 per carload, or $5 per ton.

"The railroad laws of Guatemala are thus explained in my official report as Commissioner of the Pan-American Railway:

"'The railways of Guatemala are regulated by the provisions of the Commercial Code and by the general railway law known as Decree No. 566, dated February 1, 1898. By the terms of this decree persons or companies seeking franchises are required to submit the plans to the Department of Fomento. When indorsed by that department the sanction of the Council of State is sought, and finally the approval of the National Legislature. All contracts celebrated by the executive power have to be approved by the National Legislature. The contracts may be with designated individuals, with persons acting for others, or for companies that are to be formed.

"'Concessions can be granted with subsidy or without it, guaranteeing or not the capital which may be invested, with an interest proportionate to the product. The Government shall include in the estimates the share of pecuniary responsibilities required for fulfilling the obligation contracted.

"'The State may exempt the enterprise from the payment of every class of contributions, from the use of stamped paper and fiscal dues, for the time which it may consider just or opportune, but in every instance the exemptions shall be specified in the contract.

"'The right of eminent domain or expropriation for the benefit of grantees holding franchises is enforced. The Government also undertakes to procure uniformity in the gauge and the rails.

"'The Government offers every inducement to promote the extension and development of railroads in the country. The best evidence of its policy toward legitimate and genuine capital is shown in the terms of the contract for the completion of the Northern Railroad.

"'The engineering difficulties of railroad construction in Guatemala are not grave, as the lines skirt the foothills of the great agricultural regions. The immense natural resources, consisting of the products both of the tropical and the temperate climates, such as coffee, sugar, tobacco, the cereals; the vast pasturage for live stock; the undeveloped timber industries, and the unexploited mines, all open up prospects for profitable traffic.'

"In addition to its railways Guatemala seeks to maintain a complete system of highways or cart roads. Among the most important cart roads which have recently been built or are now under construction, are those from the capital to San Juan Sacatepequez, San Pedro, and San Raymundo. There is also a cart road between Huehuetenango and Quezaltenango; one from Coban to Quiche, which will join the departments of the north with the rich western section of the Republic; from Totonicapan to Quiche; that between Ovejero and Trujillo, which will place in communication the departments of Jutiapa and Jalapa; that from Tumbador to San Marcos; that from Solola to Panajachel; that from Chicacao to Nahualate; and finally the highway from San Jeronimo and Rancho San Augustin, which will join the department of Baja Verapaz with Zacapa. All these roads serve as new arteries for the development and the enlargement of commerce and agriculture, and this has been the special care of President ESTRADA CABRERA, who has provided the means for opening, wherever possible, the necessary ways of communication.

"Distances between the capital city and the principal points of the country are as follows:

Guatemala to—	Miles.
Antigua	27
Chimaltenango	36
Amatitlan	18
Escuintla	43½
Cuajiniquilapa	42
Solola	90
Totonicapan	111
Quezaltenango	120
Mazatenango	138
Retalhuleu	153
San Marcos	165
Huehuetenango	195
Santa Cruz de Quiche	96
Salama	69
Coban	126
Flores	321
Izabal	216
Zacapa	126
Chiquimula	135
Jalapa	75
Jutiapa	87

"POSTAL AND CABLE SERVICE.

"The means of facilitating intercourse both among its own people and with the outside world has always been encouraged by the Government of Guatemala.

"The Republic is a member of the International Postal Union. It has an excellent post-office service, both foreign and domestic. Complete information is given in the Postal Code of the Republic. During the last year the number of pieces of mail received in all the offices of the Republic was nearly 5,000,000, while the mail matter transmitted amounted to 3,653,000 separate pieces. The telegraph and telephone are nationalized and are controlled and operated by the Government, though there are also some private telephone lines in the capital. The national telegraph lines have a total length of about 5,300 kilometers (3,290 miles), and the telephone lines of 500 kilometers (310 miles). The number of telegrams transmitted in a given year was 1,106,832. The Government is constantly constructing new lines both for telegraph and telephone service. At the present time there are nearly 200 telegraph offices and about 100 telephone offices. The rates both for telegraph and telephone messages, which are payable in Guatemalan currency, are quite moderate. A telegram of 10 words to any part of the Republic costs about 5 cents in gold. The long-distance telephone service is at the rate of about 15 cents for a five minutes' conversation.

"The cable service is maintained by the Central and South American Telegraph Company, whose main office is at San José. The following are the charges per word in gold:

Guatemala to—	Cents.
Points in the United States	55
Points in Great Britain	80
Points in France	80
Points in Germany	80
Points in Canada	58
Points in Central America	29–32
Habana, Cuba	66
Points in Mexico	31–44
City of Panama	37
City of Colon	47

(To be continued.)

HONDURAS.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT BONILLA.

Following are extracts from the message of President BONILLA, addressed to the National Assembly of Honduras on January 1, 1906, in which the economic and political condition of the country in 1905 was briefly reviewed:

* * * * * * *

"The Government maintains amicable and cordial relations with all the Governments of Europe and America having diplomatic representatives in the Central American States.

* * * * * * *

"The Republic of Panama having proclaimed her independence and sovereignty, the Government of Honduras acknowledged the political existence of the new Republic in an executive decree, dated March 4, 1904, after it became an undoubted fact that the bonds binding her to the Republic of Colombia could not be renewed. The present relations which bind us to the new State are sincerely friendly and fraternal.

"The amicable bonds which bind us to the Governments of Central America are strengthened day by day. All of us work for the conservation and duration of peace, without which it is impossible to secure the welfare and progress of the Central American States, and this greatly to be desired end is guaranteed by the loyalty and firmness observed by these nations in the compliance with their international agreements.

"At the present time Honduras has no questions pending with her sister Republics. The boundary dispute with Nicaragua was submitted to arbitration, the representatives of both countries by mutual agreement designating his Catholic Majesty, the King of Spain, supreme arbitrator.

"The arbitration decision will be the expression of justice with respect to the rights of the two friendly and sister nations.

* * * * * * *

"An epidemic on the northern coast and the scarcity of cereals in the Republic have affected largely the Public Treasury. In order to offset the evils caused by both these calamities large outlays were made. There were spent in cereals alone, ordered from the United States of America, $75,312.82. Nevertheless, the expenses of the Government have been punctually met, and the public works already commenced have been continued. This is proof that the revenues of the State are ample for the payment of all the items of the budget, even in extraordinary cases.

"The public revenues in the fiscal year 1903-4 were $3,380,253.21, and in the fiscal year 1904-5, $3,304,362.26.

"The expenditures, including the disbursements for account of the public debt, in 1903-4 amounted to $3,287,349.94, and in 1904-5, $3,341,492.80.

* * * * * * *

"An examination of the report of the Department of the Treasury for the fiscal years 1903-4 and 1904-5, shows a decrease in the revenues of the latter year due to the causes already mentioned.

"For the purpose of ascertaining and duly meeting the interior public debt a tabulation of the debt was made, from which it appeared that the total liabilities of the State aggregated $4,048,478.96, of which sum payments have been made during the last fiscal years amounting to $1,220,758.20, there still remaining unpaid $2,827,720.76. To this sum there must be added $415,685.76, amount of the losses sustained in the war of 1903.

* * * * * * *

"Public instruction has been the object of my careful attention. Large numbers of text-books and instruction materials of the best kind have been brought from the United States and are now being distributed to the primary schools of the Republic

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"The Executive has done everything possible in favor of education, because he believes that it is one of the greatest blessings to the Republic, whose form of government can not be completely enjoyed unless its citizens are capable of understanding their rights and of complying with their duties."

STATISTICAL DATA FOR 1903 AND 1904.

The United States Consul at Tegucigalpa has furnished the following interesting data concerning the Republic of Honduras:

POPULATION.

In 1904 there were 2,140 marriages in the Republic distributed as follows: In Tegucigalpa, 506; El Paraiso, 250; Choluteca, 144; Valle, 198; La Paz, 266; Comayagua, 160; Yoro, 106; Cortes, 92; Santa Barbara, 318; Copan, 494; Gracias, 380; Intibuca, 302; Olancho, 528; Colon, 184; Atlantida, 62, and Islas de la Bahia, 92.

Of the marriages celebrated in the year referred to, 1,010 men and 535 women could read and write, and 1,130 men and 1,614 women were illiterate. In 1903 the number of marriages only numbered 1,397, there having been an increase of 741 marriages in 1904.

The births in 1903 were 8,744 males and 8,087 females; that is to say, an aggregate of 16,831 births. Of this number 6,567 were the legitimate children of white parents and 6,741 were the illegitimate offsprings of white parents, 1,657 were the legitimate children of Indian parents, and 1,866 illegitimate offsprings of Indian parents.

In 1904 there were 17,909 births, there being an increase in favor of the latter year of 1,078. The births in 1904 are distributed as follows: 8,691 males and 9,218 females, 7,497 being the legitimate children of white parents, and 7,927 illegitimate offsprings of white parents; 1,660 legitimates of Indian parents and 1,982 illegitimates of the same race.

It should be borne in mind that while there are 8,160 males and 7,261 females of the white race, both legitimate and illegitimate, in the Indian race, there were 1,878 males and 1,774 females.

In 1903 the mortality was 7,932 persons, and in 1904 the deaths were 8,345—that is to say, an increase of 430 in 1904. Therefore, in the last two years the increase in population was 18,463.

MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

The municipal revenue of the Republic in 1903 amounted to 503,730.22 *pesos*, exclusive of the receipts from the department of Choluteca for the months of January, February, March, and April, the receipts of Valle in the months of March and April, those from Comayagua for the months of January, February, March, April, and May not having been kept on account of the war.

The expenditures during the same year amounted to 478,773.83 *pesos*.

In 1904 the receipts amounted to 682,883.63 *pesos*, and the expenditures to 672,613.25 *pesos*.

ENTRANCE AND CLEARANCE OF VESSELS.

The increase in the entrance and clearance of vessels in the last two years has been noteworthy, inasmuch as in 1903 2,137 entered, carrying an aggregate of 440,164 tons, and with a crew numbering 16,216. Of these vessels 487 were steamers, carrying 383,412 tons and a crew numbering 12,058. There were 1,650 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 56,752 and a crew of 4,158.

In 1904 the vessels entering the ports of the Republic numbered 2,995, carrying 629,326 tons and a crew numbering 24,597. Of this number there were 657 steamers, carrying 563,205 tons and a crew of 7,817. The sailing vessels numbered 2,638, carrying 66,121 tons and a crew of 76,778.

STOCK.

In 1903 there were slaughtered in the Republic 9,315 yearlings, 3,981 bulls, 3,581 oxen, 19,506 cows, 640 calves, and 510 heifers, making an aggregate of 37,333 head of cattle, and in addition there were slaughtered 215 sheep and 19,363 hogs.

In 1904 10,676 steers were slaughtered in the Republic—6,049 bulls, 3,514 oxen, 25,317 cows, 883 calves, and 507 heifers, or an aggregate of 46,943 head of cattle, 139 sheep, and 25,279 hogs.

EXPORTS OF CATTLE.

The total exports of stock from the Republic consisted of 38,668 head of male cattle and 956 female, 75 mules, and 162 hogs.

NATURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

[From "*Diario del Salvador*" of December 27, 1905.]

Honduras produces annually 14,000 quintals of tobacco and 1,000 quintals of indigo. There are in cultivation 8,000 *manzanas* (about 15,220 acres) of sugar cane, and 600,000 bottles of aguardiente and 45,000 pounds of raw sugar are produced in Honduras annually. Sugar cane grows, in some places, to a height of 20 feet.

The annual exports of bananas and cocoanuts are valued at $400,000 and $338,000 silver, respectively. Bananas constitute the most valuable product of the northern coast of Honduras, there being 25,000 *manzanas* (47,220 acres) in cultivation, and the annual exports of this fruit aggregate more than 3,000,000 bunches.

There are 9,300 owners of cattle ranches in the country, the total number of cattle being estimated at 572,000. In 1905 there were exported to Cuba 11,000 head of cattle. Recent statistics fix the number of hogs on the farms and in the villages of the Republic at 112,100. There are 29,000 *manzanas* (53,165 acres) of well cultivated pastures for the grazing of cattle.

Honduras exports annually 2,400 quintals of flour. Good straw hats are manufactured in the Department of Santa Barbara, and at least 15,000 hats are exported annually. The production of salt in Honduras is at least 10,000 quintals yearly.

CONTRACT FOR THE EXTRACTION OF RESINS AND DISTILLATION OF TURPENTINE.

[From "*La Gaceta*," of Tegucigalpa, of November 30, 1905.]

The President of the Republic has approved the contract entered into on November 9, 1905, between EMILIO MAZIER, Assistant Secretary of State, Fomento, and Public Works, and JOHN S. BIRDSEY, contractor, residing in Ocala, State of Florida, United States. The clauses of the contract are substantially as follows:

1. The Government authorizes the grantee to extract the resin of the ocote or pine trees on the Government lands of Mosquitia, Department of Colon, over an area comprising 45,000 hectares, within the limits of which the Government shall designate one or more lots. The extraction shall be made by means of a scientific process which shall not injure or mutilate the trees, thus protecting the life of the trees. The resin shall be used in the manufacture of turpentine and other products which may be obtained therefrom.

2. The grantee is bound to designate the lot or lots of land on which he proposes to establish the aforesaid industry, and shall duly notify the Government, which shall appoint a surveyor to make the survey, which survey shall be finished within eighteen months after the approval of this contract by the Government, all expenses being for account of the grantee.

3. This contract shall be in force for fifteen years from the date of its approval by the Government, and the grantee shall pay to the latter, at the Federal Treasury in Tegucigalpa, 50 cents American gold for each hectare of land in the following manner: $2,500 American gold upon the approval of the contract, as aforesaid, and $2,500 American gold in January of each following year, until the whole amount of $22,500 American gold, amount specified in the contract, is paid.

4. On the expiration of the first five years the grantee shall return to the Government 4,000 hectares of the land granted, together with all the ocote or pine trees in good condition, with the exception of those destroyed by hurricanes, cyclones, or other unavoidable accidents or fortuitous occurrences which the grantee can not prevent. On the expiration of each subsequent year the assignee shall return, under the same conditions, 4,100 hectares until the termination of this contract. The lands returned, together with all the trees thereon, shall become free and at the disposal of the Government, which shall dispose of them as it may deem most convenient.

5. After the first five years the Government shall appoint a commissioner whose duty shall be to superintend the works, and he shall report whether the process established injures or does not injure the trees, and in case said report is not satisfactory the Government shall have the right to annul this contract without any further proceedings, and in such case the grantee shall have no right to make any claim whatever.

6. The grantee agrees to bring from abroad expert operators and to teach not more than one hundred natives everything concerning the industry and manufacture of turpentine and other products made of the resin of pine trees, in accordance with modern processes, giving said natives a certificate of proficiency and agreeing to employ them in said industry as soon as they are qualified. He shall likewise have the right to bring foreign operators into the country, with the exception of Chinese.

7. While this contract is in force the grantee shall have the following rights, privileges, and exemptions:

(*a*) He may import, free of all duties now imposed or that may hereafter be imposed, the following articles:

Stills and their attachments, barrels and materials for their manufacture, wagons, harness, rope, machetes, nails, spikes, oil, gasoline, brick, and other materials for the construction of buildings and boats, machinery, tools, and appliances for said industry, animals, food stuffs, ready-made clothing, utensils for the personal use of employees, all of which shall be imported in quantities corresponding to the importance of the industry in the opinion of the Government. When the grantee desires to import any of the aforesaid articles, he shall forward beforehand the original invoices to the Department of Fomento, which, if it should find that said articles are among those comprised in the present concession, shall request the Department of the Treasury to allow the free entrance thereof, refusing to do so in a contrary case.

(*b*) The grantee may export, free of all Federal and municipal duties, already established or which may hereafter be established, the aforesaid resin, turpentine, and any other product made out of said resin.

(*c*) The grantee shall have the right to erect, maintain, and operate turpentine distilleries, to construct buildings or offices and warehouses, wharves, bridges, canals, railroads, street railways, sailing and steam vessels, and any other things necessary for the exploitation of said industry, and to this end he shall have the right to use any timber found on Government lands, with the exception of precious woods and dyewoods.

(*d*) The Hondurian employees and laborers of said grantee shall be exempt in time of peace from military service, but if the Government should deem necessary to train them, it shall appoint an instructor to instruct them at the camps, and the grantee shall pay the instructor $25 in silver per month.

8. It is understood that the Government shall have the right to use the land, its waters, and products, with the exception of the ocote or pine trees, to the use of which only the grantee shall have a right until he returns the same to the Government; and it is hereby agreed that if the grantee suspends or discontinues the works, or does not extract all the resin that said industry requires, he shall not, for that reason, be exempted from paying the annual amount that he is bound to pay under this contract, except in cases of accident or superior force, which he shall duly prove.

9. The grantee has the right to transfer this contract, notifying the Government beforehand, to any person or company other than a foreign Government or foreign public corporation.

10. The grantee may commence his operations before the survey of the lot or lots herein mentioned is made, but in making said survey the places wherein he has already commenced the works shall be comprised in said survey.

11. Any differences arising between the Government and the grantee shall be adjusted by arbitrators appointed by both the interested parties, who, in case of disagreement, shall select an umpire, and should they fail to agree upon this appointment, he shall be appointed by the civil judge of that jurisdiction. The court shall be organized in this capital, and there shall be no appeal from its decision. The grantee shall in no case resort to diplomatic channels because of this contract, inasmuch as he expressly waives his right to do so.

12. This contract shall be ipso facto rescinded and void by failure on the part of the grantee to comply with any of the obligations to which he binds himself within the term fixed for their fulfillment, without any further requisition being necessary, and in that case the Government shall have the right to declare the forfeiture of the contract, without any other proceeding than to make known the fact in the usual manner, as circumstances may require. After the forfeiture is declared all the money paid by the grantee, as well as machinery, buildings, tools, and other implements of the grantee, shall become the property of the Government.

13. This contract shall be submitted to the National Congress at the next session thereof for its approval or rejection, but the grantee may commence the works at once under his own responsibility, the State not being obligated to make any compensation or indemnity whatever in case Congress should reject the contract, and shall only return to the grantee such amounts as he may have paid, deducting therefrom the proportional part corresponding to the time he lacks between this date and the date from which the contracts become effective, in accordance with clause third.

MARKET FOR SUGAR.

United States Consul ALGER, of Tegucigalpa, reports that Honduras produces only about 20 per cent of the sugar needed for home consumption, and that during the year 1903–4 the importation amounted to 823,818 kilograms, valued at $46,045 United States currency. Of the quantity named, the United States furnished 255,240 kilograms, Nicaragua 361,103 kilograms, and the remainder was received from Guatemala, Salvador, Germany, and British Honduras, in the order named.

MEXICO.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN SEPTEMBER, 1905.

According to figures issued by the Statistical Division of the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico, the foreign commerce of the Republic for September, 1905, and for the first three months of the current fiscal year 1905–6, was represented by the following valuations, the figures for the corresponding periods of the preceding year being also given for purposes of comparison:

The total value of importations during the three months under review was $38,505,100.83, in silver currency, as declared in the customhouses, an increase of $159,493.41, as compared with the preceding year.

The exports for the three months were valued at $59,748,677.91, showing an increase of $10,568,073.77, as compared with the same period of 1904–5.

The detailed imports were as follows:

IMPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

	September—		First three months—	
	1905.	1904.	1905–6.	1904–5.
Animal substances	$1,357,127.66	$1,048,506.46	$4,070,988.92	$3,134,031.69
Vegetable substances	2,247,145.23	1,829,885.23	6,011,575.01	5,071,133.37
Mineral substances	3,382,941.64	3,284,895.84	10,197,585.72	10,441,011.26
Dry goods	1,796,111.74	2,570,499.93	5,335,410.72	6,197,377.44
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances	571,026.83	430,973.23	1,756,234.59	1,486,797.60
Beverages	652,479.74	467,706.43	1,842,766.79	1,493,679.71
Paper and its applications	468,551.27	398,933.52	1,314,883.06	1,296,360.02
Machinery and apparatus	1,514,254.45	2,031,575.11	4,536,415.89	5,381,084.99
Vehicles	210,697.78	284,382.70	727,421.64	747,209.70
Arms and explosives	228,558.14	780,828.48	1,039,952.48	1,800,898.30
Miscellaneous	515,380.88	456,578.99	1,671,866.01	1,297,023.34
Total	12,944,275.36	13,584,715.92	38,505,100.83	38,345,607.42

EXPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

Precious metals	$9,515,509.76	$8,497,589.43	$30,823,585.23	$24,576,158.82
Other articles	9,000,247.53	7,829,317.92	28,925,092.68	24,604,450.32
Total	18,515,757.29	16,326,907.35	59,748,677.91	49,180,604.14

The details of the export trade for the periods under comparison show the following classification and figures:

	September—		First three months—	
	1905.	1904.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Mexican gold coin		$21,504.00		$96,248.47
Foreign gold coin			$3,400.83	1,348.32
Gold in bars	$2,523,272.25	2,448,520.86	7,856,227.20	6,687,504.58
Gold in other forms	78,867.03	131,381.03	485,357.62	380,241.18
Total gold	2,602,139.28	2,601,405.89	8,344,985.65	7,165,342.45
Mexican silver coin	1,208,500.00	373,667.00	2,213,065.00	562,842.00
Foreign silver coin	5,825.00	13,815.50	30,159.17	16,101.25
Silver in bars	5,048,246.15	4,675,390.17	17,924,535.15	14,296,949.99
Silver in other forms	655,799.83	833,310.87	2,310,840.26	2,534,918.13
Total silver	6,913,370.48	5,896,183.54	22,478,599.58	17,410,811.37
Antimony	29,208.00		240,380.96	123,278.00
Copper	3,394,685.90	3,250,486.96	8,055,203.55	7,587,997.40
Marble, rough	25,000.00	1,250.00	60,498.00	30,854.00
Plumbago			1,000.00	4,860.00
Lead	287,840.25	543,156.00	1,538,329.05	1,829,978.00
Zinc	11,643.00	25.00	44,767.99	25.00
Other mineral products	22,703.00	2,074.00	121,267.11	4,910.24
Coffee	250,263.00	127,382.00	1,671,035.50	603,448.94
Barks and roots, raw		770.00	20,147.00	3,145.00
Rubber	66,312.38	27,182.00	227,864.18	115,726.74
Chicle	56,161.20	43,387.20	156,349.65	60,980.20
Beans	90,012.82	71,483.00	205,122.82	154,811.00
Fruits, fresh	23,467.10	13,847.75	40,405.40	28,386.75
Chick-peas	307,100.00	253,018.00	1,240,746.00	854,021.00
Guayule	5,065.00		10,987.00	
Other beans	25,030.00		104,074.00	18.00
Heniquen in fiber	2,264,602.00	1,588,245.00	7,253,871.00	6,528,125.00
Ixtle in fiber	341,737.00	308,171.30	954,315.88	754,143.55
Woods	166,272.10	127,188.00	355,248.40	448,122.74
Corn	581.00	102.60	10,551.00	1,655.96
Mulberry wood	4,846.00	424.00	12,261.00	9,143.00
Dyewoods	21,690.20	20,289.00	109,965.93	294,479.68
Grass	$136,442.00	$204,792.00	$542,159.00	$580,074.00
Tobacco, leaf	61,161.00	23,564.00	290,297.00	600,460.00
Vanilla	374,988.99	185,412.00	1,852,213.99	666,734.00
Other vegetable products	67,728.23	63,043.90	143,864.16	156,959.70
Cattle	248,841.00	244,090.00	1,042,200.00	924,761.00
Raw hides	545,214.42	433,744.35	1,666,437.10	1,205,180.74
Other animal products	43,767.00	39,021.21	110,060.04	150,620.71
Sugar	3,126.00	72,568.00	259,681.00	281,289.00
Flour, and cotton-seed paste		38,000.00	52,600.00	66,700.00
Hides, manufactured	14,168.00	2,000.00	49,816.00	41,225.60
Straw hats	36,678.54	44,938.00	113,487.54	65,497.00
Tobacco, manufactured	27,743.00	41,699.55	89,107.75	146,165.55
Other manufactured products	57,810.10	27,182.00	107,851.48	117,817.92
Miscellaneous	78,363.30	35,660.10	170,926.20	162,753.90

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of origin:

Country.	September—		First three months—	
	1905.	1904.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Europe	$5,593,123.60	$6,735,722.26	$17,004,642.89	$17,812,073.49
Asia	119,489.00	123,210.82	348,248.10	367,852.61
Africa	1,585.20	30,492.67	10,499.20	88,305.00
North America	7,130,657.46	6,613,315.45	20,919,568.67	19,822,839.62
Central America	994.75	17,167.89	3,715.34	28,164.21
South America	38,603.40	41,320.16	102,029.33	138,253.63
West Indies	25,363.18	19,454.67	71,857.53	38,029.21
Oceania	31,458.77	4,032.00	44,539.77	50,089.65
Total	12,944,275.36	13,584,715.92	38,505,100.83	38,345,607.42

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican exports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of destination:

Country.	September—		First three months—	
	1905.	1904.	1905–6.	1904–5.
Europe	$5,116,715.31	$4,265,699.58	$16,316,280.28	$14,278,623.07
North America	12,945,540.75	11,622,372.47	41,753,707.61	33,566,523.81
Central America	97,976.23	39,062.30	354,148.02	110,284.26
South America	6,521.00	25,242.00	27,734.00	39,143.00
West Indies	349,004.00	374,531.00	1,296,808.00	1,186,030.00
Total	18,515,757.29	16,326,907.35	59,748,677.91	49,180,604.14

REGULATION OF REBATE TO METALLURGICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

The following decree of January 17, 1906, prescribes the regulations governing the rebate allowed by law to metallurgical establishments in Mexico.

According to article 1 of the decree of November 24, 1905, metallurgical establishments which refine gold and silver in the manner mentioned in that decree and in the decree of November 23 of the same year, are entitled to have returned to them three-quarters of the amount of the stamps assessed on the value of said metal, and which shall have been canceled on the invoices connected with the purchase of the ore or bullion brought for treatment and refinement by the metallurgical establishments after January 1 of the current year, provided that the refunding of the tax be requested before the expiration of six months, counted from the date of the cancellation of the stamps.

With a view to the application of the precept, and in order to render effective the franchise which it grants, the President of the Republic has been pleased to order that, as from the first day of the current month of January, exact statistics be kept in the Mint Bureau, containing full data as to the tax settlements on the precious metals and setting forth the following particulars:

1. The name of the metallurgical establishments which refine gold and silver or either of those metals in the manner required by article 1 of the decree of November 24, 1905.

2. The weight of the precious metals which those establishments may present in any form for tax assessment either at the mint, at the assay offices, or at the custom-houses with due specification of the substances contained.

3. The weight of the same metals which the establishment in question may present for tax assessment and refined exactly as required by article 1 of the decree just mentioned.

On June 30 and December 31 of each year the Mint Bureau will forward to the Department of Finance a statement containing the particulars just mentioned, accompanied by a special certificate for each metallurgical establishment in accordance with the law.

On and after July 1 and January 1, respectively, in each year, the metallurgical establishments will apply to the Stamp Bureau, without fail, before the lapse of one month, and will present to that office the original invoice relating to the purchase of gold or silver ore or bullion acquired by them during the previous half year. Establishments that fail to make application within that period will only be entitled to the rebate on those invoices whose date is not six months prior to the date of the presentation.

The Stamp Bureau, in view of the total weight of the precious metals presented by the metallurgical establishments for tax assessment and the weight of the metals refined according to article 1 of the decree of November 24 last, above alluded to, will work out separately for each metal a sum in proportion of which the first term will be the number of kilograms of metal presented for the last tax assessment, the second will be the weight in kilograms of pure silver or gold of the metal purchased, the third will be the weight of the metal refined, and the fourth, or the amount to be found by the bureau, will be the quantity of metal purchased on which the refundment of the stamp tax is to be effected.

It is quite possible that when the total weight on which the refunding of three-quarters of the tax is to be made is found, it may turn out that said weight is represented by original invoices in which the prices per kilogram are various. In such cases the Stamp Bureau, taking into consideration all the invoices represented by the metallurgical establishments, will find the average price at which the kilogram has been bought and on the basis of that average price will make the refundment.

The invoices presented must have reference precisely to the previous half year, and if the weight in kilograms of the precious metals exceed for any reason the value of the total output of the metallurgical establishment, said establishment will be given a memorandum of the kilograms in excess, with their average price calculated, so that said memorandum may be presented next half year and the kilograms in question allowed for in the next settlement. The other invoices will be returned by the Stamp Bureau, duly annotated and canceled by means of a perforated seal, in order that they may not again be presented.

The tax refundings will be effected in cash by the General Stamp Bureau, with the approval in each case of the Department of Finance, and they will be charged to the corresponding source of revenue.

EXPORTATION OF SUGAR.

The figures given by the Department of Finance of Mexico with reference to the exportation of sugar during the last three financial years are as follows:

	Tons.
1902–3	8,003
1903–4	16,303
1904–5	37,701

About 137,500 tons of sugar were produced in Mexico in 1905. About 24 per cent of the total production was exported, most of it going to England and a considerable amount to the United States. The actual figures are: To England, 19,000 tons, and to the United States, 9,000 tons. If the estimate of this year comes up to expectations there will be as large an exportation as there was last year.

GOLD IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

One of the features of the financial situation is the demand for gold on the part of Mexico and the inception of shipments of the metal to that country on a fairly large scale. Prior to January 1 it will be recalled that several consignments of this kind were made from New York, and recently nearly $2,000,000 more in specie has gone in the same direction. In fact, some exaggerated estimates have found circulation regarding the extent to which gold might be taken from the United States for Mexico. On careful consideration it seems, however, probable that $15,000,000 will represent the extreme limits of the movements which is likely to occur in that direction.

These developments are the result of the present ability of Mexican banks to exchange their silver reserves for gold. Owing to the rise in the price of silver bullion and in Mexican dollars as well, Mexican banks have been selling the latter freely, and according to the current estimates fully 15,000,000 of Mexican dollars have been thus sold at the advanced market price and the proceeds put into gold, either actually or in the form of credits. The intimations, in fact, are that about one-half of the entire reserve of the Mexican banks will be converted in this way, and the effect of the creation of a large gold reserve in Mexico will tend to greatly strengthen the currency position of that country, some authorities being inclined to believe that within a comparatively short time the value of the Mexican silver dollar will be placed on a parity with that of the gold peso, or that, in other words, the two forms of money will be interchangeable, just as is the case with the gold and silver components of the United States circulation. It may be noted that the Mexican Government recently placed an order with the United States mint at Philadelphia for the coinage of $5,000,000 in gold pieces, it being understood that the coins were to be shipped forthwith to the City of Mexico, and it is furthermore understood that an additional order for $5,000,000 more is likewise under negotiation between Mexico and the authorities of the United States mint. The indications, in fact, are that the Mexican Government and the banks of that country are cooperating intelligently in the work of establishing its currency upon a gold basis, and although this process will involve further withdrawals of gold from the United States, the shipments in all probability will be spread over a considerable period, so that the demand is not likely to create any severe drain upon the United States Treasury gold or the stock by New York banks.

EXCHANGE COMPARISONS.

The records of the Treasury Department show that the highest and lowest Mexican rates of exchange on New York for the past ten fiscal years are as follows:

Year.	Highest.		Lowest.	
	Rate.	Month.	Rate.	Month.
1895-96	189.00	January	184.81	April.
1896-97	210.22	May	186.36	July.
1897-98	238.7	Aug	214.64	July.
1898-99	219.35	July	206.23	May.
1899-1900	213.36	October	208.33	July.
1900-1901	209.95	February	199.20	November.
1901-2	242.13	May	214.64	July.
1902-3	266.10	December	236.07	May.
1903-4	238.43	July	216.68	October.
1904-5	216.43	October	201.94	March.

These records will serve to show concisely the marked effect which the work of the monetary commission has had in stabilizing the national currency and in obviating the violent fluctuations noticeable in earlier years.

SILVER COINAGE.

The coinage of silver *pesos* by Mexico during the fiscal years from 1895–1905 was as follows:

1895-96	$22,634,000	1900-1901	$18,290,000
1896-97	19,296,000	1901-2	24,500,000
1897-98	21,427,000	1902-3	26,439,000
1898-99	20,184,000	1903-4	22,025,000
1899-1900	18,102,000	1904-5 (nine months)	14,537,000

Allowing for exportation during these ten years, say $75,000,000, Mexico has to-day at least $125,000,000 of the old mintage, which, under the monetary reform law of last year, became obsolete and which is yet available for profitable uses.

DECREE CONCERNING THE ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES IN EXCHANGE FOR GOLD IN BARS OR IN FOREIGN COIN.

[From the "*Diario Oficial*" of December 22, 1905.]

PORFIRIO DIAZ, Constitutional President of the United States of Mexico, to the inhabitants thereof, know ye:

That in exercise of the power conferred on me by the law of November 7 last, and whereas,

First. Should the value of silver expressed in gold remain longer above parity, a scarcity of money might result, which even though of short duration, might cause disturbances in business and in commercial transactions of all kinds, should such steps or measures fail to be taken as circumstances may demand.

Second. That while it is true that a part of the exports of silver dollars caused by the rise in the price of silver takes place in exchange for gold imported from abroad, the latter cannot substitute in circulation the dollars exported unless said gold is coined, and such coinage should be made through the Exchange and Currency Commission.

Third. That the mintage of gold coins can not be carried out with all the promptness which circumstances may perhaps demand, in view of the importance of the quantity of silver dollars that are being exported from the country, and that consequently it is essential to offset in some way the shortage of coinage.

Fourth. That this latter result can be satisfactorily obtained by issuing certificates in exchange for gold delivered to the Exchange and Currency Commission, and so regulating said issue that the certificates may at any time be redeemed even before the metal is coined, by the return made to the holder, of the corresponding amount in pure gold.

Fifth. That the issue of certificates can not in any way constitute a menace to the stability of foreign exchange, even when made in exchange for gold brought to the country in payment of exported silver dollars, and therefore, even though the total volume of money circulation be increased, because, in the first place, said certificates are not susceptible of fulfilling all the functions of the currency, and secondly, because the relative abundance of circulating medium does not injure gold coin but only silver coin, when the value of the latter is inferior to the legal rate, and finally, because, if any difficulties should arise because of the fluctuations of the price of the white metal, or for any other cause, the aforesaid Exchange and Currency Commission shall provide whatever may be deemed necessary in view of the power granted the same by the present decree as well as by the one promulgated on November 23 last in order to suspend or reduce at any time the issue of certificates and the mintage of gold coin.

Sixth. That inasmuch as the value of silver dollars has not only reached, but has exceeded the legal parity of gold, there is no reason why the Exchange and Currency Commission should be deprived of the necessary power to receive silver dollars in exchange for gold whenever it may deem convenient to do so.

Therefore I have seen fit to decree as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The Exchange and Currency Commission is authorized:

I. To issue certificates in exchange for gold bars or gold foreign coin which it may decide to receive from private persons for mintage in the form provided by the decree of November 23, 1905.

II. To receive, when it sees fit, silver pesos in exchange for gold bars or gold coin, provided that the silver market is in the condition described in the first part of Article 12 of the currency law of March 25, 1905 (i. e., that the silver peso is worth more than 75 centigrams of pure gold).

ART. 2. The valuation of the gold bars and of the foreign gold coins, presented to the Exchange and Currency Commission with a view to the obtention of certificates, will be made at the rate of 75 centigrams of pure gold per peso.

Gold in bars must fulfill all the conditions required by articles 2 and 5 of said decree of November 23, 1905, and foreign coins will only be accepted at their actual weight and when, according to the currency laws of the country of their origin, they are required to have a fineness of .900 or more of pure gold.

ART. 3. The certificates will be payable at sight to bearer, unless the interested party prefers to have them issued in his name, in which case they will be transferable by indorsement. They will be of the denomination of 1,000 *pesos* each, or an exact multiple of that sum, unless the holder of a certificate made out in his name asks that the denomination be any other sum above 1,000 pesos. Finally, in addition to the seals and countersigns decided upon by the Commission, the certificates will be signed by two members thereof, as well as of the office. They will not be subject to the stamp act.

At the discretion of the Exchange and Currency Commission the refundment of the certificates will be effected in Mexican gold coin, in foreign gold coin, or in gold bars, but at the legal parity of 75 centigrams of pure gold per *peso*.

ART. 4. The commission will also keep in trust, deposited in the national bank or in some other institution of credit of the first rank, a quantity of gold coin or bars, at least equal to the amount of certificates in circulation, so as to always be able to cash said documents on their presentation. When a certificate is paid it will be canceled at once and can on no account be issued again.

ART. 5. The certificates in question will be voluntary tender and they will be computed as part of the metallic reserves of the banks of emission and other institutions of credit holding them.

In the balance sheets and cash recounts of said institutions their gold holdings, whether consisting of Mexican coin or of the certificates in question, must be specified.

GOLD COINAGE IN MEXICO.

It had been expected that the higher price of silver would lead naturally to measures being taken for the increased coinage of gold.

The coinage law provided that when the value of the silver contained in the peso should be in excess of 75 centigrams of pure gold the free coinage of gold might be authorized by a special decree.

The Executive of the Union has not considered it necessary as yet to issue the decree authorizing the free coinage of gold, but in the exercise of the power vested on him by the law of November 7, 1905, has issued an important temporary measure in regard to the presentation of gold for coinage or in exchange for silver coins, which is as follows:

"ARTICLE 1. Until such time as the free coinage of gold is authorized expressly by law or by the Executive decree, referred to in article 10 of the monetary law of March 25, 1905, only such gold will be coined as the Exchange and Currency Commission shall, on its own account, enter at the mint, save and except as provided by the first part of article 10 of said law of March 25, 1905.

"ART. 2. For the coinage of gold, as well as for the interchange of that metal for silver coins under article 11 of said law of March 25, 1905, the gold bars presented must necessarily, besides being of a minimum fineness of 0.994, be malleable and possess the other conditions which the respective regulations require for coinage purposes.

"ART. 3. By way of exception, and only when the Exchange and Currency Commission requests it, gold 0.900 fine may be accepted for coinage, provided that it possesses the other requisite conditions, and provided that in the case of gold bars the proper imposts and dues shall have been paid on them.

"ART. 4. The refined gold that is exempted from the internal-stamp tax by Section A of article 5 of the law of March 25, 1905, in regard to the taxes on and franchises to mining, is that which possesses all the requirements laid down in article 2 of the present decree, and the exemption will be enjoyed by all gold bars possessing those requirements whatever may be the object for which they are intended, including exportation.

"ART. 5. In either of the two cases contemplated by article 2, the gold must be presented to the City of Mexico Mint, where the bars will be weighed, melted, and assayed.

"After the cash imposts shall have been paid in cash, and the stamp duties, in stamps, when the bars are subject thereto, there will be issued to the interested party a document serving to identify the bars and to prove their entry. Said document is transferable by indorsement and will entitle the person to whom it was extended, or to whom it has been indorsed, to receive, on surrender thereof and within a period of time to be determined by the regulations, gold or silver coins, as the case may be, to the value of the bars referred to by the document.

"The document referred to in this article does not need to be stamped and the indorsement will be subject to a tax of 50 *centavos*.

"ART. 6. Settlements for the bars will be effected at the full value of the pure gold contained therein at the rate of 75 centigrams of gold per peso. When the gold is not presented for coinage, but for the purpose of obtaining silver coins in exchange therefor, and in that case only, the Exchange and Currency Commission may at its discretion collect a charge not exceeding 5 per mille for expenses of shipment abroad.

"ART. 7. The Department of Finance will lay down the necessary regulations for the exact execution of the present law and will also determine the share in its execution appertaining respectively to the directorate of the mints and the Exchange and Currency Commission.

"Thus one may expect, in view of the foregoing decree, to see a largely increased quantity of gold coins in circulation before long."

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

The Mexican "*Diario Oficial*" for December 16, 1905, contains a decree issued by the Government of Mexico, to take effect on February 15, 1906, modifying the Mexican customs tariff, as follows:

Tariff No.	Articles.	Present duty.	New duty.
95	Coffee in the berry, husked or not	Free	0.10 peso per kilo, net.
96a	Barley prepared for the manufacture of beer (malt).	Not specified	0.05 peso per kilo, gross.
328	Cotton thread in balls or skeins	1.40 pesos per kilo, net	No charge.
328a	Cotton thread on reels	1.40 pesos per kilo, net	0.07 peso per 1,000 meters.

EXPLOITATION OF THE GUAYULE PLANT.

A concession was granted by the Mexican Government under date of December 9, 1905, to exploit the guayule plant on the Government lands in the State of San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, Durango, and Coahuila for a term of twenty years. Within six months the concessionaires must mark off these lands in each of the four States into tracts of approximately 68,000 hectares (170,000 acres) each. The exploitation must begin within twelve months, by which date an establishment must be installed for extracting and preparing the rubber, and working at least 20 tons of the plant daily, and a similar establishment must be installed every six months.

The concessionaires agree to pay the sum of $50,000 per annum as rent for each of the tracts of 68,000 hectares brought under exploitation. If the yield of a tract exceeds $150,000, so much of the excess shall be added to the rental named as to make it equal to one-third thereof, and if the yield of any tract shall be less than $50,000 per year, the rental shall be reduced to the value of the yield.

This rental is made payable at the end of each year into the Federal Treasury. The Department of Fomento will appoint an inspector to examine the operations of the company. The Government reserves the right to sell the lands embraced under the concession on the condition that the buyers shall respect this concession until its expiration by limitation.

The concessionaires agree to guarantee the proper fulfillment of their obligations by constituting in the National Bank of Mexico, within four months from the date of the concession, a deposit of $100,000 in bonds of the national consolidated debt. Failure to make the deposit nullifies the concession.

HORTICULTURAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

The five northern Mexican States of Chihuahua, Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Sinaloa, and Sonora, are to participate in a proposed school of horticulture in the Republic. Each state has voted an appropriation for its maintenance, and the Mexican Government by an act of the last Congress will have the work under its supervision, and will likewise advance a considerable sum for the carrying on of the experiments and the maintenance of the school.

One of the provisions for the establishment of the school is that the Federal Government shall provide at its expense for the tuition of five young men a year for the full four-year course, and provide for them employment, on their graduation, along similar experimental lines elsewhere in the Republic.

The school is the first of the kind to be established by the Mexican Government. It is located just across the boundary line with the United States on the south side of the Rio Grande 2 miles east of Ciudad Juarez.

From the trained horticulturists to be turned out from the college and from the experiments with plant adaptations and soils which will be made in the experimental farm work, the Government hopes soon to begin the general education of its agricultural classes, at least among the landowners if not among the peons themselves.

A southern California horticulturist of wide experience is to have charge of the experimental work in the field of the new Northern Mexico School of Agriculture.

KILOGRAM OF SILVER AS BASIS FOR STAMP TAX, FEBRUARY, 1906.

[From "*Diario Oficial*" of January 24, 1906.]

In accordance with the provisions of the decree of March 25, 1905, the value in Mexican currency of 1 kilogram of pure silver, to be used as a basis for calculating the stamp tax during the month of February, 1906, is $42.04. This result is obtained by multiplying 30.08⅓, the average price in pence of the standard ounce of silver in London from the 20th of December, 1905, to the 19th of January, 1906, by 1,000, dividing the product by 28.770719, the number of grams of pure silver which the standard ounce contains, and then dividing the resulting quotient by 24.87228, the average rate of exchange in pence on London during the same period of time.

OPERATIONS OF MAIL SERVICE, NOVEMBER, 1905.

The operations of the Mexican mail service during November 5, 1905, are thus reported in detail by the Postmaster-General, and compared with November of 1904–5, showing an increase of revenue amounting to $127,468.98, equal to 9.63 per cent in 1905, as compared with 1904:

Sale of postage stamps:	
November, 1905	$254, 370. 59
November, 1904	229, 701. 44
Increase in 1905	24, 669. 15
Rentals of post-office boxes:	
November, 1905	1, 293. 00
November, 1904	549. 00
Increase in 1905	744. 00
Fines, etc.:	
November, 1905	4, 206. 70
November, 1904	3, 459. 05
Increase in 1905	747. 65
Premiums on postal money orders:	
Interior—	
November, 1905	23, 490. 56
November, 1904	23, 923. 96
Decrease in 1905	343. 40
International—	
November, 1905	796. 96
November, 1904	490. 75
Increase in 1905	306. 21

Premiums on editor's money orders:	
November, 1905	$2,821.36
November, 1904	3,145.72
Decrease in 1905	324.36
Summary of receipts:	
November, 1905	286,979.17
November, 1904	261,269.92
Increase in November, 1905	25,709.25

Equal to 9.84 per cent increased revenue.

The revenue from the mail service during the first five months of the current fiscal year 1905–6 are:

July	$302,584.04
August	282,611.65
September	268,288.49
October	311,199.73
November	286,979.17
Total revenue	1,451,663.08
Same months in 1904–5	1,324,194.10
Increase in 1905–6	127,468.98

This increase is equal to 9.63 per cent in the first five months of 1905–6, as compared with the same months 1904–5.

CUSTOMS REVENUES, NOVEMBER, 1905.

The Mexican customs revenues for the month of November, 1905, were:

Ordinary import duties, as per tariff	$3,717,663.70
Extra import duties	14,260.39
Export duties	76,281.01
Port dues	74,587.24
Arrears	853.90
Total customs revenues	3,883,646.24

The customs revenues in the first five months, July to November, of the current fiscal year 1905–6, compared with the same months of 1904–5, show an increase of $2,160,633.57.

	Five months—	
	1905–6.	1904–5.
Import duties	$16,595,444.66	$13,933,822.38
Extra import duties	911,083.23	1,388,174.96
Export duties	372,308.07	357,421.92
Port dues	351,339.77	342,028.67
Arrrears	69,566.47	117,660.70
Total	18,299,742.20	16,139,108.63

Of the 39 maritime and frontier customs-houses, Veracruz produced $1,497,729.09 last November; next was Tampico, with $486,904.40; then Laredo, $265,947.43; Progreso, $293,714.24; Ciudad Juarez, $261,368.94, and Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, $201,855.61. The others produced less amounts.

CUSTOMS REVENUES FOR ELEVEN YEARS.

The following figures show how the customs collections of Mexico have grown during the last eleven years—have more than doubled as a fact:

1894–95	$19,681,679.32
1895–96	23,433,088.36
1896–97	23,403,893.16
1897–98	23,047,021.72
1898–99	28,459,897.05
1899–1900	29,635,297.68
1900–1901	$28,104,627.26
1901–2	28,397,572.04
1902–3	34,435,901.55
1903–4	37,061,654.77
1904–5	40,619,715.45

INCREASED SCALE OF CONSULAR FEES.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of November 20, 1905, contains a decree increasing the scale of fees for the certification of consular invoices at Mexican ports, laid down by the decree of May 18, 1905.

The fees for certification of each set of consular invoices are now fixed as follows: (*a*) If the value of the goods declared in the invoice does not exceed 100 pesos, Mexican currency, 3 pesos; (*b*) exceeds 100 but does not exceed 500 pesos, 6 pesos; (*c*) exceeds 500 but does not exceed 1,000 pesos, 8 pesos; (*d*) exceeds 1,000 pesos—(1) for the first 1,000 pesos excess, 8 pesos; (2) for every further 1,000 pesos or fraction thereof in excess, 2.50 pesos.

The scale of fees will be based on the value of the goods as declared by the person dispatching them. This value is to be set out in the currency of the country where the invoice is drawn up, for conversion into Mexican currency by the Mexican Consul or Consular Agent.

The decree provides for the enforcement of the new scale from January 1, 1906.

REGULATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL BOOKKEEPING.

All persons desiring to engage in business in Mexico are compelled, according to the commercial code, to keep their accounts in Spanish, but may for their own private use have a duplicate set in any other language, which will not be subject to inspection by the authorities; they will, however, possess no legal character, and will not be admitted in evidence before the courts of the country.

In all business enterprises the law requires that at least three books shall be kept—the book of inventories and balances, the journal, and ledger.

Societies and corporations will, in addition to the above, keep a book of record in which must be entered all proceedings and transactions approved by their assembly general and board of administration. The foregoing books of account are obligatory and will be bound, lined, numbered, and stamped according to the requirements of the law. No spaces, erasures, or alterations are permitted; errors which may occur will be rectified by new entries corresponding with the incorrect one. The penalty for not keeping books in Spanish will not be less than $50 nor exceed $300. All expenses of translating the accounts into Spanish will be charged to the merchant or dealer, who will be compelled to transcribe all his accounts into Spanish within a prescribed period.

Invoice and receipt books are required according to the nature of business transacted, and must be numbered and stamped. The law requires that a general inventory must be taken yearly and entered in the book expressly kept for that purpose, which must be numbered and stamped; it must be presented when called for by the revenue collector, whose sole duty is to see that the required amount of stamps has been attached. He has no authority whatever to examine into the nature of the business. Once a year all books must be sent to the revenue office to be stamped and to have the required amount of revenue stamps affixed. Persons engaged in business whose capital is under $2,000 are obliged to keep only a sales book and bill book with stub. These do not require to be stamped by the revenue office as above, but will have to bear its seal.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN SONORA.

In No. 2477 of the "Daily Consular and Trade Reports," issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States, Vice-Consul BRICKWOOD reports great activity in Sonora, and says that there are good opportunities for American manufacturers and capitalists to secure a large share in the new progressive and prosperous movement so auspiciously begun and now fully under way. He writes that there are reports to the effect that a plant for the manufacture of mattresses, pillows, comforters, and other articles of bedding will be built soon in Nogales by American capital. It is expected that the product of the factory will have a large market to supply in Sonora. Continuing, the Consul says:

"A furniture factory, an extensive implement and wagon factory, a distillery, a match and candle factory are among the projects listed for early establishment here. Of the possible and opportune industries in this section might be mentioned a harness and saddle factory, a paper mill, a tannery, a sugar refinery, a shoe factory, creameries for the manufacture of butter and cheese, etc. Recently a cigar factory, as also a bottling works, were set in operation by Americans in this city. *A soap factory* was started by Mexicans a few months ago. These are but the beginnings of numerous enterprises which, no doubt, are soon to spring up, especially in this neighborhood. The abolishment of the Mexican free zone (a strip along the northern boundary 12½ miles wide, wherein but 10 per cent of the duty on imports was imposed) has tended to act as a spur to the establishment of manufactures, due to the consequent high trend of prices on food, clothing, footwear, furniture, etc., practically all of which have to be imported.

"Construction now proceeding of a Mexican Pacific coast trunk line between Guaymas, Sonora, and Guadalajara, in the State of Jalisco, is unquestionably an impetus to the investment of capital in manufactures. The new line will pass through immensely rich mineral and agricultural sections of the Mexican Pacific slope in the State of Sinaloa, Territory of Tepic and State of Jalisco, the ports of which will be put in direct communication with the City of Mexico. Work is advancing on the new road at a rapid rate. Already several miles of steel rails have been laid, with the grading done on an additional stretch of several miles. It is predicted that 180 miles southerly will have been completed and in operation by August, 1906. Construction up and down from the port of Mazatlan, State of Sinaloa, is to be prosecuted, surveying parties now being in the field. Northerly from Guaymas the Sonora Railway is in operation, crossing the international line at Nogales, and connecting with the Southern Pacific Company at Benson, Arizona.

"At the present time shipments of ore from Sonora must go to El Paso, Texas, a distance of about 300 miles, or to Canyon City, Colorado, a distance of about 1,000 miles. It is the consensus of opinion that the time is ripe for the establishment of a customs smelter of large magnitude for this northwestern section of Sonora, embracing in its limits mineral districts notable for fabulously rich deposits of gold, copper, silver, and lead, for quartz producers of unlimited wealth, as also for placers, the phenomenal wealth and future yield of which it is impossible to estimate.

"American corporations and individuals operating in mines in Sonora preponderate.

"The State of Sonora is a vast mineral network—among the foremost of the mineral regions of the world--its mountains teeming with virgin wealth. The influx of American capital and energy goes on with remarkable strides, yet the State is not worked one hundredth part. Inexhaustible deposits of ore still untouched await the enterprising miner. About 50 miles by rail southwest of Bisbee, Arizona, are the Cananea copper mines, located in the northern part of the Arizpe district, where the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company (an American corporation) has within five years developed and established one of the greatest copper mining camps in the known world, upward of 6,000,000 pounds of refined copper being sent to market every month. The mining lands of this company aggregate 10,408 acres. The ores are of great extent and variety, including huge masses of oxides, carbonates, and sulphides, with frequent deposits of native copper, extending through a distance of 15 miles along the main tract of the company. The machinery plant of the company is one of the most complete upon the continent. Numerous other companies with extensive holdings are operating in the region at great profit. In the Cananea Mountains are many valuable undeveloped and partly developed copper properties awaiting capital and scientific management to make of them important producers.

"The region is but one field in a great copper belt embracing Globe, Clifton, Morenci, and Bisbee mines in Arizona, and traced through Cananea in the Arizpe district, Nacozari in the Moctezuma district (where are the extensive properties of the Moctezuma Copper Company) through the Sahuaripa district, down into the Alamos district. This belt of copper runs parallel with a gold region which extends down through the Magdalena, Ures, Hermosillo, and Guaymas districts, including Cerro Prieto, Providencia, Caliche, and Klondyke, with the San Domingo and La Brisca placer fields in the Magdalena district, a section declared by Professor HILL, of the United States Geological Survey, to be one of the greatest gold-bearing regions in the world, reaching nearly 15 miles along a river channel. To the westward the Jerome copper belt is traced down through the Altar and Ures districts across the Hermosillo and Guaymas districts, emerging at Santa Rosalia, in Lower California. The Altar district is very rich in gold, both quartz and placer; leading quartz localities are El Trio and Cajon de Amarillas; placers at La Cienega, Caborca, Boludo, etc. In the Altar district are deep placer grounds forging rapidly to the front. The section about Boludo bids fair to rival the famed placers of South Africa. A strong American syndicate is operating there, employing several hundred men, with highly gratifying results. A pipe line furnishes water. Extensive appliances for recovery of the gold from the gravel have been installed.

"Sonora takes front rank with her silver mines. In the Magdalena district are the Planchas de Plata (plates or balls of silver), Cerro Azul, and Mejia silver localities. In the Alamos district is the Quintera mine, turning out a monthly product of 50,000 ounces of silver, and La Sultana and Pedrazzini mines in Ures district. A long list might be made of the numerous other silver localities in the various districts of the State. Graphite is also produced in paying quantities. From all this it is evident that Sonora presents an excellent market for mining machinery and supplies of all kinds.

"As with the mining industry, so with agriculture—Sonora furnishes a virgin field. The live-stock industry, occupying an important position in this section, offers an inviting field but lightly touched, and only at the commencement of a future with undreamed-of prospects. An American corporation has holdings aggregating 1,000,000 acres of land devoted mostly to the grazing industry, part of the holdings bordering upon the international boundary line. Mention might be made of other grants of land soon to be applied to the interests of cattle raising, offering excellent grazing conditions on mountain sides and in ravines and valleys, with mountain streams to supply water. There is a lack of blooded cattle as well as of pedigreed horses. A better grade of animals could be introduced at great profit and to the material enhancement of the stock-raising business. There is little lard or bacon produced in Sonora. Conditions are well adapted in all sections for hog and poultry raising, with abundant returns.

"Of dairy facilities and products there are practically none, butter being infrequent or absent on most tables. This lack suggests inducements for engaging in the dairy industry, the products of which would find a good and eager market.

"Sugar cane is raised in this district, causing a need for a sugar refinery in the northern part of the State. In this connection it might be said that the agricultural sections of Sonora present ideal conditions for the raising of the sugar beet, looking toward the development of a great beet-sugar industry. Valleys, rich in alluvial soil, yield tobacco, wheat, corn, alfalfa, melons, vegetables of all kinds, oranges, limes, figs, pomegranates, grapes, etc.

"A good market is offered for agricultural machinery.

"The growing of oranges in the State of Sonora has reached a noticeable place in the industries to her credit. At this time many carloads are passing through daily, the shipments increasing with the advance of the season, which extends from the latter part of October to the latter part of April. The greater part of the oranges go in transit to Canada where they have an equal market with the oranges of other origin. The duties imposed, it is said, do not permit of their being marketed profitably in the United States. The Sonora orange is sweet and pleasing to the taste, resembling markedly in that respect the Florida orange. If improvement is possible, no doubt with scientific culture, a high degree of excellence would be obtained for the Sonora orange. For the fiscal year closing with June 30, 1905, there were entered for consumption through the port of Nogales, Arizona, 755,140 pounds, valued at $10,523, and in transit 4,408,414 pounds, valued at $76,760. The orange industry is in its infancy. There are vast areas that have not been utilized well adapted for orange growing, as also for the growing of lemons, figs, limes, pomegranates, and almost all semitropical fruits.

"An industry of no small consequence is the growing of chick-peas (*garbanzos*) in the lower part of the State. During July, August, and September the heaviest shipments are made. In the fiscal year ended

June 30, 1905, 12,440 bushels, valued at $18,719, passed through the port of Nogales, Arizona, in transit, the major portion of the shipments going to consignees in Spain. From July to November, inclusive, 1905, 152,098 bushels, valued at $227,820, went through Nogales, Arizona, in transit.

"Great quantities of a superior quality of tan bark, found in a considerable section of this consular district, should attract the attention of parties interested in the introduction of a tannery, with an unlimited supply of hides to draw upon."

ADVANCEMENT OF THE SMELTING INDUSTRY.

A result of Government investigation of the smelting works of the Republic of Mexico shows that the Greene Consolidated concentrating plant and smelters have a combined capacity of 4,000 tons daily, employs over 4,000 men, with an annual production in copper, silver, and gold of $9,768,000 gold. The Douglas Copper Company, in the Alamos district of the State of Sonora, concentrates and smelts 500 tons daily. The Mazapil Copper Company (Limited), has a daily working of 500 tons from its smelter at Concepción del Ora. The Compañía Metalúrgica employs 1,000 men and works 1,000 tons daily, carrying on a strictly custom business. The Mitchell Mining Company, at Chilpancingo, in the State of Guerrero, runs a 200-ton furnace, and the Monterey Smelting and Refining Company reduces 1,500 tons daily. The Compañía Metalúrgica de Torreon at present has a capacity of 1,000 tons daily, which is to be increased by 500 tons. The Compañía du Boleo, at Santa Rosalia, Lower California, backed by the Paris Rothschilds, has a daily working of 1,200 tons. Others noted are the Copete Mining and Smelting Company, El Copete, Sonora, 200 tons; the Democrata Mining Company, La Cananea, Sonora, 125 tons; the Descubridora Mining and Smelting Company (closed) has a 600-ton plant at Durango and a 200-ton plant at Conejos; the Compañía Minera de Pinoles, of Mapimi, 1,000 tons daily, employing over 3,000 men; the capital of the company is only $125,000 gold, but it has paid $4,000,000 in dividends, and has a large reserve fund; the Yaqui Smelting and Refining Company, San Antonio de la Huerta, smelting and concentrating plant, 250 tons daily; the Montezuma Copper Company, branch of Phelps-Dodge Company, 300-ton smelter and 600-ton concentrator at Nacoxari, Sonora.

There are 36 other small plants, with an average capacity of 85 tons each, with a total of 3,000 tons, in actual operation.

STATE OF VERA CRUZ—DATA CONCERNING MINATITLAN.

(*Furnished by Mr. Jacinto Pereyra, of Minatitlan.*)

The port of Minatitlan, Coatzacoalcos, also called "Puerto Mexico" by decree of the legislature of the State of Vera Cruz, is situated on the left bank of the Coatzacoalcos River. It is believed that within a few years it will become one of the principal ports of the Republic because it is the starting point of the Interoceanic Railway of Tehuantepec.

The works now being executed in order that vessels of large draft may enter, are steadily progressing, and consist of two stone breakwaters, one of which—that of the west bank—is almost completed, and that of the east bank will be finished during the current year. On account of the construction of said breakwaters the sand bar which formerly carried only 14 feet of water has now 18 feet, due to the current washing out two channels parallel to the breakwaters. It is thought that by the middle of the year the channels will have a depth of 30 feet, and that the shoal existing between said channels will disappear. On crossing the sand bar the river is navigable for vessels of any draft to the villa of Minatitlan. The Government has constructed more than 1 kilometer of wharves, with corresponding warehouses, and has erected several electric cranes.

A supply of potable water has just been supplied Coatzacoalcos, and an electric-light plant is being installed. The drainage and filling of swamps will also be effected, in order to improve the sanitary conditions and to banish yellow fever.

THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILWAY.

The old rails have been replaced by heavier ones. New bridges and culverts have been constructed, and new switches will be laid in order to facilitate traffic. New rolling stock is to be used.

MANITITLAN LANDS.

The lands of this canton are the most fertile of the Isthmus, inasmuch as the great number of rivers, creeks, and brooks produce a constant evaporation, which is converted into copious fogs and rains. Precious woods, such as mahogany, cedar, three kinds of oak, and many other valuable tropical woods abound. There is a palm called the "Royal Coyole," every part of which may be utilized. The leaves are used for roofs of huts, the fiber for the manufacture of hats, the fruit for fattening swine, and the seed produces good oil, and from the trunk of this palm a wine is extracted. Wild vines, producing a grape called "tötoloche," abound. This grape contains much coloring material, and produces a fairly good wine.

TEXTILE PLANTS.

The American agave or ixtle plant grows wild in the canton, its leaves attaining a length of three or four meters. There is also a fibrous wild plant called "jonote," the bark of which when submitted to a process of maceration yields a good fiber. The same is true of the fibrous plants called "capulín" and "majagua."

SUGAR PRODUCTION.

The "Baltimore" is the only sugar plantation which has produced a quantity of sugar worth mentioning, and it is expected that the next crop of this plantation will yield about 200 tons. A large quantity of sugar cane is being planted in the Oxaqueña plantation, and it is hoped that it will yield a considerable production.

RUBBER.

The Rubio plantation is the most important one among the rubber plantations of the district, and many millions of rubber plants have been planted.

COFFEE.

There are two coffee plantations of importance in the districts called "Amate" and "Dos Rios." The cultivation of coffee is still in its infancy in this part of the State of Veracruz.

PETROLEUM.

Many traces of petroleum have been found in different parts of this district. S. PEARSON & SON have made a contract with some landowners and have already commenced to make explorations, which so far have been quite successful. The Company have bored three wells in the Potrerillos plantations in the municipality of Jaltipan, and have found good oil. Three wells have also been bored at a place called San Cristobal, from which there is a flow of oil of good quality. This product is refined at a refinery in Santa Alejandría, about 1 kilometer from Minatitlan. The refinery was established only for the purpose of making experiments, and its output is only 60 barrels per charge, but it is proposed to establish another that will produce 1,000 barrels per charge.

ARABLE LANDS.

Few places afford greater advantages for agricultural pursuits. The fertility of the soil, which is rich in humus, the humidity of the atmosphere, and the easy means of fluvial communication render this district very desirable for the development of agriculture. Land cultivated by the Indians without the aid of modern machinery produces three crops of corn annually. There are also large quantities of land suitable for the cultivation of rice, and sugar cane grows rapidly in this neighborhood. Sugar-cane plantations last at least ten years. Six or eight years ago American capital began to be invested in these kinds of plantations, but some discouragement arose owing to some failures in conducting this class of business.

It is thought, however, that if this kind of plantation should be established properly—that is, with modern machinery—those who should invest their money in them would secure good results. At present *good tillable* land can be bought at the rate of $10 silver per hectare.

BROMELIA FIBER.

Among the collections of fibers from tropical America shown at expositions has frequently appeared a long, silky vegetable fiber of a greenish cast of color, and showing great strength, though only an expert might particularly notice the small hanks into which the fiber is made up. When a specimen is unwrapped, however, the fineness of the fiber and its extraordinary length become apparent, for 6 feet is a common length. So strong is the fiber that it is difficult to rupture even a few filaments by direct strain without cutting into the hands.

This is produced from the long, narrow leaves of a "wild pine" belonging to the genus Bromelia. The nomenclature of the species is confused, however, for the fiber has been variously labeled in the museums and at expositions *Bromelia sylvestris*, *Bromelia pita*, *Bromelia pinguin*, *Bromelia karatas*, and *Karatas plumeri*. Its most common names are pita, pinuella, pinguin, and silk grass, though "pita" is meaningless and silk grass is applied to so many other fibers that the name is worthless. The better names are pinuella and karatas.

In the regions of southern Mexico, from Oaxaca to Vera Cruz, where the plant grows in great profusion, the fiber is used largely for fine-woven textures where strength and durability are essentials, such as hunting bags and other forms of pouches. It is also used for sewing threads, and was formerly employed for sewing shoes. The fiber is cleaned by hand, and the great length of the thin, narrow leaf, which is armed along its edges with sharp spines, makes it a tedious operation, hence the high price of the fiber.

Effort is being made to clean the leaves of the wild pineapple by machinery, and some fair examples of the fiber have been turned out experimentally in small quantitities, so that future experiments are looked forward to with interest. The difficulty in the way of machinery extraction is largely due to the fineness and the length of the leaf, a machine powerful enough to scrape off the hard epidermis inclosing the fiber layer being too harsh in its action, thus injuring the fiber. The production of well-cleaned, unbroken fiber by machinery and in commercial quantity would no doubt give to manufactures a new textile which might enter into some of the present uses of flax, while the peculiar silkiness and the color of the fiber would adapt it to the manufacture of many beautiful woven articles, such as fancy bags, and even belts for summer wear. It would doubtless make superior fishing lines, and with further preparation and bleaching it is probable that the fiber might be employed in a wide range of woven fabrics of great beauty. Savorgnan, an Italian authority, states that in Brazil and Guiana, where a similar (if not the same) plant abounds, the fine silk fiber is manufactured into many "*articles de luxe.*" In an old work on Mexico a species of Bromelia is referred to which is said to yield a very fine fiber 6 to 8 feet long, "and from its fineness and toughness it is said to be commonly used in belt-making works. It also finds application in the manufacture of many articles, such as bagging, wagon sheets, carpets, etc., besides being a valuable material for making nets, hammocks, cordage, and many articles in common use." This undoubtedly refers to the common form of Bromelia, which is the subject of this article.

A species of short-leaved Bromelia grows in Paraguay and Argentina, producing a somewhat similar fiber, which is known as Caraguata, the product of *Bromelia Argentina*. The filaments from this species are rarely longer than 4 feet, and while the fiber is soft and strong it does not compare with the pinuella fiber from the regions of Oaxaca, Mexico.

Bromelia fiber is closely allied to the famous piña, or pineapple fiber of the Philippines, from which are manufactured marvelously beautiful textures, such as fabrics fit for ball dresses and handkerchiefs of gossamer fineness. There is little doubt, with as careful preparation, some of the wild pineapple fiber might be employed in the same manner.

NICARAGUA.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ZELAYA.

Following are extracts from the message of President ZELAYA delivered to the Congress of Nicaragua on December 1, 1905:

"FOREIGN RELATIONS.

"The relations which Nicaragua maintains with other countries continue to be of the most cordial nature.

"With regard to our sister Republics of Central America, these cordial relations have been strengthened, not only because of the fairness with which the Conventions entered into have been complied with, but also because the people and Governments, guided by analogous tendencies and similar aspirations, have rendered the achievement of a mutual understanding easier day by day.

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"The relations maintained with Honduras have been so amicable that the question of boundary, which many thought might become a source of discord and danger, has been settled, thanks to the good faith and sanity of both Governments, by submitting it to the arbitration of His Majesty the King of Spain.

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"We have concluded a Treaty of Amity and Commerce with the Republic of Guatemala, which will effectively contribute to the development of the commercial relations of both countries.

"Desirous of broadening our relations with the Republics of Cuba and Panama, my Government has accredited near the Government of those States Dr. L. F. COREA and Mr. F. BOYD, as Minister Plenipotentiary and Chargé d'Affaires, respectively.

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"The franchises of the free port of San Juan del Norte have been rescinded, and in future said port will be in the same category as the other ports of the Republic, in conformity with the treaty celebrated with Great Britain on July 28, 1905.

"The consular service, principally in the hands of Nicaraguan citizens has responded to the desires of the Government for the improvement of the service and for securing from it all the advantages which that service affords in civilized countries in which it is well organized, as is now the case with us.

"For the purpose of increasing constantly the importance of this service, a Consular Law was promulgated on October 15, 1904.

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"NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

"On the 1st of next January the new Code of Civil Procedure, which was so essential to the application of the Civil Law now in force and which introduces important and useful improvements in our legislation in accordance with the most advanced principles of modern law, will become effective.

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"PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

"The Government has given special attention to public instruction. With this end in view, the Executive has provided all the national primary, high, and professional schools with abundant and suitable scientific material, ordered abroad at a cost of more than 200,000 *francs*. A large part of this material, which was selected from catalogues and information obtained from the principal European and North American manufacturers, has been distributed in the national schools in accordance with the requirements of each educational establishment.

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"The Government, desirous of broadening the scope of professional instruction, has decreed the establishment of two topographic engineering schools, annexed to the institutes at Leon and Managua, which schools will be opened next May. The necessary equipment for the practical development of the important branches taught in these schools will soon arrive from Europe.

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"The pupils attending the public schools numbered 25,363, and there was an increase of 76 schools during the current year.

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"PUBLIC WORKS.

"The construction of the railroad to Matagalpa with branches to Rio Grande, Prinzapolka, Estelí, and Boaco, is now becoming a reality, the construction company having sent a representative and a corps of engineers to Nicaragua to survey the route and estimate the cost of the road, and commence the preliminary works of determining the location of the line.

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"The Monkey Point Railroad is one of the most important works that has been undertaken, since it will not only put us in rapid communication with the Atlantic Ocean, but will also offer to labor and capital extensive and rich regions where all kinds of important enterprises may be developed.

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"In the short time which has elapsed since the works were started there have been built, at Monkey Point, 30 roomy houses, to be used as storehouses and dwellings, and there will soon arrive at said port the first locomotive, together with 30 cars, as well as 2,000 tons of rails ordered from abroad which are now due.

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"The Government, desirous of improving and maintaining in good condition the public roads, bridle roads, and trails, and to construct such new ones as may be necessary to foster agriculture, mining, and commerce, decreed on the 16th of last August an organic road law which will have a beneficial and practical effect in this connection.

The lease of the Government railroad and steamers has given satisfactory results both to the Public Treasury and also concerning good service.

The lessee has invested $433,910.19 in the repair and improvement of the rolling stock, constructed 22 cars and 2 baggage cars, imported 2 locomotives, repaired the Managua and Hollenbeck steamers, has replaced 67,000 ties, and finally has completed a great many expensive works, of which the Department of Fomento will furnish the Congress a detailed account.

"The benefits received by the Public Treasury by virtue of the lease will be shown by the mere statement that, while in the estimate of probable revenues or receipts in 1904, $850,000 were appropriated for the Government railroad, the latter, in the first six months of the current year, has produced $953,917.53, 25 per cent of which belongs to the Government.

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"The Government has entered into a contract with Mr. Teófilo *M. Solomon*, by virtue of which he binds himself to establish for his own account a wireless telegraph station at Bluefields or the Bluff, the object of which is to put Nicaragua in communication, by means of this new and rapid system, with some of the Central American ports and with the United States.

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"REVENUES.

"The following figures show the operations of the Public Treasury during the first nine months of 1905:

Revenues from January to September	$7,860,858.38
Expenditures from January to September	6,603,407.99
Balance	1,257,450.39

"To better appreciate the increase of revenues obtained from all sources during the first nine months of 1905, compared with 1904 for the same period of time, the following comparison is made:

Revenue from January to September—	
1904	$5,908,698.18
1905	7,860,858.38
Increase of revenue in 1905	1,952,060.20

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"Below will be found the following interesting data:

Expenditures from January to September—	
1904	$7,580,656.07
1905	6,603,407.99
Decrease in expenditures in 1905	970,248.08

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"The Government has strictly complied with all of its obligations concerning both its foreign and domestic debts.

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"On October 17, 1905, sufficient funds to pay the interest on the loan of 1886, due within a month, were deposited in London, and $812,950.46 applied to the liquidation of the domestic debt."

PARAGUAY.

APPOINTMENT OF PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed by the State Department of the United States, under date of January 30, 1906, that the Congress of Paraguay has designated Señor Don CECILIO BAEZ as Provisional President of that country, and that the new Paraguayan Cabinet is constituted as follows:

Minister of the Interior, Dr. Don JOSÉ E. PEREZ.

Minister of the Treasury, Don EMILIO GONZALEZ NAVERO.

Minister of War and Marine, Gen. Dr. Don BENIGNO FERREIRA.

Minister of Justice, Culto, Public Instruction, and Foreign Affairs, *ad interim*, Señor CAYETT CARERAS.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST HALF OF 1905.

Figures published in the Buenos Ayres "Standard" for December 17, 1905, report a total of $1,626,658.05 for the shipments through the Asuncion custom-house in the six months January–June, 1905. The countries of destination were the Argentine Republic, $637,196.72; Uruguay, $279,617.89; Brazil and Bolivia, $2,441.80, and Europe, $707,401.64.

Of the amount quoted, export values were divided as follows: Cattle products, $752,853.48; forest products, $504,858.54; products of the extract industry, $213,089.40; agricultural products, $153,538.13; various, $2,278.50.

The principal articles and their respective valuations were as follows:

Horns	$10,984.17	Quebracho extract	$45,756.00
Hides	592,371.40	Yerba maté	150,202.45
Meat, dried	112,419.50	Tobacco	147,072.53
Quebracho	24,628.15	Timber	457,237.40
Essence of petits grains	4,014.00	Oranges and mandarins	24,628.15

The following table demonstrates the value of the various imports through the Asuncion custom-house during the twelve months of 1904 and the first half of the year 1905:

Articles.	1904.	1905 (first half).
Textiles	$1,003,301.72	$434,178.58
Groceries	532,463.05	264,619.02
Ironware	298,509.30	152,766.82
Wines, spirits, etc	229,442.59	117,463.70
Haberdashery	151,200.83	55,436.56
Drugs	71,424.50	35,798.30
Hats, etc	49,393.01	16,602.38
Ready-made goods	33,417.25	12,647.78
Perfumery	33,079.82	9,629.04
Arms, ammunition, etc	28,996.46	14,637.31
Stationery	26,537.65	16,888.58
Hides	15,828.24	5,984.16
Earthenware	13,534.57	5,182.46
Musical instruments	11,144.48	1,432.22
Furniture	9,027.23	1,920.23
Lamps, etc	8,516.66	1,351.05
Watches and jewelry	7,520.03	1,417.76
Shoes, etc	4,531.79	1,593.16
Saddlery	1,638.07	2,108.42
Various	627,531.07	62,047.24
Total	3,157,158.32	1,213,703.83

The countries of origin are shown as follows:

Country.	1904.	1905 (first half).
Great Britain	$1,032,769.02	$379,608.36
Germany	810,474.90	255,355.20
Argentine Republic	345,376.79	125,931.16
France	295,313.66	114,677.44
Italy	255.314.73	127,897.77
Spain	178,375.00	73,722.31
United States	113,664.47	43,666.03
Belgium	67,613.78	11,662.51
Brazil	22,459.41	4,005.59
Uruguay	14,542.62	6,284.79
Holland	3,273.50	1,826.45
Portugal	4,511.00	534.67
Austria	910.70	328.00
India	3,041.33	671.15
Chile	3,180.36	2,164.31
China	452.45	661.55
Swedén	1,886.65	....
Switzerland	2,069.00	1,710.00
Japan	1,930.05	66.60
Norway	....	518.20
Russia	....	364.30
Various	627,531.57	62,047.24
Total	3,157,158.32	1,213,703.83

The distribution of the principal articles imported during the first six months of 1905, according to their countries of origin, was as follows:

Country and articles.	Value.	Country and articles.	Value.
GREAT BRITAIN.		SPAIN.	
Textiles	$258,315.73	Groceries	$29,758.77
Ironmongery	65,549.71	Wines, spirits, etc	39,269.44
Haberdashery	25,663.09	Haberdashery	760.22
Arms, ammunition, etc	5,888.72	Textiles	411.60
Drugs	6,041.58		
Hats	3,899.25	FRANCE.	
Ready-made goods	3,281.61		
Wines, spirits, etc	2,182.42	Textiles	21,634.60
Groceries	4,687.86	Groceries	21,633.20
Earthenware	1,088.49	Ironmongery	9,363.55
		Wines, spirits, etc	19,424.92
ITALY.		Haberdashery	11,801.44
		Drugs	6,533.79
Textiles	33,095.64	Hats	5,418.98
Groceries	28,705.74		
Ironmongery	2,044.55	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	
Wines, spirits, etc	45,446.85		
		Groceries	107,832.58
GERMANY.		Ironmongery	3,502.90
		Hides	3,064.00
Textiles	111,300.25	Textiles	3,056.28
Groceries	46,828.78	Wines, spirits, etc	1,511.02
Ironmongery	45,016.80		
Wines, spirits, etc	7,171.72	UNITED STATES.	
Haberdashery	8,128.78		
Drugs	11,211.70	Ironmongery	23,942.59
Arms, ammunition, etc	4,099.32	Drugs	6,190.59
Hats	2,469.26	Arms, ammunition, etc	2,962.20
Stationery	7,034.97	Textiles	1,062.90
Ready-made goods	2,822.57	Groceries	8,669.83

Cheap blankets, ponchos, and rice, come chiefly from Germany; candles from Holland, via Germany; drugs and sugar from France; textiles from Great Britain; patent medicines and wind mills from the United States, the latter country furnishing the larger share of imported refrigerating machines and axes. Galvanized iron is received from Great Britain; flour and wheat from the Argentine Republic, also butter and cheese, while cheap wines come from Italy and Spain.

During the six-month period under consideration 952 steamers and sailing vessels entered and cleared from the port of Asuncion, their total tonnage amounting to 177,663.

AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION.

During the last year for which figures are available, land under cultivation in Paraguay was utilized as follows: Corn, 116,784 acres, 166,712,442 pounds; manioc, 92,249 acres, 1,871,333,439 pounds; sugar cane, 21,131 acres, 905,008,141 pounds; peanuts, 14,850 acres, 42,399,484 pounds; tobacco, 13,854 acres, 19,781,022 pounds; beans, 12,342 acres, 26,477,733 pounds; rice, 2,918 acres, 7,032,012 pounds; coffee, 2,265 acres, 4,856,930 pounds; castor beans, 528 acres, 1,134,253 pounds; cotton, 185 acres, 95,847 pounds.

During the same year the following report was given as to the live stock in the country: Cattle, 2,413,780; sheep, 236,755; mares, 113,225; horses, 94,105; goats, 46,871; hogs, 38,377; mules, 5,974; asses, 4,665.

PERU.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY BETWEEN LIMA AND IQUITOS.

According to a communication published in the "*Revue Diplomatique*" Peru has decided to establish a service of wireless telegraphy between Lima and Iquitos on the Amazon. Overland telegraphy is not feasible, as it is almost impossible to penetrate the virgin forests, and on the other hand the Indians, believing the wires to be malicious agents, destroy them as soon as they are put up. The placing of cables in the rivers had been considered, but the current is too swift, and it would have been necessary to continually replace them on account of wear, so another solution has been adopted. The Peruvian Government intrusted an engineer of the wireless telegraph company of Berlin to start for the interior with forty workmen and numerous Indian guides to find places for five radio-telegraphic stations, which would place the Peruvian coast and the Brazilian coast in communication on the Atlantic Ocean. The expedition, which was very difficult and dangerous, owing to the necessity of crossing uninhabited and even unexplored regions, was successful.

The German company has obtained the monoply and is going to equip the stations. Between Puerto Bermudez, where the overland stops, and Iquitos is a distance of 1,000 kilometers; three stations will be established between these two points. The service will be extended from Iquitos to Manáo, and Para, so that the Atlantic and Pacific will be connected by wireless telegraphy.

COTTON GROWING AND MANUFACTURE.

United States Consul-General GOTTSCHALK has transmitted from Callao to the Department of Commerce and Labor an interesting report regarding the cotton production of Peru. Out of a total of 9,858,000 kilograms for the year 1904 the region of Pisco and Ica led with 2,400,000 kilograms of Peruvian and Egyptian staple. The region of Piura, Sechura, and Chira produced 2,200,000 kilograms of Peruvian, while Chincha produced the only other large quantity, 1,500,000 kilograms of Egyptian cotton. Some Sea Island and Metáfifi cotton was produced in the Supe region. The various cotton-growing regions are largely coast lands, consisting of the bottom lands of Andean streams, the rivers being more or less extensively distributed by irrigation canals.

Cotton growing in Peru dates back to prehistoric times, and it is quite a common occurrence to bring to light fine specimens of cotton textiles in digging up ancient Inca graves. At various times subsequent to the conquest foreign varieties of cotton—Egyptian, Argelian, Sea Island, Metafifi—have been introduced among the plantations, but the distinctly Peruvian variety, the "Peruvian rough" of commerce, still commands superior prices abroad. Exports are chiefly to England and the United States. The famous "Peruvian rough," however, does not take kindly to cultivation in all parts of the Republic, Ica and Piura being the regions where apparently it thrives best. The variety called locally "Egyptian," the "Upland" of the United States, grows readily in the coast region of Peru. The Argelia variety is less adaptable to local conditions and suffers greatly from a prevalent blight, the bane of cotton planters, which is locally known as "hielo" (frost). It is probably of bacteriological origin, and has no remedy. The Metafifi (Yánovitch) and Sea Island are grown in spots along the coast, chiefly at Supe and Huacho, near Lima, for export chiefly. The limitations of the local mills form the chief reason for the more prevalent selection of the variety known as Egyptian, which is more easily worked than the others.

The amount woven in Peruvian mills during 1904 is estimated at a total of about 20,000,000 yards. Much of the product of these looms is in the coarser grades of cloth. Some very handsome specimens of cotton cloth, notably towelings, have been produced (from the Vitarte mills, owned by W. R. Grace & Co., of Lima and New York), in which a very skillful and attractive use was made of a certain diseased or "brown-pod" cotton, which yields a thread varying in color from a light buff to a deep tan. By the use of this a striped fabric is obtained with a tensile strength possessed by no chemically dyed goods. Much of the product of the Peruvian cotton mills is consumed locally in the cities, but a large proportion is used in trading with the semisavage tribes of the Peruvian Hinterland (headwaters of the Amazon).

Señor D. **Alejandro Garland**, late Peruvian Commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition, estimated the total value of the 1904 cotton crop to Peru at $2,021,050, including the seed and "oil cake" (seed pulp), which is exported to England as fodder for cattle.

DISCOVERY OF MICA.

Press reports state that several veins of mica have been discovered at Quilca, a small port on the coast of Peru, situated but a few miles from Mollendo. A syndicate, headed by the firm of **Carlos Aramayo**, has been formed to exploit this new discovery. Mica, a mineral which has a very limited production, sells at prices ranging at about £300 a ton. It is thought, however, that the Peruvian mica will bring even a higher price, as it is almost as transparent as glass, which makes it of greater value, the mica now produced in other parts of the world being opaque, and that at Quilca comes in large sheets.

MINING CODE OF PERU.

[Promulgated July 6, 1900.]

Title I.—*Concerning mining property.*

Article 1. Mining property, in the broad sense of this law, comprises the following:

(1) Beds of mineral substances or fossils which can be used for industrial purposes, except those specified in the following article.

(2) The smelters and the grounds necessary for the construction thereof.

(3) Waters, so far as they may be necessary, for motive power or for any other use in the mines and smelters.

(4) Slags, washings, timbers, and other materials that may be acquired in conformity with the provisions of this law.

Art. 2. The following belong exclusively to the owner of the land: Silicious stones, slates, sandstones, or grindstones, granites, basalts, limestones, and earths; serpentines, marbles, alabaster, porphyry, jasper, and, in general, all similar construction and ornamental materials; gypsum, sands, marl, kaolin, emery, clayey and grindstone earths; ocher, red ocher, and other coloring earths; pyritic, aluminous, and magnesium earths; steatite, lime phosphates, and peat.

The substances enumerated in this article may be used by any person when found on lands belonging to the State or municipalities, and said Government or corporations may regulate their exploitation or grant special concessions concerning the same.

Art. 3. In accordance with this code, the following can not be denounced: (1) Guano deposits, which invariably belong to the State; (2) nitrate, borax, and alkaline salts, the denouncement of which is subject to special laws, and (3) salt mines and deposits and salt-water wells.

Art. 4. The ownership of the mines is separate and distinct from that of the superficial land or surface, and the ownership, possession, use, and enjoyment of the same are transferable in accordance with the general laws and the special provisions of this code.

Art. 5. Mining property legally acquired is irrevocable and perpetual, the same as any other property, and the only special cause of forfeiture is the failure to pay the tax referred to in article 28 of this law.

Art. 6. The concession of mining property can only be made by the proper authority and in the manner prescribed by this code.

Art. 7. The ownership of the mines legally acquired comprises the right to exploit as well as the right to freely dispose of all substances—which are the subject-matter of this kind of property—contained within the vertical plans outlined by the sides of the perimeter of the area granted.

Art. 8. Mining claims can not be divided, but mines having two or more claims may be with the unanimous consent of the interested parties and subject to the form and provisions contained in this code.

Art. 9. The Supreme Mining Board shall decide, with the approval of the Government, in questionable cases as to the character of the substance in question whether it is proper or not to grant the title to the mine.

Art. 10. All contracts relating to mining claims and the products thereof are subject to the common law, but said contracts can not be rescinded by virtue of any damage whatsoever, nor shall there be any right to restitution concerning the same *in interregnum*, nor to redemption.

Title II.—*Prospecting and survey.*

Art. 11. Any person or company may freely engage in prospecting for mines on uncultivated or unfenced lands, regardless of whoever their owner may be. The prospector must pay an indemnity to the owner, if the land belongs to private persons, in case any damage should result from the operation of prospecting.

Art. 12. The consent of the owner of the land is essential in order to prospect for mines on cultivated or fenced lands.

In case the owner should refuse to allow the prospecting, the local mining agent shall issue the necessary permit, upon payment for the use of the land occupied and upon making a deposit for any damages that may result, after the proper appraisement has been made.

Art. 13. No permit shall be granted by any mining agent to prospect or search for mines in houses, vegetable gardens, and flower gardens.

Art. 14. In no instance shall prospecting be done within the boundaries of towns and cemeteries, nor in the neighborhood of roads, public canals, and railroads within a distance of 50 meters, except with the permission of the civil authority; nor within the same distance from isolated buildings, except with the consent of the owner of the same, and in the absence of his consent with that of the proper authority or mining agency after the expert report has been made.

Neither shall there be allowed any prospecting within a radius of 1,000 meters from any fort or barracks, except with the permit of the War Department.

ART. 15. Persons or companies who propose to prospect or make surveys which require considerable time, may request one or more provisional concessions of land, each of which shall not be less in extent than the number of mining claims specified in article 20, nor tenfold greater.

ART. 16. These temporary concessions shall only be granted for one year, which may be extended for another year, and shall terminate *ipso facto* on the expiration of said term, and said concession shall not be granted again to anyone in the same place before the expiration of five years.

ART. 17. In all cases concessions for the purpose of exploration shall only be granted in the case of lands that have not yet been denounced, and on condition that there does not now exist nor have ever existed, within the area of the same, nor at a minimum distance of 5,000 meters, mining concessions nor pending denouncements.

TITLE III.—*Unit of measurement, extent and form of the mining concessions.*

ART. 18. A mining claim or the unit of measure for mining concessions, except in the case of the deposits specified in the following article, is a prismoidal solid with a rectangular base, 2 hectares in extent, measuring horizontally 200 meters on one side and 100 on the other in the direction designated by the denouncer, having an indefinite depth in a vertical direction.

ART. 19. In coal and petroleum deposits, in placers and in similar gold, platinum, and tin beds, etc., the mining claims shall have a square base measuring 200 meters on the sides.

ART. 20. The denouncer may apply for a mining concession comprising any number of mining claims not exceeding 60.

ART. 21. Mining claims which, taken as a whole, constitute only one concession shall be grouped without interruption, forming a rectangle the sides of which shall be in a proportion not exceeding 10 to 1.

ART. 22. Whenever, between two or more concessions, there is a free space or excess of land, the form or extent of which does not permit the establishment of a mining claim, said excess land shall be granted to the first person applying for it among the owners of the adjacent mines.

Art. 23. If the denouncement is made by any other person, on granting the concession, the owners of the adjacent mines shall have the preference, provided they apply within the term of thirty days from the date on which they are notified of said right of preference.

Art. 24. For the purposes of the concession and the payment of taxes, the excess land shall never be considered less than one mining claim. Mining taxes shall be estimated on mining claims, composed of 2 or 4 hectares, as the case may be, and every fraction of this area shall be considered as a complete mining claim.

Title IV.—*Mining taxes.*

Art. 25. Every mining concession shall pay an annual tax of 30 *soles* for every mining claim comprised in the perimeter thereof.

Art. 26. The payment shall be made semiannually in equal parts, the first payment on June 30, and the second on December 31. The tax shall commence to accrue from the day on which possession is given, and every fraction of the semiannual term shall be considered as a complete one.

The receipts of the payments made shall be issued in duplicate, if the interested party should so desire.

Art. 27. Temporary concessions for prospecting shall pay a tax of 1 *sol* for each hectare, and a like sum shall be paid in case of an extension of time.

Art. 28. The owner of a mine who fails to pay the semiannual tax may do so during the following half year with a surcharge of 50 per cent. He may likewise pay it with said surcharge in the following six months up to a month after the official date of the publication of the list of mines, in which it will appear as subject to denouncement, provided he shall also pay with a surcharge of 100 per cent the tax accrued during the second half year and the tax for the third half year, with or without the first surcharge, according to the date on which said payments are made. If the last term expires without said payments having been made, the mine may be denounced; but as long as no denouncement is made the owner may recover it during the remainder of said last half year by paying the taxes accrued with a surcharge of 100 per cent.

Art. 29. Concerning mines acquired by redenouncement, the obligation to pay taxes commences from the date on which the application is accepted by the respective mining agency.

Art. 30. Each one of those who litigate concerning the ownership of a mine is bound to pay the tax during the litigation and shall have no right to make a subsequent claim. Whoever fails to pay the tax within the half year and neglects to do so in the following half year, with the surcharge referred to in article 28, shall forfeit his right to be heard in judicial proceedings, said right being considered as waived on his part. The abandonment shall be declared from the date on which it is made known that he has failed to pay the tax.

ART. 31. The receipts accruing from the tax imposed by articles 25, 27, 28, 30 and other receipts referred to in this code shall be applied as follows:

(1) To pay the amount of the budget of the Special School of Constructing, Civil, and Mining Engineers of Lima.

(2) To the maintenance of a special corps of engineers and also to the maintenance of the Schools for Superintendents and Foremen of Mines and of the Superior Mining Board.

(3) For such purposes as may tend to foster the mining industry.

The aforesaid funds shall be in charge of the Department of Fomento.

TITLE V.—*Administration and jurisdiction of mines.*

ART. 32. The administrative and economic government of mining matters is under the Executive power, through the Mining Department, the Superior Mining Board, the territorial mining agencies, and the officials or officers representing them.

ART. 33. The Superior Mining Board shall be established in the capital of the Republic, and is composed of seven members, namely, three of whom are members by virtue of the office they hold, and four titular members.

The honorary (natos) members are the Secretary of Fomento, the Assistant Secretary of Fomento, the Superintendent of the School of Engineers; the titular members are two miners, one mining engineer, and a lawyer or magistrate, appointed by the Government on the recommendation of the National Mining Society, the School of Engineers, and the Supreme Court of the Judicial District of Lima, respectively. The Secretary of Fomento is the honorary president of the board.

ART. 34. The appointments referred to in the foregoing article shall be made every two years during the first fortnight of December, and the persons appointed shall commence to fulfill the duties of their office on the first of January, and may be reelected, provided the provisions of the foregoing article are complied with. The members of the Superior Mining Board shall be remunerated according to the duties of their office and to the extent fixed by the respective rules and regulations.

ART. 35. In the absence or inability of the titular members of the board the other three respective members shall act as substitutes according to the order of their office.

ART. 36. The board shall appoint from among its members at its first meeting a vice-president, who shall preside at the meetings in the absence of the president.

ART. 37. It is the duty of the president to enforce the orders and resolutions of the board and to represent the board in his official communications and other acts relating thereto.

ART. 38. There shall be territorial agencies in all the mining districts where, in the opinion of the superior mining board, it may deem convenient to establish them, and said mining board shall also designate the place where said agencies shall be established, as well as the limits of the respective districts.

In places where it is impossible to establish a mining agency the Government shall appoint, on the recommendation of the superior board, a delegate and substitute who shall perform the duties of said agency.

Where there is no agency or delegation its functions shall be performed by the titular judge of first instance of the province, or by the judge who substitutes him in accordance with the law. When there are several judges the jurisdiction devolves on the junior judge in the civil courts.

ART. 39. The mining agencies shall be composed of two delegates and two substitutes, and shall be renewed one-half each year, and the members thereof may be foreigners and reelected indefinitely. Their appointment shall be made by the Government on the recommendation of three persons by the superior mining board.

The delegates shall be renewed every two years, and said delegates may also be foreigners and be appointed for an indefinite period.

ART. 40. The mining agencies shall have a secretary appointed in the form prescribed by this law. In case of the absence or inability of the secretary he shall be substituted in the proceedings by two witnesses.

ART. 41. In case of the absence or inability of the original delegates or substitutes they shall be replaced by the others proposed in the respective ternaries in the proper order, and in the absence of the latter by the members having the shortest term of office to serve, and in last resort by the judge of the first instance or the associate judge who takes his place.

ART. 42. It is the duty of the mining agencies:

(1) To decide all questions relating to protection (amparo), ownership, and measurement of mines in the territory of its jurisdiction; to draw and register the titles to mining concessions, and to inspect the works of the mines in so far as may be necessary in order to prevent and remedy any accidents and to protect the life and safety of the miners.

(2) To decide, in first instance, in the capacity of special judges the litigations that may be brought or should arise with regard to denouncements, protection, measurements, and ownership, trespasses on other

mining claims, expropriations, easements, limits, and all other questions relating to mines.

(3) To decide questions relating to salaries among mine owners and laborers, in which justices of the peace may intervene, when the distance to the place where the mining agency is established is greater than 20 kilometers, and the amount does not exceed 200 *soles*.

ART. 43. The mining agency shall also have control of the superior police of the mines and of all mining establishments in their respective territories in order to guard the safety of the personnel.

ART. 44. It is the duty of mining agencies to forward to the Government all data requested of them relating to the mining industry in the territory of their jurisdiction.

ART. 45. For the exercise of the powers conferred on the mining agency the presence of one of the delegates will be sufficient; but both should attend when, on deciding any question, any of the interested parties should so request.

If any differences should arise, the first of the substitutes shall act as umpire, and in his inability or absence, the second substitute shall so act, and in the absence of the latter, the persons the person called to so act in accordance with article 41.

ART. 46. Whenever the proceedings in a case should be forwarded to the Government in order that the latter may revise and decide any question already decided by the mining agency in the exercise of its administrative powers, when the matter is of an administrative nature, said proceedings shall only be forwarded three days after the last notification. Within said term any of the interested parties may allege that the matter is of a litigious nature, and may request that it be carried to the superior court.

After the appeal has been accepted the mining agencies shall, after the proper summons, send the proceedings to the superior court. The court shall decide without any other proceedings than the report of the Government's attorney. An appeal of nullity may be taken from his decision in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the land.

ART. 47. Besides those specified in other articles, the duties of the Superior Mining Board are the following:

(1) To make the rules and regulations and the tariffs relating to the control and administration of the mining industry and concerning the best application of this law, which shall be submitted to the Supreme Government for approval.

(2) To answer consultations made by the Department of Mines on all matters relating to the approval of titles of mining concessions in cases of doubt or conflict.

(3) To propose to the Government, in ternaries, the expert who shall assist the mining agencies in matters of a technical character.

(4) To propose to the Supreme Government the adoption of the measures which it may deem convenient for the progress of the mining industry, and the modifications that it may deem necessary of the mining laws and regulations.

(5) To answer consultations and make reports that the Supreme Government may request concerning mining matters.

(6) To propose, in ternaries, the secretaries of the mining agencies, who shall furnish bond to the amount of 500 *soles*.

(7) To propose the suspension of the mining delegates.

(8) To designate annually and beforehand the newspaper of the capital in which shall be published the mining notices referred to in this code.

ART. 48. The Superior Mining Board shall have a salaried secretary who shall have charge of the correspondence and keep the books of the office, and discharge other duties relating thereto. Said secretary shall be appointed by the Supreme Government, upon the recommendation in ternary of the same board.

ART. 49. The attendance of five members constitutes a quorum, and their decisions shall be adopted by a majority of votes.

TITLE VI.—*Concerning persons who may acquire mining properties.*

ART. 50. Any native or foreigner capable of owning property in the Republic may acquire mines in the manner prescribed by this Code, except as provided in the following articles:

ART. 51. The following persons can not acquire mining property by denouncement:

(1) The Secretary of Fomento, the Assistant Secretary of Fomento, and the employees of the Mining Bureau while holding office.

(2) The prefects, subprefects, and other civil officials in the territory under their jurisdiction.

ART. 52. Neither can the following persons acquire mining property by denouncement or contract:

(1) The secretaries and officials of the mining agencies in their mining districts, and

(2) The engineers, mining experts, or surveyors of mines in the district where they discharge their official duties.

ART. 53. Neither can the employees or miners acquire mining property by denouncement except for their employers, except in places situated at a distance of more than 10 kilometers from the nearest point of the property of the said employers.

ART. 54. The wives, and children under parental authority, of the officials and employees referred to in the foregoing articles are subject to the same conditions as are said officials and employees.

ART. 55. The prohibitions contained in the foregoing articles do not apply to mines acquired before holding said public offices, nor to those acquired by inheritance.

ART. 56. Mining officers' substitutes and delegates shall only denounce mines before the nearest mining agency, being subject in all respects to the procedure established by this Code.

TITLE VII.—*Concerning procedure in the denouncement of mines.*

ART. 57. The petitioner or denouncer of land, a vein, or a mine, shall apply in writing to the Mining Agency, stating his name, nationality, and domicile, and shall, with the greatest accuracy, give the location and particular features of the thing denounced, so that it may be recognized with certainty at any time, adding the name by which he desires to designate it, the number of provisional mining claims the adjudication of which he seeks, and the name of the adjoining or nearest neighbors. On filing his petition he shall pay the sum of 5 *soles* as a denouncing fee.

ART. 58. At the time of filing a written petition of denouncement, either the secretary or delegate shall note on the margin of the application the following: The day and hour of filing, the number of the entry in the registry of denouncements, the number of the previous entry, the name of the mine to which the previous entry refers, and the name of the denouncer.

Furthermore he shall record in said register the respective entry, which shall contain the following: The name and nationality of the denouncer, the location and particular features of the thing denounced, the day and hour of filing, the number of the denouncement, and the name of the mine or thing denounced.

Said entry shall be signed by the delegate, the secretary, and the petitioner or denouncer, unless he is unable to write, a receipt being issued showing the registration fee paid.

ART. 59. The entries of the denouncements shall be recorded and numbered successively, without leaving blank spaces or having erasures, under the penalty of a fine, which shall be imposed by the proper superior authority, being also subject to criminal prosecution.

ART. 60. Within three days the mining agent shall issue the document constituting the denouncement, and after issuing the order of protection he shall direct the respective notices and posters to be published.

ART. 61. The acceptance of the denouncement by the payment of the amount specified in article 57 protects provisionally the petitioner without impairing the better rights of third parties in the enjoyment of the mining claims sought, from the date of registration to that of the taking of possession.

Art. 62. While the final decision concerning the denouncement is still pending no other denouncement shall be accepted concerning the same land, waters, slag piles, mines, or deposits, not even to be borne in mind and taken into consideration in case the former denouncement is rejected.

Art. 63. The foregoing inhibition includes the denouncer and his associates, and neither shall have the right to file subsequent denouncements while the first denouncement is pending.

Art. 64. The publication of the notices, together with an exact copy of the entry, shall be made within the thirty days following the date of the last notification of the decree of protection.

(1) During fifteen successive days, by posters which shall be posted on the door of the office of the mining agency and in the town nearest to the place wherein the thing denounced is situated, in the most frequented place.

(2) Three times in the newspaper published in the place of residence of the mining agent, and in the absence of such paper it should be published in the town nearest the respective department or district.

Besides it shall be published three times weekly in succession for ninety days in the newspaper of the capital of the Republic designated for the publication of mining notices by the Superior Mining Board.

Art. 65. In the interim between the date of the denouncement and that of taking possession of the mine, the mining agent shall grant hearings to such oppositions as are filed, as well as to those presented at the moment of taking possession. The oppositions shall be supported by some of the following documents:

(1) By the last tax receipt, if the opponent should claim any right to the mine, or if he is the owner of any neighboring mine the limits of which he should consider to have been invaded.

(2) By the proceedings of the taking of possession, if the titles of the mines are pending, to be approved by the Department of Fomento.

(3) By the entry in the denouncement register, if the opponent should pretend to have a better right to the concession because of having made a previous denouncement still pending.

(4) By the corresponding certificate and receipt if the opponent pretends to have a right to the denounced mine, because of being in the enjoyment of an exploration concession; but in the latter case he should submit a plan indicating the situation and extent of the land to which the concession refers.

(5) By the tax receipt which entitles the miner to maintain his right if the mine has become denounceable by failure of payment of taxes.

If it is necessary to admit the opposition on trial, because the matter is litigious, the procedure shall be in accordance with article 185.

Art. 66. Possession shall be requested after three months from the date of decree of protection, and before the termination of the fifth month.

ART. 67. If an extension of the time specified in the foregoing article is requested, it may be granted, provided the extension does not exceed three months, on condition that the petitioner shall pay for each month of the extension of time granted 10 *soles* per mining claim.

ART. 68. After the expiration of the terms specified in the foregoing articles, without the possession having been requested, the denouncement shall be considered abandoned, and possession shall not be granted the denouncer, under penalty of a fine, which shall be imposed on the mining agent, of from 50 to 200 *soles*, at the discretion of the Superior Mining Board, reserving the right to reject the titles. An equal penalty shall be imposed in case the possession is granted before the expiration of the three months referred to in article 66, or in case possession should not be given at the proper time on account of the negligence of the mining agent or expert.

ART. 69. In the appeal for possession the interested party may request that the number of mining claims originally applied for be reduced. He may likewise request that said number be increased, provided no injury is done to third parties.

ART. 70. On the receipt of the request of possession the secretary of the mining agency shall record in the Denouncement Register, and on the margin of the proper entry, the date of filing, and shall give a receipt to the interested party when the latter shall so request.

ART. 71. In order to proceed to give possession and make the survey the mining agent shall previously summon the owners, and those possessing neighboring mines by protection, whose rights may be affected by the new concession. This notification shall be made six days beforehand to the interested party, or his attorney, the administrator or clerk in charge of the mine, and shall besides affix posters during the same term on the door of the office of the mining agency.

ART. 72. The survey of the mining concession shall be made by experts in accordance with the rule established for the mining officers in this code and in the respective rules and regulations.

ART. 73. The vertexes of the squares or rectangles belonging to a mining concession shall be marked with landmarks solidly constructed, which shall be distinguished by their shape or some other feature from those of other mining properties, and must be related to fixed points and to the landmarks of neighboring mining concessions.

ART. 74. The landmarks are immovable, and the miner shall keep them in good condition and shall abstain from changing them from one place to another under the penalty of a fine of 100 *soles*, besides being subject to criminal prosecution should he act with malice.

ART. 75. When, through accident or unavoidable circumstances, a landmark should fall or be destroyed, the miner shall communicate the fact to the mining agency in order that the latter may authorize its replacement after summoning the neighboring mine owners.

Art. 76. The expert shall determine the actual existence of substances that may be adjudicated in the place denounced, or if not actually found, the probability of finding them because of the geological formation of the land, or because of its relation to the adjacent deposits, a requisite which is essential in order to establish the mining property.

Art. 77. If in the proceedings of giving possession an opposition should occur, the acting mining agent shall decide the same on the spot, except when any of the interested parties should find fault with the expert's decision and demand the attendance of another expert. If the experts should not agree, an umpire shall be appointed, whose decision shall be accepted, all of which shall be effected in the shortest possible time, which shall not exceed twenty days, except when for any just cause an extension of time should be granted by the mining agency, who shall make the appointment of the experts.

Art. 78. The possession should be recorded in the proceedings, and shall be signed by the mining agent, the expert, the interested party, the secretary, and the representatives of neighboring mines who may be present.

Art. 79. Said proceedings of possession shall be recorded in the "Register of Titles," and shall be authorized by one of the mining agents and by the secretary, and a copy of the plan shall be filed in the archives of the mining agency.

Art. 80. A certified copy of all the proceedings and a duplicate of the proper plan, signed by the expert, shall be delivered to the interested party. The original papers shall be forwarded by the mining agency to the Department of Mines for approval and registration of the mine in the official list of mines. A statement of the expenses incurred by the proceedings giving possession, signed by the mining agent and the interested parties, should be attached to the original papers.

Art. 81. The proceedings prescribed in the two foregoing articles shall be effected by the mining agency precisely within thirty days from the date on which possession was given, under the penalty of a fine.

Art. 82. In order to waive the right, after obtaining the final title, to one or more mining claims of those constituting a mining concession, it is necessary to make a new survey of the remaining ones, and a statement of the proceedings, complying with the requisites established for the survey of mines in article 72, and those which follow, of this law.

On dividing a mine composed of several mining claims among two or more interested parties, the same procedure shall be observed with regard to the mining claims belonging to each of the interested parties. Should any miner desire to change the direction of the sides of his mining claims, the same procedure shall be followed, provided no third party is injured *thereby.*

ART. 83. The Mining Department shall examine the titles sent by the mining agencies, shall immediately approve the same, if they are in accordance with the law, and if there is no pending opposition to them, shall communicate its approval to the respective mining agency.

ART. 84. In case of opposition and the matter not having become litigious, the Government shall approve or disapprove the titles with the advice of the Superior Mining Board.

ART. 85. The Department of Fomento shall file the titles, shall publish a statement of them in the newspaper selected for that purpose, and shall direct that the mines be recorded in the "General Mining List."

ART. 86. After being recorded in the general list of mines the title of the mine can only be disputed before the courts of the land. The peaceful possession obtained in accordance with this law, if not interrupted during five years, can not be disputed in a lawsuit.

ART. 87. Appeals from the decisions of the mining agency can be made to the Department of Fomento, which shall decide the case with the advice of the Superior Mining Board. This right of appeal can only be exercised within the term of fifteen days from the date of the notification of the petition which is the cause of the complaint, not including the time necessary to go from one place to another.

ART. 88. Any error or omission in the proceedings of giving possession concerning some of the details of the object matter of said proceedings does not affect the right of priority acquired on making the denouncement, and may be remedied at any time, without injury to third parties, by the mining agency, which shall comply with all the proper requisites.

When the title is cured the mining agent shall deliver to the interested party a certified copy of the correction made and a duplicate of the modified plan, if there be one.

ART. 89. No denouncement shall be accepted based on the objections made to the titles of a mining concession, not even for the purpose of bearing it in mind and taking it into consideration, in case said titles should be declared void or imperfect.

ART. 90. Until a mine appears in the general official mining list as being denounceable, no denouncement can be accepted concerning the same, not even for the purpose of taking it into consideration at the proper time.

ART. 91. Denouncement appeals filed contrary to the provisions of the two foregoing articles shall be flatly rejected and shall have no effect whatever.

ART. 92. Applications concerning provisional concessions shall be made entirely in accordance with the provisions made for cases of final mining concessions.

Art. 93. In order to acquire mines which appear as denounceable in the general official list of mines, it is sufficient to file a petition with the proper mining agency, the petitioner substituting himself in the rights of the former owner, paying 24 *soles* for each mining claim. In order to obtain a second substitution, provided it is made within the first half year in which the mine appears denounceable, the petitioner shall pay, without any fine, the taxes which the former possessor owes.

Art. 94. An extract of this appeal shall be published in the newspaper of the neighborhood, and if there is no such paper, by posters, and simultaneously in the paper of the nearest town of the Department for fifteen days. After this term of fifteen days the mininga gency shall forward it, together with its respective report, to the Supreme Government. In said report the mining agent shall clearly express whether the mine is yet denounceable. In this case the Department of Mines shall direct that the mine be registered in the name of the petitioner, and in making such entry the old name of the mine shall be retained.

The grantee of the mine shall apply for a certified copy of the original titles and of the decisions which recognize him as the legitimate successor of the former owner, all of which shall be effected without in any manner impairing the acquired rights of third parties after the abandonment of the mine by the former owner.

Art. 95. If there is no certified copy of the title of the newly adjudicated mine in the Department of Fomento, the new owner is bound to request of the proper authority to make the survey and give possession of the mine.

(To be continued.)

SALVADOR.

IMPORTS DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1905.

[From "*Diario del Salvador*," December 19, 1905.]

During the third quarter of the year 1905, the imports of foreign merchandise through the ports of the Republic aggregated 268,659 packages, weighing 18,461,029 kilograms, valued at $3,029,506.09. These totals are distributed as follows:

Ports.	Packages.	Value.
Acajutla	165,769	$1,761,073.70
La Libertad	37,286	530,921.66
La Union	65,604	737,510.73

The principal imports were as follows:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Cotton goods	$970,031.51	Flour	$200,989.81
Miscellaneous articles	205,251.84	Raw materials for the manufacture of soap and candles	105,000.87
Boots and shoes	106,995.13		

COFFEE EXPORTS.

According to the "*Revue Diplomatique*" the coffee exports of the Republic of Salvador for the first three months of 1905 show an increase in value of £92,545, compared with the same period of the last year.

The exports are distributed as follows:

France received 129,526 bags, valued at £351,850; Germany, 71,246 bags, worth £195,875; the United States, 45,497 bags, value £127,555; Italy, 36,734 bags, value £103,278; England, 34,262 bags, value £78,205.

The remainder, or 14,505 bags, is distributed among the other European countries.

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA IN 1905.

According to figures issued by the United States Bureau of Statistics, the commerce between that country and the various republics of Latin America for the twelve months ending December, 1905, as compared with the same period of 1904, shows the following total valuations:

	Imports, 1905.	Exports, 1905.	Imports, 1904.	Exports, 1904.
Argentine Republic	$17,053,166	$28,429,200	$10,750,862	$20,702,413
Bolivia	....	144,450	....	77,769
Brazil	90,548,908	12,351,236	94,673,789	10,724,389
Chile	14,020,884	7,006,877	10,896,564	5,202,890
Colombia	6,268,939	3,635,417	7,436,628	3,932,169
Costa Rica	4,111,476	1,973,796	3,628,787	1,947,585
Cuba	95,857,856	44,569,812	74,950,992	32,644,345
Dominican Republic	4,682,842	1,840,600	2,919,184	1,618,428
Ecuador	2,262,775	1,907,639	2,333,755	1,434,686
Guatemala	3,243,629	2,875,579	2,728,839	1,846,483
Haiti	1,171,303	2,916,379	1,177,671	2,472,458
Honduras	1,671,773	1,583,084	2,111,452	1,588,247
Mexico	50,218,018	51,181,674	43,931,880	45,922,763
Nicaragua	1,433,815	1,833,595	1,637,308	1,992,291
Panama	879,145	7,831,564	812,947	2,683,801
Paraguay	2,205	6,719	270	55,397
Peru	2,608,665	4,287,228	3,023,461	3,749,573
Salvador	924,857	1,473,822	1,089,745	1,063,529
Uruguay	3,529,495	2,703,761	1,438,585	1,632,678
Venezuela	7,010,357	3,208,864	7,551,974	3,053,280

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of December, 1905, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the twelve months ending December, 1905, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for December, for example, are not published until some time in February.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Chemicals, etc.:				
Logwood (*Palo campeche; Pão de campeche; Campêche*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America		9,240	13,945	59,480
Mexico			876	873
Cuba				1,845
Coal, bituminous (*Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bituminoso; Charbon de terre*):				
Mexico		8	698	101
Cocoa (*Cacao; Coco ou cacao crú; Cacao*):				
Central America	15,489	919	182,396	23,534
Brazil	136,837	128,958	1,253,430	976,402
Other South America	116,729	95,360	1,718,481	1,726,315
Coffee (*Café; Café; Café*):				
Central America	367,881	169,563	5,225,839	6,010,066
Mexico	21,392	68,622	2,191,550	2,695,449
Brazil	8,373,323	6,292,253	63,446,518	56,567,788
Other South America	895,415	613,306	10,353,223	7,810,792
Copper (*Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre*):				
Mexico	1,365,862	1,387,962	14,408,031	16,866,589
South America	671	77,760	10,508	210,144
Fibers:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé*):				
South America	68,299	40,911	410,691	352,732
Sisal grass (*Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen*):				
Mexico	1,522,398	1,373,291	15,094,473	15,675,935
Fruits:				
Bananas (*Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes*):				
Central America	294,305	286,219	4,286,619	4,152,929
Cuba	998	71	1,609,406	1,230,225
South America	35,614	30,352	442,646	520,186
Oranges (*Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges*):				
Central America	11	26	4,901	576
Mexico	1,432	2,622	45,278	48,213
Cuba	401	1,444	3,044	5,808
Fur skins (*Pieles finas; Pelles; Fourrures*):				
South America	18,627	59,791	244,013	542,427
Hides and skins (*Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux*):				
Central America	86,514	56,950	654,456	561,332
Mexico	320,138	361,873	3,279,561	3,804,087
South America	1,123,853	765,868	11,808,606	13,403,457

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
India rubber, crude (*Goma clástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	76,298	100,994	783,236	836,731
Mexico	5,181	24,677	142,344	300,874
Brazil	3,227,467	2,297,295	25,024,665	27,404,626
Other South America	112,313	128,450	1,076,789	1,210,941
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (*Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguados, barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barres, etc.*):				
Mexico	305,417	816,213	3,567,771	3,414,508
South America	347	44,381	15,221	64,964
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (*Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão hollandez; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16*):				
Central America	1,266	....	144,048	24,429
Mexico	1,402	929	73,298	611,589
Cuba	542,270	3,075,919	55,347,309	72,649,818
Brazil	....	....	101,476	1,335,769
Other South America	276,045	134,606	2,698,175	2,116,541
Tobacco, leaf (*Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles*):				
Mexico	792	113	38,610	11,121
Cuba	976,970	1,181,892	9,387,519	11,879,938
Wood, mahogany (*Caoba; Mogno; Acajou*):				
Central America	23,121	36,552	772,742	517,970
Mexico	51,089	42,004	469,011	363,433
Cuba	5,619	17,807	163,802	89,204
South America	5,013	....	56,204	25,909
Wool (*Lana; Lã; Laine*):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing)	138,931	379,035	2,792,465	8,848,628
Class 2 (combing)	46,407	16,084	185,159	631,091
Class 3 (carpet)	2,293	4,121	1,025,694	999,886

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (*Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles*):				
Central America	2,130	651	14,173	15,291
Mexico	37,270	40,635	358,938	431,348
Cuba	7,257	18,430	141,679	253,950
Argentine Republic	364,495	580,188	4,468,215	5,733,615
Brazil	5,244	10,202	52,248	178,363
Chile	12,479	26,027	264,317	281,723
Colombia	92	615	3,381	3,138
Venezuela	337	182	1,838	1,410
Other South America	17,956	25,302	131,606	259,161
Animals:				
Cattle:				
Mexico	36,530	79,585	384,544	507,289
Cuba	81,551	41,700	2,591,629	1,983,152
South America	3,160	19,817	73,071	94,340
Hogs:				
Mexico	11,802	30,813	27,819	117,045
Horses:				
Mexico	19,212	48,233	196,141	274,357
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (*Maiz; Milho; Maïs*):				
Central America	22,444	4,903	138,971	472,411
Mexico	11,964	33,373	94,557	702,834
Cuba	95,070	115,726	772,996	1,119,841
South America	1,222	2,147	19,503	150,428
Wheat (*Trigo; Trigo; Blé*):				
Central America	3,539	4,145	26,856	29,355
Mexico	3,044	286,216	24,555	902,305
South America	105	175,298	1,415	883,692
Wheat flour (*Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé*):				
Central America	135,237	184,808	1,434,007	2,064,956
Mexico	14,804	9,683	176,333	263,177
Cuba	259,595	257,176	8,039,655	8,448,048
Brazil	87,418	157,316	1,652,916	1,141,500
Colombia	52,296	47,402	507,986	661,286
Other South America	162,260	236,578	1,791,437	2,596,069

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Carriages, etc.:				
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (*Carruajes, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	5,248	113,654	142,554	508,976
Mexico	98,056	135,301	1,984,862	1,218,482
Cuba	62,363	186,057	357,116	774,142
Argentine Republic	63,891	95,163	590,850	1,579,552
Brazil	2,271	32,487	40,506	140,653
Chile	8,767	42,192	69,491	453,510
Colombia	1,918	7,103	39,181	46,104
Venezuela	470	997	24,493	8,252
Other South America	63,874	35,573	175,405	180,236
Cycles, and parts of (*Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicyclos e accesorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties*):				
Central America	242	707	4,376	5,633
Mexico	3,532	4,921	44,208	64,841
Cuba	2,257	3,219	33,838	39,679
Argentine Republic	....	2,600	19,321	15,510
Brazil	1,434	397	13,284	6,258
Colombia	356	407	5,363	3,347
Venezuela	76	111	408	809
Other South America	1,367	1,121	14,433	13,369
Copper (*Cobre; Cubre; Cuivre*):				
Mexico	106,860	121,980	1,146,689	1,222,083
Cotton:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé*):				
Mexico	787,757	839,248	3,167,353	2,855,738
South America	1,296	....	25,926	....
Cotton cloths (*Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton, manufacturé*):				
Central America	112,923	138,472	1,371,285	1,560,525
Mexico	19,057	20,751	220,164	304,313
Cuba	43,328	72,318	655,991	1,212,319
Argentine Republic	45,217	23,880	254,647	440,823
Brazil	90,438	61,358	659,915	743,492
Chile	153,079	107,812	724,776	871,783
Colombia	147,895	63,093	919,011	516,928
Venezuela	36,369	30,676	380,759	397,891
Other South America	47,044	46,858	404,435	506,703
Wearing apparel (*Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton*):				
Central America	69,407	90,207	621,597	690,587
Mexico	45,402	40,920	534,826	623,930
Cuba	21,208	49,118	356,893	433,032
Argentine Republic	25,167	14,156	222,089	321,745
Brazil	8,952	7,123	91,813	65,323
Chile	5,052	2,009	21,482	21,371
Colombia	8,761	3,361	108,737	47,015
Venezuela	2,277	6,821	35,704	28,941
Other South America	9,805	9,695	49,173	58,161
Electric and scientific apparatus (*Aparatos eléctricos y cientificos; Apparelhos electricos e scientificos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques*):				
Central America	10,091	18,751	154,802	168,496
Mexico	77,058	75,230	703,436	848,753
Argentine Republic	14,897	84,528	211,239	249,179
Brazil	22,536	101,021	281,696	511,854
Chile	12,842	19,450	86,136	141,242
Venezuela	16,273	11,898	91,400	102,273
Other South America	22,218	45,305	175,365	280,049
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (*Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier*):				
Central America	15,866	34,829	182,413	307,165
Mexico	20,182	125,049	620,344	1,486,261
South America	98,052	269,178	671,542	2,894,662
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (*Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils*):				
Central America	22,955	32,034	217,459	310,345
Mexico	63,317	81,668	758,835	1,056,141
Cuba	38,993	61,785	389,844	628,809
Argentine Republic	66,069	59,669	515,656	642,685

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Iron and steel, manufactures of—Continued.				
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools, etc.—Con.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Brazil	28,215	47,177	287,061	383,564
Chile	12,542	26,814	163,193	169,487
Colombia	9,414	4,651	101,495	57,861
Venezuela	3,240	4,209	47,417	34,830
Other South America	19,215	17,822	197,791	241,588
Sewing machines, and parts of (*Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Machinas de coser e accesorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties*):				
Central America	6,374	7,507	101,770	98,586
Mexico	51,771	50,701	591,536	586,907
Cuba	14,331	35,791	291,140	870,356
Argentine Republic	45,160	78,957	402,294	657,705
Brazil	12,882	15,414	130,243	174,875
Colombia	7,314	4,864	108,743	59,093
Other South America	31,082	23,137	285,156	347,222
Steam engines, and parts of (*Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e accesorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties*):				
Central America	4,000	59,180	66,360	211,248
Mexico	66,613	29,894	1,733,483	272,702
Cuba	18,627	189,722	221,069	628,831
Argentine Republic	....	8,646	120,910	224,934
Brazil	....	....	102,452	147,292
Colombia	....	....	34,251	18,983
Other South America	....	3,100	162,435	108,628
Typewriting machines, and parts of (*Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Machinas de escribir e accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties*):				
Central America	3,221	4,945	23,606	54,533
Mexico	19,454	20,992	219,504	329,799
Cuba	8,270	7,854	53,886	69,881
Argentine Republic	11,283	9,549	70,027	94,306
Brazil	4,421	5,942	25,753	46,187
Colombia	796	1,557	8,330	12,079
Other South America	16,429	8,838	103,726	151,499
Leather, other than sole (*Cuero distinto del de suelo; Couro não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles*):				
Central America	7,175	18,016	129,068	158,455
Mexico	5,609	10,318	65,620	98,085
Cuba	14,047	29,016	200,254	267,530
Argentine Republic	21,793	44,852	177,957	306,064
Brazil	9,203	10,435	98,957	133,846
Chile	6,253	1,192	39,705	51,806
Colombia	5,891	6,277	35,863	40,906
Venezuela	6,901	4,975	66,938	46,262
Other South America	4,405	6,922	49,171	80,871
Boots and shoes (*Calzado; Calçado; Chaussures*):				
Central America	26,214	47,296	267,586	318,859
Mexico	98,829	84,583	878,535	1,434,902
Colombia	11,928	2,874	140,733	55,732
Other South America	18,502	28,293	164,328	268,072
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (*Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron*):				
Central America	1,072	3,343	17,511	23,067
Mexico	916	2,960	13,594	18,760
Cuba	4,574	6,802	58,556	69,335
Argentine Republic	2,887	11,727	214,486	239,852
Brazil	16,222	....	308,614	425,788
Chile	3,455	11,053	21,507	44,601
Colombia	2,437	2,975	19,508	22,831
Venezuela	1,772	4,585	29,288	34,975
Other South America	30,086	8,062	123,348	155,442
Turpentine (*Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Térébenthine*):				
Central America	2,152	2,731	22,677	36,495
Mexico	386	249	7,472	7,339
Cuba	6,430	7,220	63,193	66,262
Argentine Republic	31,183	31,296	216,023	155,711
Brazil	8,443	....	88,049	102,392
Chile	9,572	4,226	50,638	68,294
Colombia	521	529	6,752	5,738
Venezuela	816	998	9,022	6,920
Other South America	12,343	4,875	58,630	30,277
Oils, mineral, crude (*Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos mineraes, crús; Huiles minérales, brutes*):				
Mexico	200	68,379	731,687	748,133
Cuba	30,381	24,519	497,829	412,867

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December— 1904.	December— 1905.	Twelve months ending December— 1904.	Twelve months ending December— 1905.
Naval Stores—Continued.				
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (*Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos mineraes, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minérales, raffinées ou manufacturées*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	22,786	32,975	294,367	328,404
Mexico	21,084	30,181	197,777	280,851
Cuba	93,238	52,984	318,257	351,120
Argentine Republic	228,079	162,440	2,424,272	2,235,371
Brazil	226,697	245,698	2,377,701	2,597,811
Chile	96,154	36,037	830,232	890,819
Colombia	9,989	6,835	127,998	109,310
Venezuela	9,657	12,771	148,959	138,847
Other South America	68,776	154,751	775,908	941,813
Oils, vegetable (*Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetaes; Huiles végétales*):				
Central America	1,825	3,611	28,425	32,840
Mexico	45,780	102,390	1,104,112	866,293
Cuba	5,217	11,625	39,288	122,487
Argentine Republic	4,145	595	70,989	24,778
Brazil	5,209	30,167	283,424	193,696
Chile	2,678	1,261	30,463	29,316
Other South America	7,554	7,658	128,675	148,652
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (*Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé*):				
Central America	2,629	4,045	19,630	29,903
Mexico	3,384	1,800	26,931	36,501
Cuba	674	4,608	8,111	20,803
Argentine Republic	....	....	712	801
Brazil	651	1,016	7,063	5,229
Colombia	177	596	3,906	3,688
Other South America	2,504	3,931	25,591	29,083
Beef, salted or pickled (*Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmoura; Bœuf salé ou en saumure*):				
Central America	9,600	9,741	58,659	86,066
Mexico	51	598	1,385	6,279
Cuba	929	322	2,521	8,364
Brazil	50	338	1,455	2,904
Chile	2,629	1,200	6,432	5,276
Colombia	2,300	1,206	11,965	10,381
Other South America	8,843	27,577	158,505	210,005
Tallow (*Sebo; Sebo; Suif*):				
Central America	5,747	20,201	112,424	137,392
Mexico	2,537	2,853	21,887	84,971
Cuba	255	1,075	25,125	8,290
Brazil	....	....	4,397	42
Chile	....	10,313	12,089	33,224
Colombia	390	932	10,154	11,771
Other South America	7,306	3,160	41,510	48,189
Bacon (*Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé*):				
Central America	1,842	1,970	25,582	13,879
Mexico	4,427	6,999	43,920	43,737
Cuba	55,191	43,793	395,829	412,672
Brazil	7,801	19,854	81,139	121,668
Colombia	112	100	1,932	631
Other South America	252	886	17,282	13,013
Hams (*Jamones; Presunto; Jambons*):				
Central America	7,594	8,626	48,496	79,697
Mexico	10,694	13,178	100,418	133,646
Cuba	37,813	48,975	466,701	468,842
Brazil	26	....	2,029	729
Colombia	917	462	8,607	6,095
Venezuela	5,694	8,918	40,591	43,785
Other South America	2,835	10,324	32,650	52,391
Pork (*Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc*):				
Central America	21,463	17,474	142,045	158,506
Cuba	35,625	60,663	269,303	480,938
Brazil	4,787	386	41,280	28,881
Colombia	668	293	6,719	7,533
Other South America	13,329	30,118	216,862	223,019
Lard (*Manteca; Banha; Saindoux*):				
Central America	40,420	19,299	167,463	434,050
Mexico	31,097	68,825	240,532	455,748
Cuba	156,440	162,831	1,593,086	2,231,650
Argentine Republic	252	375	3,040	2,999
Brazil	19,754	20,371	262,468	121,633
Chile	9,416	7,518	50,157	77,311
Colombia	7,800	37,773	165,343	392,944
Venezuela	22,898	32,924	264,121	375,551
Other South America	33,690	73,009	379,958	451,566

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Provisions, etc.—Continued.				
Butter (*Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	11,354	13,120	69,981	101,744
Mexico	11,766	13,269	109,886	133,257
Cuba	1,652	3,636	24,022	32,918
Brazil	4,525	12,934	120,082	135,040
Colombia	1,984	567	15,438	10,619
Venezuela	4,524	14,476	83,777	84,481
Other South America	2,114	1,788	14,767	23,972
Cheese (*Queso; Queijo; Fromage*):				
Central America	4,671	6,168	35,988	61,615
Mexico	2,891	3,529	46,941	40,329
Cuba	1,719	1,429	13,465	16,410
Colombia	430	201	3,314	3,306
Other South America	5	393	735	1,501
Tobacco, unmanufactured (*Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé*):				
Central America	6,222	9,988	54,191	70,115
Mexico	15,566	4,814	184,206	108,980
Argentine Republic	14,640	9,040	92,749	58,596
Colombia	3,067	1,926	27,795	10,617
Other South America	3,882	9,086	79,191	79,981
Tobacco, manufactures of (*Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué*):				
Central America	10,269	13,469	108,561	121,776
Mexico	713	1,929	14,791	23,062
Cuba	13,525	13,038	126,221	108,808
Argentine Republic	10	1,792	5,537	14,061
Brazil				70
Colombia	704	512	8,315	7,163
Other South America	5,024	3,897	54,135	47,056
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (*Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut*):				
Central America	21,812	102,694	289,274	446,240
Mexico	83,313	98,249	554,233	859,555
Cuba	6,435	22,493	20,014	97,192
Argentine Republic	5,362	24,170	89,670	120,130
Brazil		3,050	12,388	3,734
Chile	480	2,512	17,946	41,947
Colombia	1,500		5,591	19,491
Other South America	1,789	30,701	67,933	122,092
Lumber (*Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction*):				
Central America	44,105	67,195	294,219	474,892
Mexico	142,175	149,532	2,255,454	1,619,709
Cuba	143,111	203,155	1,423,975	1,904,022
Argentine Republic	287,446	381,664	2,668,932	2,618,684
Brazil	39,521	70,116	589,625	484,463
Chile	17,211	52,603	365,185	479,550
Colombia	1,542		53,883	43,738
Venezuela	385	7,690	22,072	16,262
Other South America	65,388	39,954	617,148	653,188
Furniture (*Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles*):				
Central America	16,865	24,909	109,102	257,007
Mexico	62,778	73,100	613,105	715,446
Cuba	53,367	79,237	479,834	696,579
Argentine Republic	21,233	30,736	132,273	317,081
Brazil	2,590	2,491	32,512	37,951
Chile	2,808	4,728	26,474	62,240
Colombia	4,143	2,283	46,631	36,113
Venezuela	2,964	11,663	14,870	47,301
Other South America	7,808	5,203	68,950	90,671

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1905.

An increase of $319,053,259 in the foreign trade of the United States for the calendar year 1905 is shown by a statement of the imports and exports issued by the Bureau of Statistics. The imports of foreign merchandise during the twelve months aggregated $1,179,358,846, being an increase of $143,449,656 over the total for the year 1904, while the exports amounted to $1,626,962,343, for the first time passing the billion and a half mark, and exceeding those of the previous year by $175,643,603.

The balance of trade in favor of the United States for that period was $447,603,497, against $415,409,550 last year. Of the increase in imports, $40,135,257 was in merchandise that was admitted free and $103,314,399 in goods subject to duty, the latter accounting for the augmented customs receipts for the twelve months.

While trade with South America is still a long way from what it should be, the figures of 1905 show a notable increase in our sales to that area. For the first time United States exports exceed $60,000,000. The growth of the trade has been as follows, using the figures of calendar years:

1895	$34,171,572
1900	41,248,051
1904	53,069,431
1905 (estimated)	65,000,000

Considerably more than two-thirds of the increase since 1895 appears in the Argentine account alone. During that year the United States sold the Argentine Republic less than $5,000,000. Her purchases last year approximate $30,000,000, or about 45 per cent of our total South American trade. The United States $12,000,000 sales to Brazil are 20 per cent less than were those of 1895. Sales to Bolivia are about $150,000. Chile's figures rise from $2,800,000 to about $7,000,000, and those of Peru jump from $630,000 to about $4,000,000. Colombia and Ecuador, though not large buyers, have notably increased their purchases within the decade. The sales to Uruguay and British Guiana remain about where they were ten years ago, and those to Venezuela have fallen about 20 per cent.

The largest imports into the United States during the fiscal year 1905 were: From the United Kingdom, $176,000,000; from Germany, $118,000,000; from Brazil, $100,000,000; from France, $90,000,000; from Cuba, $86,000,000, and from Canada, $62,000,000. The largest exports in the fiscal year 1905 were: To the United Kingdom, $523,000,000; to Germany, $194,000,000; to Canada, $141,000,000; to France, $76,000,000; to Netherlands, $73,000,000; to China, $53,000,000; to Japan, $52,000,000, and to Mexico, $46,000,000.

The imports of coffee into the United States for the year 1905 aggregated 893,889,352 pounds, as compared with 1,112,709,546 pounds in 1904 and 974,238,424 pounds in the year preceding. Of the quantity imported in 1904, 38,921,937 pounds were reexported and in 1905 the quantity shipped amounted to 34,959,265, so that for 1904 and 1905 the net imports are represented by the figures 1,073,787,609 and 858,930,087, respectively.

Of the total quantity imported in 1905, Brazil furnished 692,847,502 pounds; other South American countries, 94,838,538; Central America, Mexico, and the West Indies, 91,248,256 pounds; the East Indies, Europe, and all other countries, 14,955,056.

Imports of cocoa, in a raw state, reached their highest record in 1905, aggregating 79,722,791 pounds against 73,701,610 in 1904, and 62,579,279 in 1903. In the seven-year period—1899–1905—imports of raw cocoa have more than doubled, as for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, cocoa imports amounted to 35,512,364 pounds only. During 1905 the imports of prepared or manufactured cocoa were 923,127, with a valuation of $259,867.

Of the total imports of crude cocoa noted, Central America furnished 175,769 pounds; Brazil, 9,360,310, and other South America, 14,751,390. The British West Indies, which furnish the bulk of United States cocoa imports, advanced the shipments in 1905 to 27,479,923 pounds, as against 24,122,275 in the year preceding.

About the most important raw materials among United States imports are hides and skins, not including fur skins. The value was considerably over $73,000,000, compared with about $57,500,000 the year before. About $13,000,000 of leather and manufactures thereof were imported, and about $39,000,000, including $8,650,000 worth of boots and shoes, were exported.

Of furs and fur skins, unmanufactured, $11,500,000 were imported, an increase of nearly $2,000,000; but of manufactures, over $8,600,000 were received, against about $6,000,000 the year before. Some $7,000,000 of furs and skins were imported, but no manufactures from them.

While over $84,000,000 of copper were exported in 1905, an increase of $10,000,000 over the previous year, 1904; that is to say, over $22,000,000 worth, or nearly $4,000,000 more than in 1904, were imported.

Although about three-fourths of the world's cotton supply is furnished by the United States, raw cotton imports of that fiber last year amounted to $10,391,337 in value, mostly from Egypt. While over $56,000,000 worth of cotton goods were exported, $54,500,000 worth of the same goods were imported.

Of other vegetable fibers, $41,329,098 in value were imported, mostly Manila hemp and sisal grass; but $44,850,727 worth of manufactured goods from vegetable fibers were imported, the largest item being burlaps made from jute and the products of flax.

The imports of raw wool amounted to $46,862,139, compared with $29,355,344 in 1904. At the same time $21,373,742 in value of woolen goods were imported, against $16,132,501 the previous year. Some $750,000 worth of raw wool and only $131,480 of manufactures of that material were exported.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, DECEMBER, 1905.

The monthly comparative statement of the Government of the United States, covering receipts and expenditures, shows that the total receipts for December, 1905, were $50,350,463, and the expenditures $44,931,745, leaving a surplus of $5,418,718. The receipts: Customs, $24,962,571; increase, $3,340,000. Internal revenue, $23,221,228; increase, $1,857,000. Miscellaneous, $2,166,662; increase, $111,000. The civil and miscellaneous expenditures amounted to $8,254,321, an increase of about $400,000. On account of the War Department, $6,233,002; increase, $390,000. Navy, $9,419,144; decrease, $1,750,000.

The total receipts for the month exceeded those for December, 1904, by $5,303,000, and the expenditures exceeded those for the corresponding month last year by $3,434,000. For the first half of the fiscal year ended December, 1905, the receipts exceeded those for the corresponding period last year by $19,208,897, and the expenditures exceeded those for the corresponding period last year by $4,072,390.

The monthly circulation statement, issued by the Comptroller of the Currency, shows that at the close of business December 30, 1905, the total circulation of national-bank notes was $540,914,347, an increase for the year of $76,120,191 and an increase for the month of $7,585,089.

The circulation, based on United States bonds, was $504,842,313, an increase for the year of $73,000,528 and an increase for the month of $7,226,000. The circulation secured by money was $36,072,034, an increase for the year of $3,119,663 and an increase for the month of $359,080. The bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes were $506,689,990, and to secure public deposits, $65,611,300.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION IN 1905.

The preliminary estimate of the Director of the Mint upon the production of gold and silver in the United States in the calendar year 1905 shows a gain of approximately $6,000,000 in gold and 1,000,000 ounces of silver over the product of 1904. The gain in gold is almost entirely represented by the increased output of Alaska, the product of which is placed at $14,650,100, against $9,160,500 in 1904. The Alaska gain is nearly all in the Tanana (or Fairbanks) district, the returns for which are $5,107,000. California shows a loss of about $1,500,000, due, it is said, to severe drought, which not only brought hydraulic operations to a standstill, but interfered with quartz mills to some extent. Nevada shows a gain of about $400,000, and Utah as much. Colorado gains about $1,000,000; South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Arizona are estimated at about the same as in the previous year. The Klondike continues to fall off and is about $2,000,000 below 1904.

Alabama produces $45,400 in gold and 387 fine ounces of silver; Georgia, $50,500 in gold and 205 ounces of silver; New Mexico, $413,200 gold and 450,000 ounces of silver; North Carolina, $76,600 gold and 2,547 ounces of silver; South Carolina, $101,600 gold and 223 ounces of silver; Tennessee, $7,400 gold and 27,733 ounces of silver; Texas, $2,300 gold and 469,600 ounces of silver.

THE SUGAR TRADE IN 1905.

The consumption of sugar in the United States decreased from 2,767,162 tons in 1904 to 2,632,216 tons in 1905, a decrease of 4.876 per cent. This statement is based on the annual statistical report of Willett & Gray, generally accepted as the best published.

The substitution of saccharine or "benzoic sulphinide" as a sweetener would in itself account for a large part of the decrease of 134,946 tons. There were between 13,000,000 and 14,000,000 cases of two dozen tins of canned corn put up, a larger part of which was sweetened with saccharine, as was a marked proportion of over 3,000,000 cases of green pease. It is used in other food products because it is so much cheaper than sugar and prevents fermentation due to careless handling.

Another cause was a reduced packing of fruits, so that all together the per capita consumption of sugar dropped from 75.3 pounds in 1904 to 70.5 pounds in 1905.

Foreign sugar-producing countries, other than Cuba, contributed 438,383 tons to the consumption noted in 1905; Cuba contributed 1,106,611 tons; the Hawaiian Islands contributed 376,497 tons; Porto Rico, 124,928 tons; Philippine Islands, 14,673 tons; domestic cane, 384,522 tons; domestic beet, 220,722 tons; maple sugar, 9,000 tons; molasses sugar, 11,800 tons.

The total amount of refined sugar consumed was 2,506,680 tons, of which the American Sugar Refining Company manufactured 1,325,692 tons, or say 52.89 per cent, against 58.07 per cent last year; the independent refiners, 930,557 tons, or say 37.48 per cent, against 35.19 per cent last year; the domestic beet-sugar factories, 220,477 tons, or 8.79 per cent, against 6.48 per cent last year; foreign refined, 20,954 tons, or 84 per cent, against 26 per cent last year. The average difference between raw and refined in 1905 was 0.978 cent per pound, against 0.788 cent per pound in 1904.

The coming year gives promise of a comparatively low average price for raw sugars because of the largely increased estimated supplies throughout the world, and the price of refined will naturally follow the course of raws.

The consumption per capita was 70.5 pounds in 1905, 75.3 in 1904, 70.9 in 1903, 72.8 in 1902, 69.7 in 1901, 66.6 in 1900, 61 in 1899, 60.3 in 1898, 63.5 in 1897, 60.9 in 1896, 64.23 in 1895, 66.64 in 1894, 63.83

in 1893, 63.76 in 1892, 67.46 in 1891, 54.56 in 1890, 52.64 in 1889, 54.23 in 1888, 53.11 in 1887, 52.55 in 1886, 49.95 in 1885, and 51 pounds in 1884.

Total consumption of the United States.

	Consumption.	Increase or decrease.
	Tons.	*Per cent.*
1905	2,632,216	−4.876
1904	2,767,162	+8.531
1903	2,549,643	− .642
1902	2,566,108	+8.169
1901	2,372,316	+6.868
1900	2,219,847	+6.826
Average increase for 24 years		4.296

CONSTRUCTION OF AN OIL PIPE LINE IN THE CANAL ZONE.

The Union Oil Company of California has been granted, through Executive authority, a revocable license to construct, operate, and maintain a pipe line for the transportation of oil across the Isthmus of Panama, and through the Canal Zone.

In payment for the concession the company will give $500 a month and will sell crude oil to the Canal Commission at the low rate of 90 cents a barrel. It is quite possible that at some future time the Government will use oil for fuel for its engines on the Isthmus, although it is not believed that the change from coal to oil will be made very soon. If the change is made there will be a great saving, as the coal now being used costs $4 a ton. A barrel of oil is equal to a ton of coal. The money received by the Government from the oil company will be turned over to the school fund of the Canal Zone.

The concession is not exclusive, and any other companies who will offer the same inducements may have the right to construct pipe lines. If it is found that the line interferes with Government work, the license may be revoked at any time.

THE CATTLE MARKET AND KINDRED INDUSTRIES.

The present and prospective standing of the live meat animals and packing-house products is the subject of a bulletin recently prepared by the Division of Foreign Markets, Bureau of Statistics, of the Department of Agriculture of the United States. This bulletin contains a large amount and variety of interesting information.

The leading competitor of the United States in supplying fresh beef for the British market is the Argentine Republic. In 1900, quarantine restrictions put an end to the imports of live cattle from that country into the United Kingdom and at the same time made available a supply of fair beef cattle for the freezing industry which was soon established along the River Plata. The production of frozen beef in that region has increased until in 1904 the exports from the Argentine Republic amounted to 215,000,000 pounds. Exports of frozen mutton were 195,000,000 pounds, and the total exports of all frozen meat from that country in 1904 equaled 410,000,000 pounds.

Lying north of the River Plata and extending up into Brazil is a great cattle region, which includes Uruguay, Paraguay, and the State of Rio Grande do Sul in Brazil. Its chief meat product is a coarse salt-dried beef, known along the River Plata as "*tasajo*" and in Brazil as "*xarque*." As the development of this region progresses, there is a tendency to improve the quality of the cattle and to produce fresh meat for export to Europe instead of dried beef for South American and West Indian markets. Such a transition has been taking place in the Argentine Republic.

The year 1906 promises to be a momentous one for the American export trade in meats and meat products. An era of tariff reform in European countries which have been very heavy customers of the packing industry of the United States in the past is now culminating.

The United Kingdom imposes no duties whatever on the importation of live meat animals or packing-house products. Live animals are likewise admitted free of duty in the Netherlands and Denmark, while packing-house products are admitted into these countries and Belgium either free or at low rates of duty. Considerably higher duties are imposed on these products when imported into other European countries, and important advances are being made by several of these countries.

There has been no general revision of tariffs among European countries since the nineties, when the French tariff law was enacted and Germany and Austria-Hungary entered into the series of commercial treaties by which the duties they imposed on products coming from all countries enjoying the most favored nation treatment were fixed, until the close of 1903. As that time approached important tariff changes were advocated in many quarters. Switzerland on October 10, 1902, Germany on December 25, 1902, and Russia on January 13, 1903, adopted new schedules which, however, were not to go into effect without subsequent action. In Austria-Hungary about the same time a new bill was introduced which has not yet been enacted into law.

Almost without exception the changes made by Germany and Switzerland and proposed by Austria-Hungary, affecting meats and meat products, carried considerable advances. By treaties subsequently entered into with other countries, the rates for the most favored nations were somewhat reduced, but were kept generally higher than the conventional rates, which they superseded. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in the conclusion of treaties, and up to the present time Switzerland has entered into treaties only with Germany and Italy, although its new tariff went into effect January 1, 1906. The Russian and German tariffs and treaties are to go into effect March 1, 1906.

Germany has succeeded in renewing treaties with all the countries with which it formerly had treaties making concessions in rates, with the exception of its commercial agreement with the United States. This leaves as the basis of the right for mutually favored commercial relations between the two countries only the old treaties concluded with Prussia and other German States before the Empire was established, some of which date back as far as 1827 and 1828.

At the present time all of the fourteen countries under consideration, with the exception of Spain and France, admit the products of the United States at rates no higher than those imposed on similar imports from other countries. The commercial agreement of 1898 with France grants the minimum rates of duty on certain specified products, which include canned meats, sausages and similar products, and lard. Other packing-house products and all meat animals of United States origin imported into France, together with all articles imported into Spain from this country, are subject to the higher rates of duty.

Prior to January 1, 1906, Switzerland also imposed on American products its general tariff rates. The conventional rates, which had formerly been accorded to imports from this country, were withdrawn in 1900 after the abrogation of certain articles of the treaty between the United States and Switzerland; but when the new tariff went into effect the Swiss Government, without treaty obligations to do so, restored American goods to an equality with those of other countries.

In the markets of Cuba, articles imported from the United States enjoy an advantage over those imported from any other country. Thus American cattle are admitted at 40 per cent lower tariff rates than those imposed on imports from other countries, and other live meat animals and packing-house products at a reduction of 20 per cent. This preferential treatment of United States products is guaranteed by the treaty of 1903.

In several countries special restrictions for alleged sanitary purposes are in force, some of which operate to the advantage and some to the disadvantage of United States products. In the United Kingdom, for example, the importation of cattle at the present time is prohibited from the Argentine Republic as well as from Uruguay and from Russia and various other European countries, while from the United States such animals are admitted without special restriction.

The sanitary regulations of Germany, however, operate very much to the disadvantage of American products. The prohibition of importing canned meats and sausage, while of general application, strikes the United States most severely, since it formerly furnished the bulk of these products. The importation of cattle and fresh beef from the United States is prohibited. Even a more general prohibition is enforced against Russia, covering swine and sheep as well as cattle; but cattle from Austria-Hungary and Switzerland are admitted under certain restrictions. All meat products are subject to a rigid inspection.

France likewise requires the inspection of all meat animals and fresh meat imported, as well as sausages when imported from the United States. A certificate of inspection from the United States Department of Agriculture is required for all salted, pickled, or smoked pork imported from this country. Meats may be imported only at designated custom-houses and in certain forms of shipment in order that rigid inspection may be performed. For this inspection, as in Germany, fees are charged, which naturally tend to increase prices and thus to limit importation.

Italy prohibits the importation of American swine, but permits the importation of pork when accompanied by an official inspection certificate; and Russia prohibits the importation of all forms of pork and pork products, with the exception of lard and hog products for industrial use.

In several countries the importation of oleomargarine is permitted only when its nature is clearly indicated. In some cases all oleomargarine colored artificially is absolutely prohibited.

No other country produces so great a surplus of meat as the United States. During the year ending June 30, 1904, the exports of live meat animals and packing-house products were valued at $217,000,000. No other country, except nearby Ireland, sends so many cattle to the English market. The exports of United States cattle to British ports during 1904 amounted to 387,000 head, valued at $36,000,000, and along with them were exported 223,000 sheep, worth nearly $2,000,000. Belgium has become an important destination for United States cattle, and more than 18,000 were exported there during 1904. The cattle shipments to Cuba, which, prior to 1898, seldom reached 10 head a year, amounted in 1904 to 135,000 head, valued at $2,000,000.

Beef is exported from the United States chiefly in the form of fresh meat, and this is nearly all sent to British markets. This trade has increased, while the exports of other kinds of beef have become less during the fifteen years 1890–1904. The United States exported to the United Kingdom 171,000,000 pounds of fresh beef in 1890 and 298,000,000 pounds in 1904.

The exports of bacon have declined since 1890. In that year 450,000,000 pounds were shipped to the United Kingdom, 37,000,000 to Belgium, and 12,000,000 to the Netherlands, while in 1904 the quantity exported to the United Kingdom was only 197,000,000 pounds, to Belgium 12,000,000, and to the Netherlands 2,000,000 pounds.

On the other hand, the exports of hams increased. In 1890 there were exported 65,000,000 pounds to the United Kingdom, and in 1904 the amount was 170,000,000 pounds. With some countries, however, *there has* been a recent decline. Shipments of hams to Germany *increased from 1890* to 1898, after which they declined greatly on account of restrictive legislation. Similarly, the exports of hams to Belgium, which in 1898 reached 16,000,000 pounds, suffered a decline after that year. Exports of salted and pickled pork to the United Kingdom increased greatly during 1890–1904, while exports to Germany increased from 1890 to 1898 and declined from 1899 to 1904.

Lard is not only the most valuable of the packing-house products exported from the United States, and worth even more than the cattle exported, but it reaches more markets in large quantities than do most other products of its class. Exports of this article to the United Kingdom increased from 151,000,000 pounds in 1890 to 199,000,000 in 1904; and the exports to Germany increased from 117,000,000 to 178,000,000 pounds in the same time.

Lard compounds have gained in importance among the exports until the quantity shipped in 1904 to Cuba reached 21,000,000 pounds; United Kingdom, 11,000,000; Germany, 7,000,000; and Belgium, 5,000,000 pounds. Oleomargarine is exported chiefly to Germany and the Netherlands, with smaller quantities to Norway, Cuba, British West Indies, Sweden, and Belgium. The chief markets for oleo oil are the Netherlands and Germany, the exports to those countries in 1904 being 99,000,000 and 27,000,000 pounds, respectively.

COMPETITION WITH GERMANY FOR ELECTRICAL MARKET.

The "Electrical World," in its issue for January 27, 1906, reproduces, from a German source, a statement concerning the relative value of markets for American and German electrical appliances, respectively.

In countries outside of Europe, the American exporter appears to be ahead of the German exporter in almost every case. In Canada, Mexico, and Japan the American exporter reigns supreme. These three countries bought from the United States in 1898 electric machinery to the value of $4,000,000 (20 per cent of the total); in 1904, $2,776,000 (49 per cent); and in 1905, $4,028,000 (53 per cent). The use of electrical machinery in these countries is constantly increasing, all of the increase being covered by imports from the United States. The exports from Germany to these three countries in 1904 amounted to $178,000.

With respect to South American countries, the export from Germany has increased to the Argentine Republic and to Brazil. It amounted in 1904 to $219,000 to the Argentine Republic, $52,000 to Brazil, and $70,000 to Chile. The total exports of this class of machinery to the Argentine Republic, Chile, Uruguay, Brazil, and Peru were:

From—	1903.	1904.	1905.
Germany	$283,000	$360,000	
United States	113,000	278,000	$568,000

The exports from Germany to British Australia were $53,000 in 1903; $44,000 in 1904, while United States exports to those countries in 1904 were $314,000, and in 1905, $662,000. In the British Indies the United States is also better represented than Germany.

Electric appliances are exported from the United States chiefly to Europe, and especially to Canada. The only articles of the electrical industries which is exported from Germany to the United States, to any considerable extent, are arc lamp carbons, the average amount for the years 1890 to 1894 being $16,000 annually; for the years 1895 to 1899, $70,000, and the years 1900 to 1904, $44,000.

COFFEE MARKET, JULY-DECEMBER, 1905.

The December deliveries of coffee were above the monthly average for the first half of the trade year, July 1 to December 31, 1905, during which period the deliveries in Europe and the United States were 8,259,956 bags, against 8,441,407 bags for the same time in 1904 and 8,453,569 bags in 1903. These figures indicate that consumption is steady and is not increasing as it should, normally, with population growing and prosperity at its highest point.

The half-yearly statement shows an increase in the world's visible supply since July 1 of 1,382,085 bags and a decrease of 1,268,804 bags as compared with January 1, 1905. The maximum visible supply during the past six years was 14,350,926 bags, November 1, 1904, and the smallest, 5,817,759 bags, August 1, 1900.

The world's visible supply January 1, 1906, was 12,647,595 bags, against 13,916,399 bags January 1, 1905, and 11,265,510 bags July 1, 1905.

Receipts at Rio in December were 279,000 bags, against 225,000 the same month in 1904; at Santos, 513,000 bags, against 588,000 bags in December, 1904. Total receipts at Rio and Santos for the first half of the trading year 1905-6 were 7,801,000 bags, against 7,742,000 bags in 1904-5, 8,097,000 bags in 1903-4; 8,225,000 bags in 1902-3, and 10,546,000 bags in 1901-2.

During the previous three half years to 1905 an average of 74 per cent of the total crop has been received, on which basis for the present year we may look for total receipts to July 1, 1906, of 10,500,000 bags, which, added to mild crops of 4,500,000 to 5,000,000 bags, gives total crops of from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 bags below the annual consumption.

The December deliveries in the United States consisted of 508,569 bags of Brazil, 117,475 bags of all other kinds. Brazil supplied 81 per cent of the total.

The imports of coffee into the United States for eleven months ending November 30, as reported by the United States Bureau of Statistics, were 805,369,171 pounds, against 987,277,012 pounds during the same *time in 1904,* and 859,572,302 pounds in 1903. The exports for the same time in 1905 were 48,668,430 pounds, leaving net imports of 756,700,741 pounds, against net imports during the same time in 1904 of 928,524,195 pounds.

Brazil furnished 76.4 per cent of the total imports; other South American countries, 10.9 per cent; Mexico, Central America, and West Indies, about 11 per cent; the East Indies, less than 1 per cent, or, to be exact, 6,958,002 pounds out of a total of 805,369,171 pounds.

FREE AND DUTIABLE IMPORTS FROM LATIN AMERICA.

Total imports into the United States by the countries of Latin America in 1904 aggregated $253,424,550, of which merchandise to the value of $159,070,446 was admitted free of duty, while import duties were collected to the amount of $94,354,104. The imports on which duty was paid consisted principally of sugar, tobacco, hides, wool, and food stuffs.

The following statement shows the free and dutiable imports from the countries mentioned to the United States in 1904, according to figures issued by the United States Bureau of Statistics:

Country.	Free.	Dutiable.	Country.	Free.	Dutiable.
Costa Rica	$3,435,982	$93,106	Brazil	$75,690,974	$481,771
Guatemala	2,478,458	123,383	Chile	10,518,560	257,250
Honduras	1,907,445	140,536	Colombia	6,595,768	1,353,443
Nicaragua	1,463,577	115,230	Ecuador	2,012,360	308,033
Mexico	37,614,694	6,018,581	Paraguay	266	150
Panama	408,557	32,190	Peru	1,656,711	1,248,204
Salvador	896,815	51,591	Uruguay	230,649	1,413,764
Cuba	4,378,297	72,605,121	Venezuela	5,795,884	1,082,464
Haiti	1,208,762	5,371			
Dominican Republic	1,096,017	1,789,415	Total	159,070,446	94,354,104
Argentine Republic	2,595,667	7,239,494			

CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The following reports are furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics by the various Latin-American consular officers at the ports mentioned:

Exports from San Francisco and New York to Bolivia in November and December, 1905, were as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO.

Month.	Ports.	Packages.	Value.
November	Antofagasta	2,809	$18,126.03
	Mollendo	302	7,847.20
	Rosario	143	5,923.00
	Para	253	2,415.71
	Total	3,507	34,311.94
December	Antofagasta	1,188	18,185.93
	Mollendo	456	10,033.69
	Rosario	75	2,675.73
	Montevideo	62	2,153.90
	Arica	38	728.02
	Para	5	364.00
	Total	1,824	34,141.27

NEW YORK.

Month.	Ports.	Packages.	Value.
November and December.	Antofagasta	3,997	$36,311.96
	Mollendo	758	17,880.89
	Rosario	218	8,598.73
	Para	258	2,779.71
	Montevideo	62	2,153.90
	Arica	38	728.02
		5,331	68,453.21

RECAPITULATION.

	Packages.	Value.
Total exports from—		
San Francisco	71,284	$114,742.32
New York	5,331	68,453.21
	76,615	183,195.52

The exports from the United States into Mexico, through the port of Nogales, Mexico, in November, 1905, were as follows:

Animal substances	$24,644.57
Vegetable substances	45,865.29
Mineral substances	116,535.66
Textiles and manufactures thereof	12,161.51
Chemical products	5,839.11
Spirituous beverages	1,918.55
Paper and paper products	4,198.49
Machinery and apparatus	40,064.67
Vehicles	10,745.46
Arms and explosives	13,420.77
Miscellaneous	14,702.76
	290,096.84

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.

United States of America	277,319.32
England	6,844.05
France	2,255.17
Germany	3,457.20
Spain	221.10
	290,096.84

The customs duties collected in November, 1905, aggregated $66,166,63.

The exports from Mexico into the United States in November, 1905, amounted to $891,126, and consisted of the following items:

Products.	Quantity.	Value.
Copper bullion .... pounds..	3,871,981	$464,639
Rawhides .... do....	125,458	12,928
Fruits .... do....	745	331
Lime .... do....	38,000	169
Cattle .... head..	677	10,029
Mescal .... gallons..	139	118
Ores	....	288,353
Gold bullion and dust .... ounces..	4,493	89,873
Silver bullion .... do....	38,581	23,148
Lead bullion .... pounds..	9,433	189
Manufactured tobacco .... do....	1,621	593
Salt .... do....	774	5
Oranges .... do....	52,823	756
Total	....	891,126

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of December, 1905, 12 vessels, proceeding from Mexican ports, entered the harbor of New York City, bringing 72,452 packages of merchandise. During the same month the vessels clearing from the port of New York numbered 9, carrying 145,456 packages of merchandise, consigned to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York in December, 1905, were as follows:

Article.	Quantity.	Article.	Quantity.
Henequen .... bales..	20,883	Lead bullion .... pounds..	34,368
Coffee .... bags..	1,210	Metals .... boxes..	958
Hides .... bales..	3,424	Sarsaparilla .... bales..	7
Do .... loose..	1,934	Vanilla .... boxes..	23
Ixtle .... bales..	775	Alligator skins .... number..	8
Goatskins .... do...	1,497	Honey .... barrels..	110
Deerskins .... do...	272	Cedar .... logs..	2
Rubber .... do...	313	Mahogany .... do...	148
Leaf tobacco .... do...	12	Jalap .... sacks..	7
Cigars .... boxes..	63	Copper bullion .... bars..	2,080
Broom root .... bales..	1,019	Mexican dollars	735
Chicle gum .... do...	1,789	Garlic .... packages..	370
Tecali .... slab..	1	Oranges .... boxes..	478
Hair .... bales..	56		

The Mexican Consul at Philadelphia announces that the shipments from said port to Veracruz and Tampico during the month of December, 1905, consisted of cargoes of coal, petroleum, and steel tubing, valued at $133,773.38, $121.51, and $2.99, respectively.

The Consul-General of Mexico at San Francisco, California, advises that the imports of Mexican products through the port of San Francisco during the month of December, 1905, aggregated an invoice value of $419,092, made up of the following items:

Gold bullion	$103,440
Silver bullion	168,753
Lead bullion	105,229
Miscellaneous products	41,670
Total	419,092

The exports from San Francisco to Mexico during the same period amounted to $224,822, of which sum $5,318 was the value of foreign merchandise reexported. The exports of Mexican *pesos* to China during the month of December, 1905, numbered 1,992,265 and to British Oceania 1,030.

The Consul-General of Nicaragua at San Francisco, Cal., announces that the exports from the port of San Francisco to the Nicaraguan ports of Corinto and San Juan del Sur during the months of November and December, 1905, aggregated $80,343.79. The following articles were exported:

NOVEMBER.

Articles.	To Corinto.			To San Juan del Sur.		
	Packages.	Kilos.	Value.	Packages.	Kilos.	Value.
Groceries	248	11,773	$2,128.18	22	1,076	$127.50
Flour	1,944	134,296	7,522.59	190	12,920	808.26
Rice	3,074	174,578	12,502.17	1,492	56,113	4,668.67
Tallow	50	10,792	1,117.50	....	....	....
Oil	1,068	54,970	3,250.20	....	....	....
Bags for coffee	17	5,848	799.12	....	....	....
Lumber	64	6,137	650.00	....	....	....
Machinery	163	19,549	4,839.52	....	....	....
Cotton goods	42	5,652	3,107.39	....	....	....
Miscellaneous	32	2,845	1,264.42	....	....	....
Total	6,702	426,440	37,181.09	1,704	70,109	5,604.43

DECEMBER.

Groceries	626	29,012	$4,348.29	30	2,541	$336.05
Flour	2,641	176,784	9,431.29	64	4,352	274.00
Rice	315	7,791	591.42	....	....	....
Silks	7	489	3,806.75	....	....	....
Tallow	277	60,431	6,384.66	....	....	....
Oils	81	14,490	1,780.71	....	....	....
Carriages	6	2,151	995.00	....	....	....
Cotton goods	69	6,610	3,106.28	....	....	....
Machinery	158	17,235	4,775.32	....	....	....
Miscellaneous	83	10,552	1,928.45	....	....	....
Total	4,263	325,545	36,948.17	94	6,893	610.05

URUGUAY.

THE CONVERSION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.[a]

In a message of the Executive, submitted to the Uruguayan Congress relative to the financial operation and creation of the conversion loan, it is stated that the Treasury has been able to reestablish regular payments promptly, after the war, out of its own resources, without having been reimbursed for the $3,700,000 paid out for extraordinary expenses. This contributed to the consolidation of the national credit at home and abroad, and the bonds of the public debt attained unprecedented quotations. With the purpose of substituting the existing 6 per cent debts by others of a lower rate of interest, the Executive has entered into an agreement with the *Banque de Paris et Pays Bas*, as appears in the bill following:

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[a] Published at the request of Señor Don Pedro Requena Bermúdez, First Secretary and *Chargé* d'Affaires *ad interim* of the legation of Uruguay in the United States.

Message of the President transmitting to the Congress of the Republic a bill for the conversion of the national debts bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Montevideo, December 2, 1905.

To the honorable General Assembly:

When in moments of difficulty for our national life I submitted to your consideration a detailed account of the financial situation and of the management of the public moneys during the fiscal year of 1903–4, especially in its second half, when the revolutionary movement demanded paramount attention, an Executive recommendation, intended to relieve congestion in the liabilities of the National Treasury, was made by me in the following language:

"It is very probable that as soon as order is reestablished in the Republic and all the sources of production are again in active movement, under the confidence that peace shall be stable and that the rights and opinions of all shall be respected, new sources of revenue, which at present do not appear on the schedule of Government receipts, shall be called upon to facilitate the proper settlement of the Government obligations.

"The high rates at which our consols were quoted in the latter part of 1903, as a consequence of the prestige seconded by the Government, through its conduct—the visible progress which the country is constantly achieving—and the tendency, noticeable everywhere in civilized nations, to decrease the price of borrowed money, cause the hope to be entertained that when the country's attention be again absorbed by the beneficial activities of labor our securities will increase in value, and that a voluntary conversion thereof into others of less burdensome character for the National Treasury will be practicable before long. The balance thus saved, which may be of considerable importance, may be used to improve and develop the productive energies of the Republic."

What in 1904 was a vehement aspiration of the Government has become to-day, owing to the potentiality of our credit, conquered through the efforts of all in improving the living forces of the nation, an accomplished fact.

The test to which the National Treasury was put during the disturbances of 1904 and for some time thereafter, and the reestablishment of the regularity of payments notwithstanding the fact, worthy of notice, that the Public Treasury has not thus far been reimbursed with the $3,700,000, or any part thereof, paid by it under the head of extraordinary expenses, the said sum having been taken out of the item set forth in the estimates as general revenues, has strengthened inside and outside of our national frontiers the confidence in our country and demonstrated the firmness and strength of the economic forces which give life to the nation.

All things, therefore, contribute to prevent our 6 per cent bonds from any longer appearing on the book of our public debt. A financial operation having for its object the exchange of those bonds for others bearing a smaller rate of interest must be accepted as highly beneficial to the State.

Taxpayers have the right to be relieved by the Government of all burdens not necessary to satisfactorily meet the requirements of the social condition in which they live. Savings in the service of the debt mean, also, in this case the accumulation of large sums to be used in developing the instruments of progress of all economical entities, and the avoidance of new imposts, when items representing debts due and demandable are made to appear in the budget of expenses as a result of new loans already made or to be made thereafter.

The fact must not be forgotten in connection with this matter, that in the complete reorganization of our financial system we have to provide also for the service of a part of the two debts, which are known under the names of "*Vialidad y Obras Públicas*" (ways of communication and public works), and "Extraordinario de 1904" (extraordinary loan of 1904), representing in the aggregate $12,000,000. The service of these debts necessitates an annual disbursement of $840,000.

Conversions of debts have therefore the effect either of reducing the bulk of the obligations when the budget is balanced with a deficit, or of lightening the burdens which obstruct the free development of the economical energies and the proper use of all the sources from which the public wealth is derived.

Our country, being a new one in its full development, can not fear the increase of taxation, if moderately effected and scientifically distributed, especially if it is intended for the purposes of improving the conditions of the social organisms to which the protection of life and property, the enhancement of the national culture, and the best use to be made of the country's wealth, are respectively intrusted.

To do this without disturbing the economical harmony of our producing forces, it is necessary—indispensable—for the Public Treasury to be relieved of a portion of the burdens which weigh upon it as a consequence of the issue of bonds, to be made in little less than two years, to the amount of $12,000,000.

The bill hereto appended is intended to meet these purposes.

The provision therein made to the effect that the new bonds may be also sold at Paris and other European financial centers, will indubitably relieve, to a certain extent at least, our own market. And the easiness of the situation created by this relief will certainly permit the bonds issued for the payment of war expenses and indemnities which are due on account of the same war, and also for the construction of roads, bridges, and harbors, to be sold without difficulty in our own market here, at the same rates as obtain at Paris. And this, without counting the thousand and one opportunities of profitable investment which capital has, and should have, in every society so plethoric of energies and so anxious to achieve moral and material progress as ours is.

The opening of new markets for the sale of our bonds is as important financially, as is economically the increase of production and of the number of consuming markets. Partial crises diminish in gravity when purchasers become more numerous. And this without impeding in any way whatever the savings of our people from being used in the purchase of those of our bonds which are held in foreign countries, when investments of greater profit in the fields of industry or commerce, with all the advantages thereof respecting the best use of the public wealth, translated some time later into an increase of production and revenue, are not found in the country.

A portion of that production, especially in a country of such exemplary frugality as ours is, contributes to the nationalization of the bonds sold abroad to develop the sources of labor.

Let the following be said by way of illustration: In 1892 the portion of the consolidated debt of Uruguay held in London amounted to £16,662,000 and the portion held at Montevideo to £2,645,000. In November, 1905, the former was reduced to £13,272,000 and the latter increased to £5,950,000.

The fact that the new bonds shall be officially quoted in several European exchanges in addition to the exchange of Montevideo produces the effect of causing their normal purchase value to be from the first moment almost at par, with the prospect of being in a little while thereafter at a small premium. The rate of interest on money loaned which may prevail in the markets where the bonds shall be sold and the confidence that they will be paid shall regulate their value.

It is well in this connection to notice that the 5 per cent bonds of the Uruguayan loan of 1896, contracted to form the capital of the Bank of the Republic, are now and have been for some time at par in London.

There is no reason for the fact that the interest on the money represented by the bonds of the consolidated debt at the present rates should be only 4.80 per cent, while all the other consols of the

Republic, the payment of which is secured with the same guarantees and quoted not only in London but also in Paris, yield to the capital represented by them a larger rate of interest. Hence it is that if the 5 per cent bonds of the Uruguayan loan can not be purchased except at a premium the certainty must be entertained that the new 5 per cent bonds herein suggested to make the conversion of the debt will be sold from the very first days at about their face value.

Otherwise a positive advantage would be offered to the holders of the bonds represented by the consolidated debt when purchasing the new bonds, an advantage which is not allowable under the law of supply and demand and those which regulate the interest on money loaned.

The 5 per cent bonds will be sold at about par and yield an interest almost equal to that of the bonds of the consolidated debt.

The conversion suggested by the Executive has in addition to the advantages already explained others which are of no less importance to the country.

If the price to be paid for the new 5 per cent bonds is about par, if not at a premium, no reasons will justify the issue of "Obligations of the Port of Montevideo" at the rate of 6 per cent. By substituting these obligations with the 5 per cent bonds an annual saving of $70,000 will be secured to the benefit of the fund created for the construction of works and sanitation in the port.

It is true that under the stipulation of the contract represented by said obligation the latter are to be received by the contractors at a rate exactly in proportion to the value in London of the 3½ per cent bonds of the consolidated debt of the Republic; but it is also true that that rate of acceptance should be equivalent to-day to 125 per cent, or, in other words, the work contracted for would be paid as follows: For every $125 worth of work done one 6 per cent bond of the denomination of $100 would be paid.

In the interest of the work to be done in the port and its rapid completion, the Executive power, seeing within its reach an opportunity to decrease the interest on the obligations through the financial operation herein suggested without diminishing the market value of the securities which will replace them, has not hesitated in providing, in article 15 of the bill herewith inclosed, for the settlement in a manner advantageous to the country the question which may arise in regard to the 6 per cent obligations of the port.

The contractors who have charge of the construction of the said works and the sanitation of the port have written to the Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth their acceptance of the provisions made by the Executive in regard to this matter in the inclosed bill.

In order to insure the success of the operation, the Executive power *has endeavored* to acquire the certainty that the new bonds which are to replace the old 6 per cent bonds due and payable shall be purchased, and that everything connected with the issue of the new conversion bonds and the sale thereof in Paris and London and Montevideo be also done as directed.

The failure to undertake such a previous investigation would have been equivalent to the failure of the operation itself. The conversions of debts are only assured when the money is ready to pay those who do not wish to accept it.

It was for this reason and in order to meet this emergency that the Executive has entered into a contract with the Bank of Paris and the Netherlands, doing business in Paris. The principal features of this contract appear from the inclosed bill, which if passed by the honorable Congress will permit the Executive to conclude a final contract, practically carrying into operation the fundamental idea of this message.

The mechanism of the operation is simple.

The 6 per cent bonds will be converted at par into other bonds bearing 5 per cent interest.

The bondholders accepting the conversion will receive in addition to the 5 per cent bonds annually issued, a bonus in cash at the rate of $3 for each $100 of the face value of the bonds exchanged.

This is equivalent to assure for three years the interest of 6 per cent. If there is a bondholder unwilling to accept the conversion, the value of his bonds shall be paid to him.

To meet this payment, and this is the essential point in all conversions of debt, the Executive power has secured from the bank above named the engagement to supply the money, receiving in exchange as many 5 per cent bonds as may be necessary, at the rate of 90 per cent net for the Government, to reimburse itself for the advancement. This rate of 90 per cent net for the Government has been stipulated in order to free the Government absolutely from all expenses, whether in the shape of commissions, cost of the issue, value of stamps, official quotation of the bonds in several exchanges, printing of temporary and final bonds, publications, and all others.

And as it is to be supposed that some bondholders will probably prefer to sell their 6 per cent bonds than exchange them for others, and as it was not possible to make the issue in Europe without having there at hand from the first moment a certain number of the new bonds, it was determined that the bank which has to have in its charge everything relating to the new issue should be placed in possession of at least $6,000,078 in 5 per cent bonds to be offered for sale to the public.

We bound ourselves to give the banks this amount of $6,000,078 represented by 5 per cent bonds, at 90 per cent net for the Government, and free from all commissions and expense; but the bank in its turn binds itself to take all the other bonds which may be necessary at the same rate of 90 per cent, to pay $12,304,050 represented by 6 per cent bonds to those who should prefer to be reimbursed, without charging the Government for this service any kind of commission.

In order to show that the rate of 90 per cent agreed upon is greatly advantageous to the country, the Executive power shall call your attention to the best transactions of that kind which have been made in the Republic.

The loan of conversion and public works of 1888, bearing 6 per cent, with a provision of 1 per cent for a sinking fund, was contracted at a time which was singularly favorable for the operation, but the bonds sold at London were not taken at a higher rate than 82½ per cent. But as the commissions, expenses, stamps, etc., amounted to 5 per cent, the net rate for the Government became reduced to 77½ per cent.

The loan of 1890, amounting to £2,000,000, bearing an interest of 6 per cent, the sinking fund being made at the rate of 1 per cent per year, was placed, during the best economical conditions ever known in the country, at 84½ per cent, but the commissions and expenses amounted to 6.4 per cent and reduced the rate of money actually received to 78.1 per cent.

The loan now suggested, bearing 5 per cent interest, with a sinking fund of 1 per cent, is to be placed at 90 per cent net for the Government, and the simple comparison between it and the other two 6 per cent loans above mentioned shows the advantage secured through it. The Government will now have 90 per cent of the amount, while in the other two cases it had only 77½ per cent in one and 78.1 per cent in the other.

The Uruguayan 5 per cent bonds issued to constitute the capital of the Bank of the Republic were issued in 1896 at the rate of 68.31 per cent, but as the expenses and commissions amounted to 4.50 per cent the net amount received was represented by only 63.81 per cent of the total amount.

The fact must be noticed here because it reveals the credit of the Republic, that only nine years later—that is to say in 1905—we may place new 5 per cent bonds with equal security at the rate of 90 per cent net for the Government.

Several other cases might be equally mentioned relating to loans contracted by Brazil, Chile, and the Argentine Republic, which would show the advantage secured in addition to others of different nature by placing these bonds at the high rate above stated. But the Executive power shall confine itself to refer to the last loan contracted by Brazil, in May, 1903, for the construction of certain work in the port *of Rio de Janeiro*, this particular loan having been selected because it is the most recent and because it was contracted by a country which for many years has had its credit firmly established in Europe.

The total authorized amount of this loan was £8,500,000. The annual interest was 5 per cent.. The bonds actually issued and put in circulation amounted only to £5,500,000, the Government reserving the balance of £3,000,000. Two per cent of all import duties is set apart for the payment of the interest and principal of these bonds.

This loan was negotiated by order and on account of the Brazilian Government by the house of Rothschild at the rate of 90 per cent on its value, the risks of the operation to be run by Brazil. In the transaction now suggested by the Executive power things are very different, because the base upon which the whole of the operation rests is that the bonds shall be placed at the rate of 90 per cent free for the Government, without commissions or expenses of any kind.

Brazil had to pay, as shown by the report of its Secretary of the Treasury in 1903, for commissions and expenses not less than 3 per cent, from which it appears that the actual value received by the Brazilian Government on account of the said 5 per cent bonds was only 87 per cent.

If the issue had been made in Paris, the Brazilian Government would have realized only 86½ per cent instead of 87 per cent, because the value of the French stamps represent 1 per cent, while that of the British ones is only one-half of 1 per cent.

We, instead of all of this, shall issue our new 5 per cent bonds and realize through their sale, without expenses or commissions whatsoever, 90 per cent of their value. The difference in our favor will be 3½ per cent.

In addition to other circumstances, which will be too long to enumerate, there is one of great importance that the Executive power deems advisable to indicate.

The house of Rothschild charges Brazil 1 per cent for attending to the service of the interest and 1 per cent for taking care of the sinking fund. We shall pay to the Bank of Paris and the Netherlands for the service of the interest and for attending to the sinking fund of the issue made in Europe only one-half and one-fourth per cent, respectively; in other words, one-half of what is paid by Brazil.

At the time in which this loan was placed in the London market by order and on account of Brazil at 90 per cent gross, the 5 per cent bonds were sold at 102 per cent.

All this reveals that the operation herein submitted to your consideration by the Executive power can not be more favorable to the interests of the Republic.

The moment has now arrived for showing the relief to be felt by the Treasury, or, in other words, the saving to be made in the service of the debt.

But before entering into this demonstration, the Executive shall submit by way of illustration the three following cases, all of which are covered by the provisions of the bill herewith accompanied:

FIRST CASE.—*Total conversion.*

Amount represented by the 6 per cent bonds to be withdrawn	$31,110,550
Annual service of the debt represented by said bonds, interest, and sinking fund	2,484,718
Amount represented by the 5 per cent bonds to be issued	31,110,550
Annual service of the debt represented by the new bonds, interest, and sinking fund	1,866,633
From which results:	
Annual saving in the service	618,085

SECOND CASE.—*Redemption of 6 per cent bonds to the amount of $5,400,070, minimum guaranteed.*

Amount represented by the 6 per cent bonds	$31,110,550
Annual service of the debt represented by these bonds	2,484,718
Amount represented by the 5 per cent bonds to be issued	31,723,650
Annual service of the debt represented by these bonds, interest, and sinking fund	1,903,419
From which results:	
Annual saving in the service	581,299

THIRD CASE.—*Redemption of the 6 per cent bonds in circulation, amounting to $12,304,050.*

Amount represented by the 5 per cent bonds to be issued to redeem the outstanding 6 per cent bonds and take the place of other 6 per cent bonds	$32,488,300
Annual service of the above debt, interest, and sinking fund	1,949,298
From which results:	
Annual saving in the service	535,420

In any of the foregoing cases the advantage to be derived is self-evident. At first glance the first case is the most favorable; but the fact must be taken into account that, as will be presently shown, a very large disbursement of money shall be required in the way of bonuses, printing expenses, stamps, etc., to carry it into effect.

Let us see now what expense shall be incurred in each one of these cases.

FIRST CASE.—*Total conversion.*

Bonuses to the holders of the 6 per cent bonds, 3 per cent on $12,304,500.	$369,121
Expenses: Stamps 1 per cent, issue, printing, advertising, quotation, etc., on $31,110,550 at the rate of 2½ per cent	777,763
Commission of guarantee to the bankers to secure the reimbursement, if required. It varies from 1 to 2 per cent. Let us say 1 per cent	123,040
Total expenses, cash	1,269,924

This amount represents 4 per cent on the total issue, including the 3 per cent bonus to be paid to the holders of 6 per cent bonds. The new loan would, under these conditions, be placed at 96 per cent net for the Government.

SECOND CASE.—*Redemption of 6 per cent bonds to the amount of $5,400,070, minimum guaranteed to the bankers.*

Bonuses of 3 per cent to the holders of 6 per cent bonds to be redeemed; they represent $6,903,980	$207,119
Expenses: Stamps 1 per cent, issue, printing, etc., on $25,723,572, being in the aggregate 2½ per cent	643,089
Commission of guarantee	None.
Expenses in regard to the 5 per cent bonds for $6,000,078, sold at 90 per cent net, to replace the $5,400,070	None.
Total	850,208
Less surplus resulting from the operation of reducing to round numbers in dollars and cents, $13,092 in francs, at 97 per cent	12,699
Cash disbursement	837,509
Increase of debt	613,100
Total expenses	1,450,000

This amount represents 4,572 per cent on the total $31,723,650, as follows:

	Per cent.
Cash	2.640
Bonds	1,932
Total	4.572

Or, in other words, to place the whole loan at 95.428 per cent net.

The sum of $207,119 would have been paid as bonuses to the holders of the 6 per cent bonds.

THIRD CASE.—*Redemption of the 6 per cent bonds to the amount of $12,304,050 in circulation.*

Bonuses to be paid to the holders of 6 per cent bonds	None.
Expenses: Stamps 1 per cent, issue, etc., only on $18,806,660, at 2½ per cent	$470,166
Expenses on $13,681,640, represented by 5 per cent bonds sold at 90 per cent net to pay $12,304,050	None.
	470,166
Less cash in excess included to reduce the francs to dollars and cents in round numbers	9,581
Total amount in cash	460,585
Increase in the debt	1,377,750
Total expenses	1,838,335

which means 5.658 per cent on the total amount of the loan, or the placing of the said loan at 94.342 per cent net.

The expense to be represented as follows:

	Per cent.
Cash	1.417
Bonds	4.241
Total	5.658

The case has been foreseen in the bill that the holders of the 6 per cent bonds in circulation ask for the payment thereof. Hence it is that the amount of the loan is to be raised to $32,488,300.

But if the actual redemption does not exceed the $5,400,070 represented by 6 per cent bonds, there would be a balance of $777,743 in 5 per cent bonds without application; and this balance should be less and less in proportion to the increase in the number of bonds redeemed. If all the holders of 6 per cent bonds should demand their money and reject the conversion there would be no balance.

In the expectation that the said balance may become important, provision has been made in regard to the use to which it must be destined, namely, the construction and organization of a school of veterinary, to that of a school of agriculture, and the promotion of high school education in the rural districts.

The Executive power considers that it is necessary for it to demonstrate the importance of these measures.

The Executive permits itself to call your attention to the provision contained in article 8 of the bill under which, after the lapse of eight years, another conversion may be possibly resorted to. The high rates of quotation of the new bonds cause the hope to be entertained that this can be done with great advantage to the country.

One of the provisions of the bill is to the effect that a percentage of the customs revenue be always set apart at all times to guarantee the payment of the interest and contribute to the sinking fund, but an agreement has already been entered into between the president of the Bank of the Republic and the representative of the Bank of Paris and the Netherlands by which the corresponding deposits shall be made in our national bank and that the transfer of the funds which may be necessary to situate in Europe for the payment of the bonds therein held shall be made in the manner most advantageous to the interests of the country.

The funds, therefore, shall be deposited in the Bank of the Republic in the same way as the proceeds of the tobacco revenue are now deposited there for the service of the first and second series of the extraordinary loan.

The Government sets apart the revenue, and to the Government belongs also the transfer of the funds to Europe if necessary to attend to the payments to be made there. This is very different from what we do with the consolidated debt.

The honorable Congress may also have noticed—

1. That the 5 per cent bonds coming to Montevideo for conversion and exchange, before reaching our hands here, cause an expense of 2½ per cent, comprising the expenses of issue, French stamps of 1 per cent, official quotation of the loan, printing of the temporary and final bonds, advertising, etc.

If the stamp is eliminated the expense will be reduced to only 1½ per cent.

2. That on the 5 per cent bonds delivered to the bankers at 90 per cent net for the Government for the purpose of making the redemption or reimbursement the above-named expense of 2½ per cent is not incurred, which is equivalent to selling the said bonds at 92½ per cent gross.

3. That no commission is paid to guarantee the funds necessary to insure the transaction and permit us to enjoy the benefit of saving a large sum of money every year in the service of our public debt.

The Executive has explained to some extent the financial transaction to which the bill refers, because it has considered that its importance and the transcendental character of its results render it indispensable to carry to every one the fullest conviction of the advantages which it will produce.

The honorable Assembly will now decide what it may deem to be more in harmony with the interests of the State.

May I be permitted, however, before closing this message to pray you to consider this matter as soon as possible, because if the bill is passed, as I hope, and the authority requested by the Executive power is given, the concession must be made before the 10th of January next, because the validity of the stipulations entered into with the Bank of Paris and The Netherlands depends upon that date.

In declaring this matter to be included in the programme which is to be carried out in the extraordinary session called by the Executive, I avail myself of the opportunity to reiterate to the honorable Assembly the expression of my highest consideration and respect.

José Batlle y Ordóñez.
José Serrato.

BILL.

The Senate and the Chamber of Representatives of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, in General Assembly, etc., decree:

Article 1. The Executive power is hereby authorized to proceed to the withdrawal from circulation of the bonds of debt bearing 6 per cent interest, namely, amount calculated on December 31, 1905:

Extraordinary loan, first series, $2,628,000; Treasury certificates debt, $4,394,950; extraordinary loan, second series, $2,028,000; extraordinary loan, third series, $1,183,600; extraordinary loan, issue 1901 and 1904, $1,829,000; port obligations, $240,500: total, $12,304,050.

ART. 2. For the above purpose the Executive is empowered—

(*a*) To offer the bondholders of these 6 per cent debts bonds of 5 per cent interest and 1 per cent accumulative amortization, as created by this act, at par, with a cash bonus of $3 for each $100 nominal of the bonds presented for conversion.

(*b*) If the bondholders of these 6 per cent debts prefer to be paid in cash at par, the Executive may negotiate, here or abroad, the necessary 5 per cent bonds at a rate not less than 90 per cent net for the Government, the payment of commissions and of the expenses of issue, stamps, official quotation on foreign bourses of the whole of the loan, and printing of provisional definite bonds and publications being to the charge of the banker or bankers undertaking the operation.

(*c*) To fix the period within which the 6 per cent bondholders must apply for reimbursement. Those who fail to do so will be regarded as accepting the conversion on the conditions indicated in the clause (*a*).

ART. 3. The Executive shall substitute by the 5 per cent bonds hereby created the 6 per cent bonds, not yet emitted, of the following loans:

Port obligations, $6,806,500; transit-works loan, $3,000,000; extraordinary loan, 1905 (war indemnity), $9,000,000; total, $18,806,500.

ART. 4. The redemption of the bonds named in article 2, clause (*b*), may be effected by parts. These bonds shall continue to enjoy 6 per cent interest until the date of redemption.

ART. 5. The Executive is hereby authorized to issue the sum of $32,488,300 in bonds of a debt to be called "Uruguay 5 per cent conversion loan of 1905" (*Emprestito de Conversión de la República Oriental del Uruguay de 5 per cent oro, 1905*). These bonds shall enjoy 5 per cent annual interest and 1 per cent annual accumulative amortization.

ART. 6. The whole of these bonds should have official quotation in Paris and in other European markets which the Executive may authorize, and the service of interest and amortization shall be effected in Montevideo, Paris, and other cities.

ART. 7. The amortization of these bonds shall be effected by tender (*a la puja*) whilst they are below par, and by drawing (*sorteo*) at their face value when they are at or above par.

ART. 8. The State pledges itself not to effect extraordinary amortizations nor to redeem at once the whole of the bonds still in circulation for a period of eight years; that is, until January 1, 1914.

ART. 9. The bonds and coupons of the conversion loan shall always be free of taxes.

ART. 10. There shall be assigned irrevocably to the service of this loan 24 per cent of the gross customs receipts and revenue, without this assignment implying the admission of any foreign intervention in the administration of the custom-houses of the Republic.

ART. 11. In order to obtain the realization of the proposed operation of conversion, the Executive may guarantee a minimum of £5,400,070 of the 6 per cent bonds redeemed in cash, for which purpose it shall determine in due opportunity which of the dates named in article 1 shall be canceled.

ART. 12. The bonds withdrawn from circulation and those specified in article 3, together with their coupons, shall be destroyed by the Executive with the usual formalities.

ART. 13. The Executive is authorized hereby to celebrate the contracts and take the steps necessary for the purposes of this act, being able to agree with the banker or bankers who guarantee the conversion and who may represent the bondholders, that for two years from the public issue of the new loan the State will not authorize the issue of any other foreign loan abroad. It is understood that this restriction does not extend to municipal loans.

ART. 14. The payment of the bonus mentioned in article 2, clause (*a*), and of the expenses occasioned by the execution of this act shall be charged to the same.

The Executive may, in order to meet these expenses, provisionally issue bills (*letras*) against the State Treasury to the amount of $600,000, with the annual discount not exceeding 5 per cent.

ART. 15. The Executive is hereby authorized to modify the contracts for the construction of the Montevideo port and drainage works as follows:

(*a*) The payment of these works shall be effected in gold, for which purpose the Executive, by intervention of the port financial commission, may negotiate the sale or placing of the 5 per cent bonds which replace the 6 per cent obligations.

(*b*) Those expenses of issue corresponding to the bonds substituted for the 6 per cent obligations, and the bonus, should there be any, for those already issued, shall be repaid to the Public Treasury by the financial commission from the funds received on account of these works.

(*c*) The said commission shall pay, in advance, to the credit of the Government account in the Bank of the Republic the funds corresponding to the interests and amortization of the bonds already issued for payment of the works.

(*d*) Hereby is canceled base X of the port works contracts, which prohibits the Government from issuing bonds, etc., with assignment on the additional duties until the port obligations are completely paid off.

ART. 16. The surplus of the 5 per cent bonds created by this act, after carrying out the conversion and redemption, shall be destined to the construction and organization of a veterinary and agricultural school and to the furtherance of secondary education in the Departments of the Interior.

Montevideo, December 2. 1905.

JOSE SERRATO.

RAILWAY REPORT.[a]

The directors of the Central Uruguay Eastern Extension Railway (Limited) have issued a circular to the shareholders stating that Mr. FRANK HENDERSON, one of the directors, has concluded in Montevideo a satisfactory contract with the Government of Uruguay. In consideration of the company completing the construction of the lines of railway as embodied in the original concession, of which the line from Toledo to Nico Perez formed part, the Government will obtain a law from Congress varying the conditions of the existing concession with the object of, "inter alia," placing the method for calculating the guarantee on such a basis as will more or less coincide with the terms of the agreement under which the railway is worked by the Central Uruguay Railway Company, and thereby secure to this company the full benefits of that guarantee.

The "*ad referendum*" contract further provides for the existence of the concession for 35 years from the date of the definitive contract under the new law, and as regards the repayment to the Government of Uruguay of the advances under its guarantee, which at June 30, 1905, amounted to £230,970, the company to have the right to retain to 6 per cent on the guaranteed capital of £5,000 per kilometer (say £8,000 per mile), and one-third of the net revenue earned over and above the 6 per cent until 8 per cent on the guaranteed capital is reached (instead of refunding to the Government the whole of the excess over 6 per cent), and that the remaining two-thirds and the whole of the net earnings over and above 8 per cent on the new capital of the company be handed over to the Government until the total amount advanced to the company under its guarantee has been refunded, while the Government reserves the right to intervene in the tariffs when more than 8 per cent is earned upon the real capital (instead of, as at present, 12 per cent); but as they have a direct interest in such excess earnings, so long as any advance on account of the guarantee remains outstanding, this right is not likely to be unduly exercised. In 1891, when the rearrangement of the guarantee was effected, the Government refused to adopt as a basis for ascertaining the expenses of the guaranteed lines, the working agreement scale, and insisted upon these being the so-called actual expenses of working, as made up of the direct charges, plus a proportion of all general expenses of the combined system according to the train kilometers run. The shareholders have had recent experience as to the serious prejudice which the company has sustained under the basis for calculating the guarantee, and although the board has tried repeatedly to get this altered, the Government has hitherto refused to meet the company's view. Under the arrangement as proposed by the "ad referendum" contract, the Government has agreed to accept as working expenses a fixed percentage, which will give practically the same results as the working agreement, and will thus enable the company to enjoy the full benefit of the guarantee.

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[a] Published at the request of Señor Don Pedro Requena Bermúdez, First Secretary and *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim* of the legation of Uruguay in the United States.

According to the original concession, the line of railway was divided into three sections, as follows: Toledo to Nico Perez, 128 miles; Nico Perez to Melo and the Brazilian frontier, about 172 miles; Nico Perez to Treinta y Tres, about 75 miles. Up to the present time only the first section has been completed and the result obtained, so far as traffic is concerned, has amply justified its construction, for its receipts from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1905, have averaged £11 8s. 2d. per mile per week, while those for the last year amounted to £15 9s. 3d. The Government has for some time past been urging the company to complete the line as anticipated by the original concession; but in view of the prejudice which the company sustained in the first place by the reduction of the guaranty from 7 per cent to 3½ per cent, and later by the effect which the Government method of treating the expenses had upon the revenue, the board have not considered themselves justified in extending beyond Nico Perez, notwithstanding the favorable reports they have received of the districts which would be served by continuing the line to the Brazilian frontier. In view, however, of the satisfactory terms and conditions which the Government are now prepared to grant in consideration of these extensions being at once taken in hand, the board have no hesitation in strongly recommending the adoption of the "ad referendum" contract, which provides for the immediate construction of a line of about 172 miles from Nico Perez, via Melo, to Centurion (a point on the Brazilian frontier), and as soon as the whole line from Toledo to the Brazilian frontier has earned in one year 3½ per cent on the guaranteed capital the construction of the line from a point near Nico Perez to Treinta y Tres is to be carried out.

The circular goes on to state that "the following may be cited as some of the advantages that have influenced the board in submitting the matter to you for approval: (1) That by the modified methods for calculating the Government guaranty the company will derive the full benefit of the development now taking place in the districts served by the railway; (2) that instead of having to return to the Government all net earnings over 6 per cent on the guaranteed capital until the contingent liability for advances on account of guaranty is discharged the company will retain one-third of the difference between 6 per cent and the 8 per cent; (3) that the concession privileges will be prolonged for a further fifteen years, or, say, until 1941 instead of 1926; (4) that at the time of entering into the contract in 1889 for the construction of the first section from Toledo to Nico Perez the same contract provided for the construction of the further branches from

Nico Perez to the Brazilian frontier and Treinta y Tres, and the board have been able to arrange for a satisfactory modification of the terms and conditions of this contract, with the result that it is anticipated that the new line can be constructed at a cost which will reduce the total capital expenditure of the whole line from £9,176 per mile, as it is to-day, to about £8,000 per mile for the completed system from Toledo to the Brazilian frontier, and as by the Government guaranty arrangement the company is allowed to retain the first 1½ per cent of its own net earnings, making a total of 5 per cent dividends for the share capital.

"In the event of the shareholders approving the 'ad referendum' contract, powers will be taken at one extraordinary general meeting to increase the capital of the company by £500,000, which, with the unissued capital of £300,000 and the corresponding borrowing powers, will be sufficient to continue the line to the Brazilian frontier. It is proposed that the foregoing capital shall be issued as follows: £750,000 5 per cent preference shares, £50,000 ordinary shares. As regards traffic prospects, Nico Perez is at present the collecting and distributing center for a very large district. Melo is a town of considerable importance, and has a population of about 8,000, and generally the Province of Cerro Largo, through which the proposed extension would run, is well settled, the last census taken giving a population of over 33,000, while the live stock and other camp industries are well developed. The board have, therefore, every reason to anticipate that the proposed extensions will prove to be a satisfactory source of revenue."

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The following are the earnings of the railways of Uruguay in 1904 and 1905 as reported in the "Review of the River Plate" for December 29, 1905:

[4 feet 8½ inches gauge.]

	From—	1904.	1905.
Central Uruguay	July 1	£195,264	£196,044
East Extension	do	47,021	42,550
North Extension	do	34,021	42,550
West Extension	do	24,275	29,604
Total		301,304	295,257

CUSTOMS REVENUES.

The customs revenue of Uruguay in, 1905, is stated to have amounted to £2,445,135, being an increase of £527,848 as compared with 1904.

EXPORTS IN 1904 AND 1905.

The "Review of the River Plate" for December 29, 1905, publishes *the following* data concerning the articles of export from the Republic of Uruguay, and the respective quantities thereof, during the years 1904 and 1905:

	1904.	1905.
Wheat ....tons..	3,379	26,525
Maize ....do....	46,461	2,859
Linseed ....do....	6,327	4,136
Flour ....do....	6,688	9,881
Sheepskins ....bales..	14,285	10,742

CUSTOM-HOUSE RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER, 1905.

The custom-house receipts of Uruguay for the month of November, 1905, were as follows:

Importation	$774,514.92
Exportation	49,063.22
Departments, estimate	70,000.00
Total	893,578.14

Compared with the same months in previous years they were as follows:

1904	$730,865	1899	$700,406
1903	725,430	1898	614,859
1902	611,072	1897	681,721
1901	713,617	1896	668,796
1900	634,191	1895	778,895

There is an increase, mainly in the importation, as compared with the same month last year, of $162,712.

In addition to this, the receipts exceed those for the same month in the previous years by more than $100,000, thus establishing another record. This result is again a highly satisfactory one and shows a very steady maintenance of the recovery in business, which has been noted throughout the year. The customs revenues for the first eleven months of the year have been $10,619,350, as compared with $8,200,234 in the same period last year, an increase of no less than $2,419,116. There is now no doubt that the revenue for the year will be close upon $11,500,000, which will be nearly $1,000,000 ahead of the best yet on record.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ESTABLISHED.

United States Consul O'HARA, of Montevideo, reports that a company has been organized for the purpose of acquiring the right to use the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy in the Argentine Republic and in Uruguay. The prospectus announces that "The patents of Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company (Limited) and of the Marconi International Marine Communication Company (Limited) have been acquired for the Argentine Republic." The capital stock is placed at

$6,750,000 Argentine gold, or $6,413,750 American gold. It is divided into two series. Series A has 1,200,000 shares of $5 each, and series B 150,000 of $5 each. The prospectus further announces that all the shares included in series B have been delivered to the English companies in exchange for benefits obtained from the use of Marconi stations already constructed or in course of construction all over the world and in payment for the patents. These shares, so contributed, will be entitled to 80 per cent of the net earnings of the company. The shares that are offered to the public are 120,000 of series B, 30,000 having already been subscribed.

TRADE OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN, 1905.

The "Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom," published in December, 1905, contain a detailed statement of the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the various countries of America during the year 1905, as compared with the two preceding years.

The classification of imports is as follows:

Articles and countries.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Animals, living (for food).			
Cattle:			
Argentine Republic	£455,671	....	....
United States	5,399,243	£7,160,062	£7,149,139
Sheep and lambs:			
Argentine Republic	134,239	....	....
United States	264,416	456,630	226,628
Articles of food and drink.			
Wheat:			
Argentine Republic	4,699,833	7,522,331	8,282,388
Chile	83,623	327,303	57,672
United States	8,444,114	2,517,425	2,453,575
Wheat flour:			
United States	7,618,091	4,095,749	2,896,817
Barley:			
United States	818,804	1,220,287	754,090
Oats:			
United States	176,523	46,971	689,975
Maize:			
Argentine Republic	4,505,821	5,518,683	5,090,862
United States	4,684,717	1,956,137	4,636,676
Beef, fresh:			
Argentine Republic	2,053,669	2,482,704	3,751,780
United States	5,739,750	5,130,286	4,814,611
Mutton, fresh:			
Argentine Republic	2,603,931	2,491,210	2,458,915
Pork, fresh:			
United States	319,634	262,450	292,390
Bacon:			
United States	7,370,928	6,209,009	5,828,392
Beef, salted:			
United States	232,293	173,098	190,839
Hams:			
United States	2,602,654	2,606,129	2,409,993
Coffee:			
Brazil	516,341	241,693	282,975
Central America	507,931	831,405	716,921
Sugar, unrefined:			
Argentine Republic	184,711	....	....
Brazil	31,274	32,294	80,634
Cuba	215,647	....	....
Peru	156,824	508,422	720,608

Articles and countries.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Articles of food and drink—Continued.			
Tobacco, unmanufactured:			
United States	£1,986,296	£2,416,494	£1,740,300
Tobacco, manufactured:			
United States	1,197,135	1,188,342	1,145,123
Metals.			
Copper:			
Chile	267,141	236,245	856,085
United States	5,877	2,648	5,659
Regulus and precipitate:			
Chile	268,601	144,857	241,525
Peru	164,755	155,996	87,135
United States	154,764	178,123	149,388
Wrought and unwrought:			
Chile	752,238	950,459	1,187,260
United States	1,225,305	2,831,437	1,908,635
Iron, pig:			
United States	18,187	51,516	....
Lead, pig and sheet:			
United States	457,497	437,066	825,664
Raw materials for textile manufactures.			
Cotton, raw:			
Brazil	928,750	629,988	805,597
United States	32,845,746	40,197,242	38,314,379
Wool, sheep or lambs':			
Argentine Republic	648,898	410,230	962,328
South America	516,242	567,065	558,349
Uruguay	470,046	152,095	119,497
Alpaca, vicuña, and llama:			
Chile	78,208	82,628	112,367
Peru	224,679	194,625	119,821
Raw materials for sundry industries.			
Hides, wet:			
Argentine Republic and Uruguay	38,011	52,268	258,755
Brazil	44,533	49,222	32,987
Tallow and stearin:			
Argentine Republic	418,907	472,175	474,527
United States	356,708	411,516	426,667
Manufactured articles.			
Paper:			
United States	£298,886	£319,015	£287,223
Miscellaneous articles.			
Horses:			
United States	119,951	98,692	48,266
Flax or linseed:			
Argentine Republic	1,889,532	2,292,690	1,741,773
United States	59,439	1,320	18,011

The classification of exports is as follows:

Articles and countries.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Articles of food and drink.			
Aerated waters:			
United States	£211,373	£221,159	£240,842
Salt, rock and white:			
United States	55,269	58,128	57,304
Spirits:			
United States	352,659	395,790	413,682
Raw materials.			
Coal, coke, etc.:			
Argentine Republic	815,596	1,019,510	1,194,911
Brazil	667,139	707,364	730,966
Chile	186,769	261,620	340,662
United States	648,629	68,326	87,164
Uruguay	428,985	281,663	236,588
Wool, sheep and lambs':			
United States	677,647	1,044,545	1,136,579
Articles manufactured wholly or in part.			
Cotton manufactures, all classes:			
Argentine Republic	1,829,419	2,354,040	2,149,145
Brazil	1,677,369	1,621,987	1,611,580
Central America	335,462	487,917	472,624

Articles and countries.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Articles manufactured wholly or in part—Continued.			
Cotton manufactures, all classes—Continued.			
Chile	£875,869	£864,302	£1,059,418
Colombia	415,055	473,295	318,824
Mexico	249,907	308,875	290,145
Peru	320,693	385,549	451,368
United States	2,049,021	1,567,811	2,021,340
Uruguay	512,342	423,064	696,980
Venezuela	407,225	457,595	287,504
Jute yarn:			
Brazil	318,375	235,254	333,090
United States	38,477	34,932	31,924
Jute manufactures:			
Argentine Republic	331,765	206,616	140,620
Brazil	5,292	5,135	5,166
United States	1,002,521	978,097	1,101,604
Linen yarn:			
United States	55,587	54,816	58,533
Linen piece goods:			
Argentine Republic	76,747	102,952	111,425
Brazil	67,388	82,294	90,537
Colombia	20,561	21,170	26,507
Mexico	32,661	30,085	27,624
United States	2,198,884	2,166,672	2,534,851
Woolen tissues:			
Argentine Republic	196,199	430,833	460,199
Brazil	103,452	124,163	141,454
Chile	136,082	206,492	218,086
Mexico	....	48,165	54,188
Peru	56,173	83,433	82,314
United States	374,078	298,387	362,339
Uruguay	56,000	77,718	94,797
Worsted tissues:			
Argentine Republic	217,163	404,604	379,545
Brazil	90,488	81,026	83,137
Chile	155,306	107,681	104,498
Mexico	....	51,700	37,611
Peru	19,862	34,151	23,217
United States	1,035,171	985,357	1,341,447
Uruguay	70,335	48,543	81,154
Carpets:			
Argentine Republic	£20,512	£38,688	£61,047
Chile	31,159	31,245	32,497
United States	73,457	39,165	52,652
Metals and articles manufactured therefrom.			
Cutlery:			
Argentine Republic	22,734	31,035	29,360
Brazil	31,871	38,130	33,728
Chile	15,680	18,466	15,464
United States	97,756	81,203	79,695
Hardware, unenumerated:			
Argentine Republic	30,229	71,972	89,633
Brazil	39,263	96,402	119,380
Chile	17,637	34,152	37,330
United States	35,581	30,641	31,840
Iron, pig:			
United States	1,269,583	269,496	760,618
Iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod:			
Argentine Republic	25,684	31,552	60,895
Brazil	30,732	27,644	29,607
Chile	34,553	27,471	28,896
United States	81,582	53,526	66,120
Galvanized sheets:			
Argentine Republic	371,608	581,796	747,497
Central America	12,887	23,113	34,976
Chile	85,436	92,605	167,163
Mexico	93,362	71,210	93,354
Uruguay	46,115	26,519	72,221
Tin plates and sheets:			
United States	706,345	890,406	796,626
Machinery and millwork.			
Locomotives:			
South America	217,493	377,030	824,805
United States	714	25	696
Agricultural machinery (engines):			
South America	79,427	93,923	323,742
United States	70	2,112	....
Machinery, various:			
South America	189,360	254,917	330,072
United States	41,231	30,508	19,829
Agricultural implements:			
South America	132,692	252,857	250,527
United States	617	1,245	3,40[illegible]

Articles and countries.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Machinery and millwork—Continued.			
Sewing machines:			
South America	£62,803	£66,740	£72,004
Mining machinery:			
South America	32,744	38,300	40,596
United States	2,479	1,493	1,470
Textile machinery:			
South America	174,130	233,365	165,019
United States	522,565	360,084	411,312
Miscellaneous.			
Cement:			
Argentine Republic	31,584	24,877	28,326
Brazil	8,363	12,321	23,134
United States	38,085	12,210	22,633
Earthen and china ware:			
Argentine Republic	69,279	101,258	133,014
Brazil	72,617	82,906	104,356
United States	583,864	555,549	507,887
Seed oil:			
Brazil	50,553	47,050	48,588

TRANSPORTATION ENTERPRISES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Various reports made to the home government by the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in South America and elsewhere, indicate great activity in the development of transportation both by land and sea in the various Republics. Some of the more important undertakings in this line are the following:

"The Argentine Government has decided," says the French Bulletin of Buenos Ayres, "on the construction of railway lines between the following points: Villa Mercedes and Rosario, Cordoba and Rio Cuarto, Holmberg and Dolores, Dean Funes and Rosario, with a branch line to Villa Maria, Barranquera, and Tintina, via Otumpa, Formosa, and Embarcación, Soto and Dolores, San Juan and Jachal. These lines will form part of the State railway system.

"The Argentine Congress has sanctioned the following concessions: To Señor Santiago J. Duhalde for a railway from Rufino (Santa Fé Province) to Catriló (Pampa Central), and to Señores Taglioni for a railway from Mar del Plata to Azul via Tandil."

The German consul at Valparaiso reports the following concessions for railways in Chile:

"Mauro Lacalle, Valparaiso, for the construction of a railway between the saltpeter works, Pepita, and Castilla. Eduardo Caballero and the Progreso Saltpeter Company, Antofagasta, for a line from kilometer 133 of the Antofagasta-Bolivia Railway to Ansonia Saltpeter Works. The Compañia Comercial y Ganadera Chile-Argentina, Valparaiso, for a suspension railway 6 kilometers long, from Casa Pangne to the Argentine frontier. The Valparaiso Saltpeter Company, for a line 7 kilometers long, from the Aguas-Blancas-Caleta-

Coloso Railway to La Valparaiso Saltpeter Works. The Leonor Saltpeter Company, Santiago, to their works from the Antofagasta-Bolivia Railway."

The British chargé at Buenos Ayres reports that an Argentine syndicate has just obtained a concession from Bolivia to construct a railway of 1-meter gauge from Santa Cruz eastward to Pedro Suarez, where a port is to be made on the Bolivian side of the river Paraguay, opposite Corumba, Brazil. The line would be 620 kilometers (385 miles) long, entirely in Bolivian territory.

The Bolivian and the Argentine Governments are negotiating for a connection in Bolivia, from Potosi, with the Argentine Central Northern Railway, a Government line which is being constructed northward from Jujuy to the Bolivian frontier. This will offset to some extent the new line from Arica to La Paz (the construction decree for which was published in "Consular and Trade Reports" for October 31), which will give Bolivia a direct outlet westward to the Pacific coast. When the Panama Canal is completed, the Arica-La Paz Railway will be in a still stronger position to compete with trade routes via the river Plate and South Atlantic.

The British chargé at Montevideo reports that an arrangement has been concluded between the Uruguayan Central Railway and the Government for the extension to Centurion, a place on the river Yaguaron, forming the boundary of Uruguay and Brazil, of the railway now terminating at Nico Perez, Province of Minas. The arrangement also includes a branch line to Treinta y Tres. The length of the lines will be from 250 to 300 miles, to be completed in three years, at an expenditure of $7,500,000 gold.

The Paraguayan Government intends constructing a meter-gauge railway from a point on the river Paraguay near San Pedro, through rich forest lands and through the yerba maté district, with the purpose of ultimately terminating at the frontier of the Brazilian State of Matto Grosso.

The *Compagnie Francaise des Chargeurs Réunis* have dispatched their first steamer, advertised to go to Europe via the Straits of Magellan and Buenos Ayres. Among her cargo was a miscellaneous lot of Japanese goods for the Argentine Republic. This company advertises a bimonthly service to be maintained by five new ships, each of 5,416 tons. The agent of the French company informs me that their line also is not yet fully organized. The proposed route is from Antwerp via Mediterranean ports and Suez to Singapore, Hongkong, Yokohama, Honolulu, San Francisco, Panama, the ports of the west coast of South America, and via the Straits of Magellan to Rio de Janeiro. The return voyage will be across the Atlantic to Antwerp. The French company has a promise of about 2,000 tons of copper per month as cargo from Peru to Europe, and this is their main dependence in initiating the service.

Hitherto there has been no considerable trade between Japan and South America, but interest in the trade possibilities is now being awakened. The Argentine representative here has suggested to his Government the establishment of a museum of Argentine merchandise in Tokyo. It is not unlikely that an important commerce between Japan and the countries of South America may follow this opening of cheaper communication. The Japanese expect to find a market there for manufactured silk, matting, straw braid, straw hats, porcelain, fans, paper, matches, bamboo articles, lacquer ware, wooden manufactures, etc. South American articles of export which would find a market in Japan are leather, hides, cotton, wool, nitrates, sugar, fodder, and wheat.

The starting of regular Japanese lines to South America indicates the far-reaching commercial enterprise of the Japanese and their determination to have a merchant marine of the first magnitude. With a large seafaring population, low wages, cheap coal, and liberal government subsidies to steamship companies the Japanese will reach out for a good share of the lucrative carrying trade of the world.

The route is from Hongkong via Japanese ports to Honolulu and San Francisco, and then to Panama, Guayaquil, Callao, and Iquique. The list of ports of call will depend much upon the business offering. The route on the return voyage will be determined by the amount of freight secured. It may be direct, with a call for coaling at Honolulu, or it may include stopping for passengers or freight in Mexico, or even at San Francisco. Chinese passengers and goods for South America will be largely counted upon for business, as it is thought that a great number of Chinese laborers will go to Peru. Nitrates, for fertilizers, and Peruvian sugar are the main return cargoes anticipated.

A company of Argentine capitalists has been organized to establish a line of steamships between Buenos Ayres and the Pacific. The steamships will call at Puerto Gallegos, Punta Arenas, Valdivia, Coronel, Concepcion, Valparaiso, Iquique, and Callao. The capital of the company is 5,000,000 pesos paper ($2,000,000). The company has already purchased the big steamship *Valdivia*.

Consul-General Guenther, of Frankfort, writes that it is reported from Bremen that two new steamship companies have been formed at Bremen, with an aggregate capital of 15,000,000 marks. One of the companies, the "Roland Line," whose capital is 9,000,000 marks, will run directly to Chile and Peru and will be of great importance to Bremen, as heretofore that port had no regular steamer service to the west coast of America. The other company, "Midgard," will have docks at Mondenham, where it has purchased dock facilities from the government of Oldenburg for $300,000.

A private telegram from Hamburg to the Frankfurter Zeitung states that the result of the conferences of the Hamburg shippers, for the purpose of meeting competition of Bremen, are just being published. Systematic efforts in competition by Bremen are shown in the establishment, by the North-German Lloyd, of the Australian and Java Line to compete with the Hamburg-Australian Line, also in the Bremen "Atlas Line" in competition with the Hamburg "Levant Line" and in the establishment of the Bremen "Roland Line" to compete with the "Cosmos Line." The latter retaliates now with lines from Bremen to New York and Baltimore, and has petitioned the chancellor of the Empire for a concession to carry on an emigrant service.

THE WORLD'S COAL PRODUCTION.

The British Board of Trade has just issued a statement of the coal production and consumption in the principal countries of the world, which makes the total for 1904, 790,000 tons. The United States leads with 314,000,000 and the United Kingdom is second with 232,428,000 tons. Germany is a bad third, and the output of other countries is unimportant. The United States and England produced nearly two-thirds of the world's output of coal.

The production of coal by the colonies of Great Britain was 26,322,000 tons in 1904, 25,706,000 tons in 1903, and 24,248,000 in 1902. This, added to the production of the United Kingdom, makes the output of coal of the British Empire 258,750,000 tons in 1904, 256,404,000 in 1903, and 251,343,000 tons in 1902.

The British Board of Trade also estimates the consumption of coal in the leading countries of the world. In this particular the United States stands distinctly as the foremost country. A large proportion of Great Britain's coal output is exported, but that of the United States is nearly all consumed at home, therefore this country consumes almost double the amount of coal that the United Kingdom does.

The consumption of coal per capita in the United States is about 3.76 tons and in the United Kingdom it is 3.89 tons. Every other country except Belgium is far below these figures, and in frozen Russia coal consumption is but 0.16 ton per capita.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

Orders for freight and passenger cars and for locomotives from Mexican railroads are likely to be greater this year than ever before, as the enormous traffic that has been hauled in that Republic during the past year has been the greatest in its railroad history. The *Mexican International road* is in the market for 300 freight cars, chiefly of the gondola type, with a capacity of 80,000 pounds and equipped with the latest safety appliances and air brakes. Cars of American make are preferred to any other because of their strength and lightness despite their large carrying capacity, and there is little doubt that the order will be filled in the United States. The car manufacturing plants, however, are just now overrun with domestic orders, and difficulty is experienced in meeting the terms of foreign orders as to delivery. The order now in the market calls for early delivery. It is interesting to note that since the first of the year three other Mexican railroads have been in the market for large quantities of rolling stock. The Mexican Central wants 25 locomotives; the National Railroad, freight cars and engines of a heavy type, and the Interoceanic Railway, 500 freight cars, locomotives, and passenger coaches.

An important concession for the construction of grain elevators has been granted by the Argentine Government to ARNOLD J. ALEXANDER and J. R. DAVIS. The concession provides for the construction of elevators at 38 stations in the principal wheat-producing sections of the southern Argentine States along the Great Southern Railway line of the province of Buenos Ayres. Each elevator will have a minimum capacity of 500 tons, and the works are to be finished within two years after the approval of plans, which have to be presented before May 20, 1906. The concession carries with it exemption from both national and provincial taxation, and provides that all machinery required may be admitted to the country free of duty. The decree also authorizes the concessionaires to issue warrants.

The Ministry of Industry, Ways of Communication, and Public Works of Brazil has been authorized to expend 400,000 *milreis* on improving the telegraph and telephone systems of Rio de Janeiro; 340,000 *milreis* on the erection of telegraph lines in various States; 660,000 *milreis* on measures for fostering agriculture, including the distribution of stock cattle, plants, and seeds to agriculturists, the establishment of an agricultural institute, the laying out of experimental farms, etc.; 250,000 *milreis* on developing the coal output of the country, with a view to its increased use on the Central Railway of Brazil and by other railway companies and Government departments; to take measures for the substitution of petroleum for spirit as an illuminating medium by State and other railways, and to take measures for improving the ports of Rio Grande do Sul and Cabo Frio.

The Venezuelan Government has granted permission to General Bello to extract guano, phosphates, etc., in the island of Orchila for the period of fifteen years. By the terms of this concession the contractor can import free from all duties such materials as may be necessary for the construction of buildings, wharves, and other works, as well as the instruments and machinery used in their work, but the vessels which bring these must go to La Guayra and present their papers to the custom-house, with a view to the examination of their bills of lading and the issue to them of the proper permit to land their goods at Orchila after they shall have complied with the necessary formalities.

The Costa Rican Congress has authorized the Executive power to proceed with the construction of 29 miles of railroad, the route for which has been recently surveyed. The total estimated cost for construction is $874,200. The lines, when completed, will give Costa Rica railroad communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific. From Punta Arenas, on the Pacific, there is a railroad to Esparta, and from Port Limon, on the Atlantic side, rail communication extends to Santo Domingo de San Mateo. The proposed road to connect these points is 21 miles long. A branch road, 4 miles long, will place the important town of Alajuela in direct communication with the Pacific extension.

The Costa Rica Trading and Developing Company has been incorporated under the laws of Maine with a capital of $500,000, to engage in live-stock breeding in Costa Rica. The incorporators of record are M. W. BALDWIN and J. J. HERNAN, both of Portland, Maine. At the present time, according to Dr. JUAN J. ULLOA, Consul-General of Costa Rica, that country imports cattle, but there is a large expanse of good grazing territory and with proper breeding the natural increase would in a few years place the cattle industry on an export basis.

The Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs of Brazil has been authorized to expend 500,000 *milreis* on the purchase of disinfecting apparatus and barges for use in ports, more especially at Pernambuco, Maranhao, Alagoas, Amazonas, and Parana; 1,000,000 milreis on the commencement of the erection of a building for the National Congress, including the purchase of the necessary land, and 1,700,000 milreis on the erection of various other Government buildings and on repairs to existing buildings.

United States Consul WOOD, of Ceiba, writes that a new and prosperous trade has sprung up in the Honduran Republic in apparatus for acetylene lighting. Nine houses in Ceiba and the public plaza are already thus lighted, as well as many houses in coast towns. Acetylene is peculiarly well adapted for Spanish-American countries, which afford good openings for manufacturers of these outfits in the United States.

POUMAROUX & Co., a firm of commission merchants of Callao, have approached the American consulate there with a request, which Consul GOTTSCHALK forwards, to place them in communication with American importers of fresh fruits who may desire (free) samples of Peruvian grapes, with a view to future importations of the same into the United States.

The Ministry of Marine of Brazil has been autho 30,000 *milreis* on meteorological apparatus, 180,000 purchase and erection of light-houses, 20,000 milreis on of surgical instruments for the Naval Hospital, 500,00 es on life-saving apparatus, and 670,000 milreis on the construction of submarines.

Señor Ernesto Stricker, of the firm of Weber & Stricker, Callao 740, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, desires to be placed in communication with the consumers of quebracho, both in rolls and tannin extract, with a view to exporting same to the United States.

The President of Brazil has been authorized to grant special privileges, including the duty-free importation of plant, to enterprises established for the production of electricity by means of water power.

The Ministry of War of Brazil has been authorized to expend 300,000 *milreis* on the reconstruction of the building in which that department is housed, and 50,000 milreis on the completion of the South Luiz de Caceres telegraph line.

The Brazilian "*Diario Official*" of December 14, contains a decree authorizing the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs to expend $2,600,000 (about $1,310,000 gold) on the erection of a building for the National Library.

BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.

The International Edition of Dun's Review for February, 1906, publishes an interesting paper relating to the development in progress throughout the State of Colima, Mexico, which is regarded as incident to the construction of the port works at Manzanillo Harbor and the extension of the Tuxpan-Colima link of the Mexican Central Railway. With both railway and port completed, Mexico will possess at this point one of the shortest and most practicable of transcontinental routes, and Manzanillo will become one of the greatest ports on the Pacific coast. Its advantageous position as a calling place for vessels between San Francisco and South American ports is evident, the harbor created by the new works affording safe and secure anchorage for 100 sea-going vessels and covering an extent of 160 acres. The break-water is probably the heaviest ever built, far exceeding, considering its height and width, the proportions of the famous sea walls of Plymouth and Cherbourg. The total expenditure for port works, wharves, piers, and dock sheds, etc., aggregated $8,000,000. The Mexican Central Railroad is steadily pushing its line from Guadalajara to Tuxpan onward toward the city of Colima, where it will join the existing line from Manzanillo, thus completing the transcontinental connection. For this purpose an expenditure of more than $5,000,000 has been made. The resources of the State of Colima as a center of agricultural and timber production are detailed in the paper in reference, and statistics furnished by Señor E. O. DE LA MADRID, Governor of the State, show the economic prosperity it enjoys. Educational advantages are adequate and industrial enterprises will doubtless advance their scope with larger necessities.

The complete report of the United States Geological Survey covering the "Mineral Resources of the United States" in 1904 has just been issued, and though the information contained therein has been anticipated to a great extent by pamphlet issues of several of the most important sections, the volume will be valuable as a book of reference. The exact figures represented by the mineral industries of the country in 1904 are placed at $1,289,047,146, as compared with $1,419,280,617 in 1903, with $1,260,501,898 in 1902, with $1,086,550,871 in 1901, and with $1,063,678,053 in 1900. The loss of $130,233,471 in the total value of mineral production in 1904 as compared with the preceding year is due to losses in both metallic and nonmetallic products, while the manufacture of arsenious oxide for the first time in the United States in the report for 1901 was continued in 1904, but also in decreased proportions as compared with 1902 and 1903. Statistics of the production of sand for molding, building, engines, and furnace use, and for other purposes, were collected for the first time in 1904. Included in this volume for 1904 is a brief report calling attention to peat in the United States and to its posibilities as a source of fuel. A comprehensive investigation is also recorded having for its object the economic value of the black sands found in the placer mines of the country. The results of this investigation will be published in the forthcoming volume for 1905.

In a monograph recently issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States, Special Agent Hutchinson submits an interesting and instructive report on Brazil and trade relations with her. An introductory chapter reviews incidentally the general South American field which Professor Hutchinson says "in many respects seems to be our natural economic heritage." The same chapter reviews more fully the political, economic, and geographical conditions of Brazil as a working basis for the succeeding chapters on banking, exchange, shipping facilities, trading methods, investment, and *commerce.* The pace of Brazilian development will doubtless depend mainly upon immigration. She can hold comfortably present population. Her Government is enterprising and but is of necessity heavily handicapped by an enormous ar populated. Two-thirds of her area shows an average of one person to each square mile. People are needed and capital is needed. There is boundless room for the one and endless opportunity for both. The population is now about 16,000,000, a number far too small to do more than dot the edges of Brazil's huge area. Its commerce is nevertheless a considerable item. At present its total is approximately $300,000,000, divided into $175,000,000, export and $125,000,000, import. Coffee and rubber are the most important articles of export, although there are considerable shipments of sugar, cotton, tobacco, yerba-maté, and hides. The United States is Brazil's market for a large part of her export products. During the calendar year 1905 shipments to the United States amounted to $90,500,000. About 90 per cent of this was represented by coffee and rubber.

A handbook of Guatemala, issued under the auspices of the Guatemalan legation in Washington, has for its subtitle the legend "The Country of the Future." Prepared by Mr. Charles M. Pepper, the pamphlet is a valuable addition to the literature of Latin America. The author states that Guatemala is a fascinating country for the traveler. Antiquarians, delvers in the monuments of the long forgotten past, seek in the myths, the traditions, the temples, and the ruins the riddles of prehistoric civilization. Modern tourists may lose themselves in admiration of the sublime scenery, the lovely landscapes of valley and mountain, lake and forest, volcanic caps, giant outlines, and cloud clad craters. They will find superimposed on the prehistoric Indian civilization the charm of Spanish architecture, customs, character, and institutions. Until very recently the City of Mexico was the most southerly point accessible by rail from New York or San Francisco. The southern rail head is now at Salina Cruz, many miles farther on. From there the line is in process of extension to the Guatemalan border, and the lines of Guatemala are being pushed northward to a connection with the Mexican roads. It is predicted that within two years a railway journey will be possible from New York, Chicago, or San Francisco to the capital of Guatemala.

"The Mining World" (Chicago) for January 27, 1906, covers a review of the mineral industry throughout the world during 1905. While no sensational features are recorded in regard to North American mining, it is stated that the copper mines of the southwest and of northern Mexico claim first notice. The expansion of mining in Mexico during the year is held as a guaranty for future development, dependent to a great degree upon transportation improvements. The United States output from mining, metallurgical, and kindred industries is placed at over $1,000,000,000. Approximate estimates are made for the production of the various countries of Central and South America, a special paper being prepared by Mr. W. B. MURRAY on "Mining Conditions in Southern Mexico," while an interesting article on "Gem Mining in Brazil" is reproduced from the November Bulletin of the Bureau of the American Republics.

Señor CARLOS PRINCE, of Lima, Peru, has issued a valuable pamphlet in which is collected a résumé of information touching the various native dialects of the inhabitants of Spanish America. An introductory chapter deals with the literary achievements of the ancient Mexican and Peruvian empires and the records thereof. Mexican hieroglyphics being largely transcribed on a species of native paper made from the leaves of maize and maguey were completely destroyed, while Peruvian literature was preserved at first by writings on metals and stone and subsequently by the *kippus* or *quipus* system of colored cordings, variously knotted. The many tribes inhabiting the Western Hemisphere from Mexico to Tierra del Fuego are classified, in the volume in reference, with special regard to the idioms spoken, the whole forming an ethnological record of more than passing interest.

An appreciation of Central America as a whole and of the Republic of Nicaragua as an important component part of that integer has been written by DOMENICO MANTELLINI and published in Milan, 1905. This little pamphlet contains an enthusiastic narration of the charms of the five Republics—Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. A sketch is given of the principal events in the life of President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, and the marvellous fertility and industrial possibilities of the latter country are especially dwelt upon.

A map of the State of Sonora and also the Territory of Lower California, prepared by MAX BOHMER, of Hermosillo, recently received by the Columbus Memorial Library, has among its features a distinct delimitation of district lines. This characteristic is of incalculable importance for mining prospectors and concessionnaires who have been troubled in the past by the comparative uncertainty of boundaries. The map is drawn on a scale of 1:750,000 and represents the latest verified topographical data attainable.

The "Engineering and Mining Journal," of New York and London, has issued under the title of "The Mineral Industry" a résumé of mining conditions and production throughout the world during 1904. The statistics contained in the volume have been obtained largely from official and governmental reports, supplemented by those of reliable companies and organizations. A carefully compiled index renders the information readily available.

A compilation of unquestioned value recently received by the Columbus Memorial Library is "*Gobiernos de Venezuela*" from 1810 to 1905. Prepared by General Manuel Landaeta Rosales and issued through the initiative of Señor Don R. Fello Mendoza, this little pamphlet is an authoritative statement of the processes and personnel combined in the various executive and administrative bodies of the Republic during the period reviewed.

Copy of the address made by President Zelaya on his assumption of of the office of President of the Republic of Nicaragua on January 1, 1906, has been forwarded to the Columbus Memorial Library. The subject-matter comprises an interesting résumé of conditions in the Republic from 1893 to the close of the year 1905.

ADDITIONS TO THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY DURING JANUARY, 1906.

Argentine Republic.

Bicknell, Frank W.: Agricultural development in Argentina by Frank W. Bicknell . . . [Reprint from Yearbook of the [U. S.] Department of Agriculture for 1904.] pp. 271-286. illus. 8°.

Rio, Manuel E. y Achaval, Luis: Geografía de la provincia de Córdoba por Manuel E. Rio y Luis Achaval . . . Publicación oficial. Atlas. Buenos Aires, Compañia Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco, 1905. 8 maps & illus.

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DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Señor Dr. Don MANUEL QUINTANA, President of the Argentine Republic since October, 1904, died in the city of Buenos Ayres of catarrhal pneumonia on Sunday, March 11, 1906.

Although President QUINTANA had been in feeble health for some time, his death came unexpectedly. Almost up to the very last it was thought that he would be able to leave the city for the quiet of his country home, where it was confidently hoped that his health would be restored. The press dispatches announce that the whole Republic is in mourning for the loss of the much-loved head of the State, and that on the day after the sad event enormous crowds of sorrowing citizens were admitted to view the remains.

Doctor QUINTANA was 71 years of age, and at the time of his death had more than four years to serve of the term of six years for which he was elected in June, 1904. By profession a lawyer, his mind was recognized as one of the brightest in South America. From his earliest manhood he took active interest in political affairs and served as deputy in both the provincial and in the national legislature. Together with Señor Don ROQUE SAENZ PENA he was sent by the Argentine Republic as a delegate to the First International Conference of the American Republics, which met in the city of Washington on October 2, 1889. In the Conference he was a member of the Committee on Credentials, on Rules, on General Welfare, on International Law, on Extradition, and on Railways. In the meetings of these Committees and in the discussions on the floor of the Conference Doctor QUINTANA took a most active part. It is with much regret that the Bureau of the American Republics chronicles the death of so distinguished a man.

DELEGATES TO THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES.

Following is a list of the delegates appointed by the Government of the United States to serve as its representatives at the Third International Conference of American States, to be held in July, 1906, at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil:

Hon. **WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN**, formerly Minister of the United States in the Argentine Republic and in Panama.

Dr. **EDMUND J. JAMES**, President of the State University of Illinois.

Dr. **LEO S. ROWE**, President of the American Academy of Political Science, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Señor **JULIO LARRINAGA**, Resident Commissioner for Porto Rico to the Congress of the United States.

Judge **JAMES S. HARLAN**, Counselor at Law, Chicago, Illinois.

The Secretary of the delegation will be Mr. **CHARLES R. DEAN**, Chief of the Bureau of Appointments, Department of State.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

The prospects and significance of the Third Pan-American Conference, which will be held in Rio de Janeiro in July, 1906, were the themes of the addresses made before the American Academy of Social and Political Science on February 24 in Witherspoon Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. There was a large and brilliant audience. The guest of honor was Señor Don JOAQUÍN D. CASASÚS, the Mexican Ambassador, who was a prominent figure at the Pan-American Conference of 1901–2, held at the capital of his country.

In his speech Señor CASASUS outlined the work which awaits the conference at Rio de Janeiro, and expressed sentiments of a very hopeful character respecting the possibilities of harmonious cooperation in the future among all the Republics of the Americas.

Mr. JOAQUIM NABUCO, the Brazilian Ambassador, followed Señor CASASUS, speaking more briefly, but with much brilliancy of expression. He set forth the idea that the function of the periodical assemblies of representatives of the American Republics is twofold—"to create and manifest to the world the American conscience, and to form the American public opinion."

Prof. L. S. ROWE, of the University of Pennsylvania, the President of the Academy of Political and Social Science, in introducing Mr. NABUCO, mentioned his leadership in the emancipation of the slaves in Brazil, and a distinct ovation of applause was given him on this account.

Addresses were also made by Señor Don JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO, the Costa Rican Minister, and Señor Don IGNACIO CALDERÓN, the Minister from Bolivia.

In his introductory address, the president of the academy, Professor ROWE, said:

"It is now more than fifteen years since Secretary BLAINE made a reality of the dream of so many of our statesmen, by bringing together the republics of the American Continent for the consideration of affairs of mutual interest. The vague hope of the nineteenth century has become the reality of the twentieth, with a conscious purpose and a definite organization.

"With each succeeding Conference the machinery through which the American Republics express their united will is becoming more delicate in its adjustment and more effective in promoting that mutual understanding, upon which the peace and prosperity of this continent rest.

"To us in the United States these Conferences have been of inestimable educative value. They have contributed more than any one other factor toward a more definite formulation of our policy in American affairs, and they have made us see more clearly that our position on this continent involves not only rights, but also grave responsibilities.

"The success of these Conferences has been due mainly to the influence of a small group of men, whose commanding position in their respective countries has enabled them to secure, not only the formal adhesion of their governments to the resolutions adopted by these Conferences, but also to insure the definite execution of the policy agreed upon. In this group of men our guest of this evening has occupied a conspicuous position. It was largely due to his influence that the Conference which met in Mexico City during the winter of 1902–3 was able to accomplish so much. The important part that he has played in Mexican affairs enabled him to speak with authority for his own country, and his thorough knowledge of the Spanish-American situation enabled him to guide the efforts of the Congress into the most fruitful channels.

"I regret that the limitations of my time and of your patience forbid the enumeration of the services which he has rendered his country, and which explain the unique position of influence which he now occupies. As a jurist and statesman, he carried to successful conclusion the revision of the most important parts of the Mexican legal system; as an educator, he is responsible for the extension of the scope of higher education into new and fruitful channels; as an economist and financier, he played a leading part in that remarkable reconstruction of the Mexican monetary system which has just been carried to successful conclusion, and, finally, as a patron of the arts and sciences, he has, through counsel and financial encouragement, enabled a large group of young investigators, litterateurs and poets to secure the equipment and training necessary to bring their talents to full fruition."

The Mexican Ambassador, Señor Licenciado Don JOAQUIN D. CASASÚS, spoke as follows:

"The Congress of the United States, by the act of May 24, 1888, authorized the President to invite the Governments of Mexico, Central and South America, Haiti, and San Domingo to hold a Conference in conjunction with the United States, with the object of discussing and recommending to the respective Governments a plan of arbitration for the solution of conflicts that might arise between them; to treat besides on matters pertaining to the development of commercial traffic and of the means of direct trade between those countries, and to improve the reciprocal commercial relations that might be beneficial for all. The law of Congress specified the programme of the Conference. Never before had such an extensive programme been presented for an international Conference, nor had it been considered possible that such a programme could be a matter of discussion between delegates of different nations.

"The labors of the Pan-American Conference were of concord and peace; it had not the purpose, like the Congresses of Leybach and Verona, to restore a form of government and authorize a nation to reconquer her colonies; nor was it inspired either as the Congress of Panama, a dream of the great SIMÓN BOLIVAR, with the necessity of uniting the persecuted to resist the attacks of a common aggressor; but, seeking rather the union of all in a general effort, it undertook to create the general commercial prosperity of the hemisphere, giving this prosperity a basis of peace by means of the amicable solution of international conflicts.

"The invitation of the Congress was addressed to all the Governments of the American Continent on the 13th of July, 1888, and after all of them accepted it the Conference met at Washington on October 2, 1889, with JAMES G. BLAINE, then Secretary of State, in the chair. For a period of six months the programme of the Conference was largely discussed, and its resolutions were in the form of simple recommendations to the respective Governments.

"The Government of the United States, filled with enthusiasm, as it always is, for all that can affect the interests of the American Continent, believed in insisting in its purpose of assembling the representatives of the peoples of all the American States to discuss all questions that influence their international relations, and pointed out the desirability of holding a second Pan-American Congress.

"The City of Mexico having been selected for this purpose, the Government of the United States of Mexico, on the 15th of August, 1900, addressed an invitation to all the Governments of the American

States to assemble in October, 1901, in the capital of the aforesaid republic to hold the Conference.

"The programme of the Second American International Conference was comprised in the following propositions:

"'First. Matters treated by the former Conference which the new Conference decides to reconsider.

"'Second. Arbitration.

"'Third. International court of claims.

"'Fourth. Means of protecting industry, agriculture, and commerce, development of communications between the nations that form the union, consular, port, and customs regulations, statistics.

"'Fifth. Reorganization of the International Bureau of American Republics.'

"The programme, as we see, was as extensive as that of the first Conference, and was calculated to give rise to long and thorough discussion of all those principles that serve to lay the foundation of the agricultural, industrial, commercial, and political prosperity of America.

"If all the nations represented in that Conference had sent to their respective legislative bodies for study and ratification after the meeting of the delegates all the conventions and treaties adjusted, and these had been sanctioned by all the Governments, the task of the Conference held in Mexico would have been of such importance that it could well have gloried in being the greatest and most fruitful of all international Conferences that had ever met in the lapse of centuries. But even if it is not so, the practical results already obtained are such that the Conference is never to be forgotten, and these results demonstrate that it has contributed more than any other to the commercial advancement of America and to the progress of a noble and generous idea, universal pacification.

"Some of the Central American nations—Guatemala, Salvador, and Honduras—gave their approval to all the labors of the Mexican Conference. The United States ratified the convention for the exchange of publications. The Customs Congress was held in New York in January, 1903; and in December, 1902, and October, 1905, the Sanitary Congress assembled, their labors being so beneficial that a new Convention was signed in conformity with the context of that of Paris to regulate all that refers to sanitary service and quarantines. But the task of the Conference in Mexico, which is destined to perpetuate its name in history, is the convention on obligatory arbitration of pecuniary claims, which, having been ratified by the Congress of the United States, by that of Mexico and by Peru, will soon be also approved by all the other nations of this hemisphere.

"To understand the wide scope of this convention be it sufficient to consider that, notwithstanding the gigantic efforts made in all the civilized world to renounce force to obtain redress and succeed in having an era of peace and concord, this is the first time the principle which the great Argentine jurist, CARLOS CALVO, enunciated, that the collection of pecuniary claims should never be made by force, has been consecrated in a general and obligatory form.

"The Conference of Mexico assured another benefit for America, the periodicity of the Conference to pursue the study of all the questions that interest America, and in virtue of which periodicity the Third Pan-American Conference is to meet shortly in the capital of the great Republic of Brazil.

"It is not possible for human sagacity to penetrate with investigating foresight the depths of the future to ascertain what the next and the succeeding international American Conferences are to be in the course of time, but it can be affirmed without fear of falling into an error that each one will be of more importance than the preceding, and that all of them will strive with more eagerness to strengthen the bonds which are to unite the nations of this hemisphere.

"If we have seen that a union of the nations is to be accomplished at the cost of some sacrifices of national selfishness, and if we have reflected that in the long run these sacrifices, without suppressing the frontiers which divide nations, contribute to the organization of future humanity, it is but natural to suppose that all these Conferences which America is to hold from time to time are to be landmarks in the way traversed until we reach the ideal that protects and encourages us. The American Continent, governed by free institutions, ruled by just Governments, impelled by noble ambitions, is the most appropriate field for establishing the new forms of future international law, and we may hope that to the creation of these new forms the Pan-American Conferences will direct all their efforts."

The Brazilian Ambassador, Mr. JOAQUIM NABUCO, after paying graceful tribute to the members of the Academy, said:

"I hope nothing I could say to-night will divert your attention from the address you have just heard. In fact, I would prefer, instead of making any remarks of my own, to move that it be heard a second time. A more lucid statement of the significance of the Pan-American Conferences could not be drawn and it deserves much meditation.

"The function of those now periodical assemblies of the American Republics, as it appears to me, should be, first, to create and manifest to the world the American conscience; secondly, to form the American public opinion. I am employing the word American in the sense of continental.

"The American conscience is the sentiment of our own separate orbit, absolutely detached from the European, in which Africa and Asia, not speaking of Australasia, are moving. With all our sympathy and interest for Europe, conscious of all we owe to European influx, products as we are of the overflow of the European races, doubting even that in our soil the stems of European culture could ever produce the same fruits or the same flowers as in their native soil, we, however, are a political system wholly unconnected with the orbit of Europe.

"An obstacle to the growth of this Pan-American conscience lies precisely in the great shadow your great country throws over the rest of the Continent. But it will be a matter of good sense and of sincerity for the Latin Republics to recognize a fact that is in the conscience of the whole world and frankly acknowledge the guarantee afforded to the separateness of the whole American system by the existence in its midst of a mass of human energy that practically balances the rest of the world.

"For the formation of the American conscience it is necessary, therefore, that the Latin Republics do not look to the part that the United States had and has to play in guarding the Monroe Doctrine as in any way offensive to the pride and the dignity of any of them, but, on the contrary, as a privilege in which all ought to support it, at least with their sympathy and their gratitude. That will, no doubt, be the ultimate result of the Pan-American Conferences, as, working together with you, they all will understand better your aims, your sincerity, and your disinterestedness.

"The other great function of those Conferences is the formation of a common public opinion throughout the Continent. You have seen in what words Secretary ROOT put it in an address he delivered the other evening at the Brazilian Embassy in Washington: 'May we all do our share toward the building up of a sound and enlightened public opinion of the Americas, which shall everywhere, upon both Continents, mightily promote the reign of peace, of order, and of justice, in every American Republic.'

"I am glad he expressed himself in that way, as, myself, I always wrote that everything in that direction depends absolutely on the creation of a common American opinion.

"The great laws of the physical world apply, we may be sure, to the moral world as well. You could not conceive a religion, an institution, a society, that would remain impenetrable to the spirit of the age, as that would be the same as imagining a body without porosity. Neither can you imagine nations mixing and working together without showing in the length of time distinct traces of the civilization as liquids in communicating vases will show the same level. These Conferences are the means of communication, until they become the communion, of the American Republics. These are bound to take one day the same level. Remember that Latin-America in these Conferences is mixing with your democracy, the like of which, both in scope and magnitude—I can only repeat what I said the other day—has never before been seen in history. This American democracy is a great magnet for freedom, for progress, and for peace.

"I will add one word more, since I am at one of the centers of America's highest culture. What the conferences and meetings of the Governments can do is much in itself, but it is little compared to what would be done if the people, the liberal minds, the institutions, the organs of public opinion of the different American Republics were to approach each other, to have their own conferences, to show real concern in their common progress, in seeing that no country remains hopelessly behind the others. That is the much broader and much deeper task that is waiting for the awakening of the universities of the two Americas, chiefly of yours, for a generation of masters and students, possessed of the continental spirit, and anxious to see American civilization expand and equally cover the whole New World.

"I beg to give my full adhesion to the views so ably and clearly put before this Academy by my distinguished friend, the Mexican Ambassador."

"The Pan-American Conferences and Their Significance" was the subject of the address by the Costa Rican Minister, Senor Don JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO, who said:

"It would be like carrying owls to Athens to attempt to add one word to what has already been said by the very able gentlemen who have illustrated the important subject of the Pan-American Congresses and their significance. To their Excellencies the Ambassadors from Brazil and Mexico, Señores NABUCO and CASASÚS, all America owes a debt of gratitude for the productions with which they have enriched the literature of this continent. Mr. CASASÚS has disclosed to the Spanish-speaking people of our hemisphere the beauties of the foremost English-speaking American poet. He has aided us all in his lucid contributions on finance and other matters of political economy; and in the work that we are about to undertake in Brazil he is an expert, having so successfully guided the second Conference in Mexico as its Secretary-General. Mr. NABUCO, whose amiable and skillful diplomacy is well known to the world, is the author of several books of note on constitutional law, on political institutions, and political and diplomatic history, and has also contributed to the beauties of pure literary work. He, who, by his mere presence in Washington secured for his country the honor of entertaining the third Conference, has his name indelibly engraved in the heart of humanity. No wonder that he could speak so eloquently on a recent occasion of the great ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The Martyr President liberated in the United States millions of human beings from their chains of bondage. Hardly a generation later Brazil emancipated her slaves, and among her statesmen who brought about this monumental act of justice no name shines with brighter luster than that of JOAQUIM NABUCO. Linked to the names of these gentlemen in the work of the next Conference we have one representing this great and powerful nation whom we all not only respect, but admire. His practical demonstration of friendship and interest in the welfare of all America command for him our affectionate regard. No one may be assured of a warmer welcome in the third Conference than the Hon. ELIHU ROOT.

"Speaking for Central America and especially for my own country, I wish to say a word. That precious link between the two Americas to the blessings of being in the center of this Continent, bathed by the two great oceans, inhabited by peoples of no common intelligence, orderly and progressive, adds to its glory one of which we are proud. The independence of Central America was the consequence of the triumphs of the great patriots of Mexico and South America, and was declared on the 15th of September, 1821, and only two years later, by a single decree, the abolition of slavery was accomplished at once, without any indemnity being paid to the owners of the slaves who were themselves the first to support this humane measure. Such an act shows how Central American people appreciated the benefits of liberty, which they owed to their greater neighbors, and that they were well enlightened for their new life as a free people.

"To be relatively small is not a disgrace. Material grandeur, if certainly desirable, is not the acme of greatness, and we know that the latter exists where justice rules, where the general good is the supreme law, and where the aspiration is toward the consideration and respect of the other nations and toward the common advancement of humanity.

"Now we are divided into five independent States, with Panama as a sixth, which may eventually merge into a greater nation. But whether united or divided, the States of Central America have shown at all times their love for progress and advancement; they have cooperated with true ideas of Pan Americanism to the success of the first and second Conferences, therefore you are assured that they fully recognize the broad as well as narrow interests which the Republics of America have in common; and will cheerfully now, as they have in the past, endeavor to do their part in the intelligent progress that the third Conference is destined to bring about."

Señor Don IGNACIO CALDERON, the Bolivian Minister, was the last speaker. He said: "I feel highly honored to be called to address such an important and learned assembly, and in having an opportunity of making a few remarks about my own country.

"When a handfull of pilgrims abandoned the home of their fathers for conscience sake, and undertook to cross the ocean, seeking their freedom, everything before them was uncertain, except their faith in God and their deep and strong love for justice and right.

"They brought and propagated in the New World all the virtues that go to make a man a true and worthy image of His Maker; and from such seed have developed a nation that in due course of time has come to be, not only a great world power, but the sacred asylum for all liberty-loving people.

"Great as is your material strength, astonishing as is your progress and the expansion of your industries and commerce, and amazing as is the accumulation of wealth and the well-being of the great majority of the people of the United States, nothing appeals with greater force to my mind than the practical working of the principles of equality and freedom, limited only by law, which fact I consider as the mainspring of all your advancements and power.

"When I contemplate the humblest citizen enjoying all the privileges and having open to him all the honors and the rights that in some other nations are the patrimony of the few, I can not help exclaim that American democracy is truly the consummation of the conquests of liberty and justice in the world.

"Now, on the other hand, if you please, remember for a moment how different was the material that came to colonize and settle the other portions of the American continent. When you consider that the men who conquered Peru and Mexico were nothing but adventurers seeking for gold and the satisfaction of their hunger for wealth, that after vanquishing and destroying highly organized nations submitted their inhabitants to serfdom, that the history of the three centuries of Spanish dominion is only a long chain of despotism and tyranny, you readily understand that when the Latin-American Republics, after many years of fighting for their freedom, succeeded at last and made themselves independent through their own exertions, their traditions and their education was far from suited for the proper exercise of free and orderly government.

"That is why during the early times of their independence, and some of them even up to this day, had to pass through a dark period of formation and revolutions.

"Fortunately the majority of the republics in that section that is really South America have entered firmly upon an era of peaceful development of their natural resources, under well-established governments.

"Bolivia had also an epoch of misfortunes, and after sad experiences that cost her the loss of much of her territory is now earnestly seeking to develop her great wealth and future.

"Her mineral resources are second to none, and the Bolivian mountains contain a wonderful variety of minerals. The silver mines of Potosí are famous in the history of the world, and have contributed a large share to its wealth.

"Silver, copper, antimony, bismuth, gold, and at present tin, are the principal of many minerals that her territory produces.

"An Italian scientist, Mr. RAYMONDI, who devoted his whole life to the study of Perú, has called Bolivia 'a silver table standing on legs of gold.'

"The Andes getting into Bolivian territory divide themselves into two big branches. One toward the coast forms the western Cordillera, and the other leading toward the interior and the east is called the Cordillera real. Between these two branches extends the high plateau where most of that mineral wealth is to be found.

"In the eastern section are vast plains, where wild cattle and horses roam, and the virgin forests, where rubber, Peruvian bark, and a great many other medicinal plants and all kinds of fine woods grow luxuriantly. The reason why in the commerce of the world a great many of these Bolivian products are not known as such is because on passing through neighboring Republics' territory they are shipped from their ports, and hence the Bolivian copper, for instance, passing through Chilean ports is considered as Chilean copper. The Bolivian rubber shipped at Para is called Para rubber, etc.

"My Government is at present endeavoring to build a system of railways that will connect the north and the south of the country and facilitate the development of its resources. An idea of their importance may be had in knowing that in a few years, and notwithstanding the absolute lack of means of transportation, we have increased our exports of tin from about 2,000 tons of crude ore to 25,000 tons last year. And it is a remarkable fact that Bolivia is the only tin-producing country in America; and as this metal is found almost all over the country, its future is great. The United States consumes for its industries about 43 per cent of the tin in the world, and for the want of banking facilities, direct transportation from South America here, and custom hindrances, you are compelled to get from Europe the Bolivian tin; and this is the case with many other South American products.

"When the roads that are now being surveyed are completed one of the most important links of the Pan-American railway will be made, and then it will be possible to go over a distance of about 2,000 miles from La Paz in Bolivia to Buenos Ayres in the Argentine in a few days by rail.

"I will also mention the fact that Bolivia is absolutely free from any foreign debts, and instead of owing any money, has at her disposal $10,000,000 in gold devoted to the building of railways, and that her revenues are sufficient, not only for all the expenses of the administration, but to leave some surplus to pay the interest of the additional capital that we are seeking for the construction of the roads I spoke about.

"We will welcome the rivalry of capital and the enterprising spirit of the Americans, and I earnestly hope that the leading men of this country will pay more attention to the great possibilities that are to be found in every one of the South American countries; and that coming in closer contact the peoples of the North and the South will learn to understand each other better, and to see that South America is not a field only for revolutions, but that her people are just as progressive and ready for advancement as any in the world. And by this means a true pan-American feeling may be developed in a great democratic brotherhood based on the mutual respect and estimation of its citizens, and thus banish all feelings of mistrust and fear."

Prof. Rowe spoke a few words of comment upon the addresses of the evening. "I do not wish to be invidious," he remarked. "I have been in only three Latin-American countries, but I have still to find one in which the representative of this country speaks the language of that to which he is accredited. It is a remarkable fact that the representatives of four Latin-American countries have spoken here to-night so eloquently in our own tongue on the important question before us. The contrast, I think, is a lesson for all of us."

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1905.

The Director of National Statistics has communicated to the Minister of Finance the general results of the foreign commerce of the Argentine Republic in 1905.

The value of the imports (exclusive of gold) was $205,154,420 gold, and the exports were valued at $322,843,841 gold, thus showing a balance in favor of the country of $117,689,421 gold.

The products of the pastoral and agricultural industries were valued in 1904 and 1905, respectively, as follows:

	1904.	1905.
Pastoral products	$105,361,624	$141,042,986
Agricultural products	150,328,529	170,235,235

The imports of 1905 exceeded in value those of 1904 by $17,848,451 gold, and the exports also increased by $58,586,316 gold.

The amount of gold imported in 1905 was $32,559,540, being $17,641,589 more than in the previous year. The gold exported was less by $784,917 than in 1904.

The value of imports from the United Kingdom was $68,391,043 gold, an excess over 1904 of $3,873,040. German imports increased by $4,156,749, Chilean by $200,145, Spanish by $928,876, United States by $4,446,566, French by $4,138,486, Italian by $1,156,771, Dutch by $281,356, Paraguayan by $47,794, Uruguayan by $161,592, and Bolivian by $17,994. The imports from Belgium diminished in value by $342,027 gold, those from Brazil by $704,969, the Cuban by $66,808, and the African by $91,887. Though the imports from the United States had the largest increase, their value was still less than that of the German imports by $163,584 gold and $39,470,000 less than that of the British imports, but the United States occupies the third rank, while France is in the fourth and Italy the fifth.

As regards exports from the Argentine Republic, the United Kingdom is still the largest purchaser, apart from the exports for orders. The values of consignments to the different countries were, respectively, as follows:

United Kingdom, $44,826,670 gold; France, $37,594,281; Germany, $37,058,221; Belgium, $20,780,850; United States, $15,717,458; Brazil, $13,039,395; Uruguay, $6,705,016; Italy, $6,468,941; Africa, $5,524,338; Holland, $3,761,377; Spain, $2,334,802; Chile, $1,510,831; Bolivia, $539,574; Cuba, $420,525; Paraguay, $330,238; other countries, $17,200,596.

The exports to every country increased; the following were the principal augmentations: For orders, $12,777,119; United Kingdom, $8,381,531; Germany, $7,536,109; France, $6,997,722; United States, $5,502,469; Belgium, $3,214,816; Brazil, $2,612,383; Italy, $2,123,989; Uruguay, $1,684,490.

The amount received for duties on imports was $43,615,426 gold, the excess over 1904 having been $3,394,234. The amount so received was produced by the following respective rates of duty: Specific duties, $14,594,735; ad valorem duty of 5 per cent, $1,132,666; 10 per cent, $389,193; 12½ per cent, $34,191; 15 per cent, $1,210,105; 20 per cent, $306,018; 25 per cent, $16,372,639; 35 per cent, $2,544,871; 40 per cent, $1,719,829; 45 per cent, $574,801; 50 per cent, $2,208,804; additional duties of 2 per cent, $2,527,574.

The export duties produced $2,413,406 gold, and the custom-house receipts, other than those for duties, amounted to $4,560,492 gold, and $1,225,434 m/n.

Thus the total customs revenue in 1905 amounted to $50,589,324 gold and $1,225,434 m/n. The Budget estimate was only $40,995,000, so that there was a surplus of $10,133,514 gold.

Of dry oxhides, in 1905, there was a total exported numbering 2,136,782, as compared with 2,126,305 in the preceding year. Of the number shipped in 1905 the United Kingdom took 38,899; the United

States, 1,233,836; France, 47,601; Germany, 265,069; Belgium, 57,581; Italy, 350,214, and other countries, 143,582.

Salt oxhides were shipped to the number of 1,662,677, as compared with 1,361,028 in the preceding year, of which the United Kingdom took 133,718; the United States, 151,643; France, 156,460; Germany, 918,780; Belgium, 291,809; Italy, 6,767, and other countries, 3,500.

Dry horsehides were shipped to the number of 142,354, as compared with 95,289 in the preceding year, the United States taking 10,594; the United Kingdom, 1,019; Germany, 120,221, and Belgium, 10,520. Salt horsehides shipped numbered 117,500, as compared with 133,778 in the preceding year, of which the United States took 6,633; Germany, 56,422, and Belgium, 54,445.

Sheepskins exported numbered 61,494, as compared with 76,280 in 1904, the United States taking 4,673; the United Kingdom, 4,811; France, 40,525; Germany, 6,222; Italy, 3,989; Belgium, 983; Brazil, 151, and other countries, 140.

The number of bales of hair shipped was 6,126, as compared with 4,597 in 1904, of which the United Kingdom took 276, the United States 1,100, France 156, Germany 1,220, Belgium 1,350, Italy 782, and other countries 1,242.

Tallow was shipped to the amount of 28,761 pipes, 99,557 casks, and 16,686 hogsheads, as against 31,284 pipes, 64,397 casks, and 32,945 hogsheads in 1904. In 1905 the export destinations of this commodity were as follows: The United Kingdom, 6,374 pipes, 55,539 casks, and 7,603 hogsheads; France, 915 pipes, 1,803 casks, and 700 hogsheads; Germany, 924 pipes, 11,521 casks, and 1,033 hogsheads; Belgium, 1,243 pipes, 4,977 casks, and 195 hogsheads; Italy, 11,703 pipes, 7,642 casks, and 5,878 hogsheads; Brazil, 2,380 pipes, 7,403 casks, and 480 hogsheads; and other countries, 5,222 pipes, 10,672 casks, and 797 hogsheads.

Goatskins to the number of 12,695 bales were shipped, as compared with 7,386 bales the preceding year, of which the United States took 3,277, the United Kingdom 1,144, France 2,894, Germany 239, Belgium 5,136, and Italy 5.

Wool was shipped to the amount of 466,693 bales, as compared with 396,928 bales in the preceding year, of which the United Kingdom took 39,406, the United States 44,919, France 178,448, Germany 142,462, Belgium 48,700, Italy 5,391, Brazil 6, and other countries 7,361.

The number of frozen wethers exported was 3,468,043, as compared with 3,673,778 in 1904, the United Kingdom taking 3,197,968, Italy 157, and South Africa 269,918.

Wheat shipments amounted to 2,866,954 tons, as compared with the amount of 2,405,117 tons the previous year, of which the United

Kingdom took 422,879, France 25,199, Germany 219,826, Belgium 281,753, Italy 33,293, South Africa 18,140, Brazil 201,803, orders 1,291,725, and other countries, 372,336.

Maize shipments reached a total of 2,277,734 tons, as compared with 2,527,983 tons of 1904, 218,767 going to the United Kingdom, 142,155 to France, 195,904 to Germany, 160,517 to Belgium, 106,426 to Italy, 5,326 to South Africa, 5,130 to Brazil, orders 1,274,152, and 169,857 to other countries.

Linseed was shipped to the amount of 641,487 tons, as compared with 910,488 in 1904, being distributed as follows: 80,099 to the United Kingdom, 45,965 to France, 94,000 to Germany, 55,686 to Belgium, orders, 290,806, and 74,937 to other countries.

Flour shipments aggregated 129,551 tons, as compared with 93,070 tons the previous year, and were distributed as follows: The United Kingdom, 26,468; France, 685; Germany, 1,876; Italy, 336; South Africa, 309; Brazil, 93,987, and other countries, 5,890.

Bran shipments amounted to 161,443 tons, as compared with 144,913 tons in 1904, the United Kingdom taking 1,672; France, 15,659; Germany, 118,457; Belgium, 10,776; South Africa, 2,100; Brazil, 2,888; orders, 2,651, and other countries, 7,240.

Pollards were exported to the amount of 86,162 bags, as compared with 282,193 bags the previous year, of which France received 45,110; Germany, 31,568; Belgium, 8,012; orders, 144, and other countries, 1,328.

A total of 206,459 bags of oilseed were exported in 1905, as compared with 147,357 bags in 1904, and were distributed as follows: The United Kingdom, 36,477; France, 4,319; Germany, 160,678; Belgium, 4,857, and South Africa, 128.

Beef was sent abroad to the amount of 1,933,997 quarters, as compared with 1,209,998 quarters in 1904, of which 1,636,467 went to the United Kingdom; 1,949 to Italy, and 295,581 to South Africa.

The amount of hay exported was 941,528 bales, as compared with 837,300 the previous year, of which 10,481 went to the United Kingdom, 23,689 to Germany, 1,158 to Belgium, 251,108 to South Africa, 488,284 to Brazil; orders, 48,570, and 118,238 to other countries.

Quebracho was shipped to the amount of 317,520 tons, as compared with 289,839 tons in the preceding year, and was distributed as follows: The United Kingdom, 4,735; the United States, 50,032; France, 9,223; Germany, 90,746; Belgium, 5,453; Italy, 17,149; orders, 114,313, and other countries, 25,869.

The amount of quebracho extract shipped was 32,855 tons, of which the United Kingdom took 3,324; the United States, 13,629; France, 101; Germany, 11,639; Belgium, 1,242; Italy, 1,617; Brazil, 116; orders, 1,022, and other countries, 165.

Butter was exported to the amount of 212,163 cases, as compared with 205,025 cases in 1904, of which 132,793 were shipped to the United Kingdom, 632 to Germany, 78,730 to South Africa, and 8 to Brazil.

The export of sugar amounted to 13,531 tons, as compared with 26,845 tons the previous year, of which the United Kingdom received 248; the United States, 2,058; Germany, 5,820; orders, 3,105, and other countries, 2,300.

CROP ACREAGE AND SHIPMENTS.

For the season of 1902–3 there were sown in the Argentine Republic 17,001,542 acres with wheat, linseed, and maize. For the season of 1905–6 the area sown amounted to: Wheat and linseed, 16,600,262 acres; maize, 6,047,200 acres; a total of 22,647,462 acres. An increase of 5,600,000 acres in three years gives an idea of what progress there has been in agriculture. The present crop is distributed over the following provinces:

[Metric tons of 2,202¼ pounds.]

	Wheat.	Linseed.	Maize.
Buenos Ayres	2,168,230	171,114	3,548,388
Santa Fé	1,389,250	324,220	2,006,440
Cordoba	1,112,774	76,805	542,920
Entre Rios	282,888	87,766	332,640
Pampa Territory	45,000	3,900	61,958
Total	4,998,142	663,805	6,492,346

It has been estimated that ports will be used for shipment of the crop as follows, but it should be said that this greatly depends on what the railways find most expedient as shipments progress:

[Metric tons of 2,202¼ pounds.]

	Wheat and linseed.	Maize.
Rosario	1,989,000	2,782,000
Bahia Blanca	1,238,000	542,000
Buenos Ayres	931,000	2,318,000
Santa Fé	1,132,000	514,000
Entre Rios	370,000	832,600

The harvest is carried by the following lines:

Name of line.	Wheat and linseed.	Maize.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Buenos Ayres and Rosario	1,793,000	2,522,000
Buenos Ayres Great Western	1,296,500	1,292,000
Buenos Ayres Western	638,800	898,000
Buenos Ayres and Pacific	503,700	698,000
Province and Santa Fe	513,400	205,000
Cordoba and Rosario	236,000	231,000
Andino	85,800	84,000
Central Cordoba	76,900	22,000
Bahia Blanca and North Western	97,200	45,000
Central Northern	23,400	18,100

During 1905 the amount sent out of the country was, in round numbers: Wheat, 3,000,000 tons; linseed, 650,000 tons; maize, 2,500,000 tons. During 1906 it is expected that, after deduction for local consumption, for flour, and for seed wheat, there will be available for export the following: Wheat, 4,000,000 tons; linseed, 650,000 tons; maize, 3,500,000 tons—that is to say, an increase in wheat of 33 per cent and in maize of 20 per cent. An export of such quantities as the above should produce in cash nearly $200,000,000.

During the year 1905 it is calculated that the Argentine Republic has paid for marine freight £5,000,000, and it is thought that during 1906 as much as £7,000,000 will be spent. Most of this has been carried in British ships, and these figures do not include the fares paid by some 9,000 passengers and some 180,000 immigrants, which together must amount to an important sum. Argentines urge that to prevent such large sums of money leaving the country a national mercantile marine should be formed.

The flour trade to Brazil has been growing steadily of late years, and, considering the large population of Brazil—some 13,500,000—there would seem considerable room for development, as is borne out by the following figures:

FLOUR SHIPMENTS TO BRAZIL.

	Tons.
1901	63,464
1902	41,812
1903	66,344
1904	93,080
1905	130,000

The above figures for 1905 are merely an estimate.

BUDGET FOR 1906.

According to "The Review of the River Plate" of January 12, 1906, the budget of the Argentine Republic for the year 1906, as officially published, is summarized as follows:

	Gold.	National currency.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.		
Congress		$2,953,970
Interior		19,379,140
Foreign Affairs and Culto	$357,021	1,351,480
Treasury		9,588,800
Treasury, public debt	23,748,429	18,105,398
Justice and Public Instruction		22,451,546
Army		17,035,723
Navy	13,008	12,680,248
Agriculture		4,185,541
Public Works		12,140,760
Pensions, etc		5,274,434
Total	24,118,458	125,127,043
ORDINARY REVENUE.		
Import duties	38,000,000	
Import duties, additional 2 per cent	2,500,000	
Port and dock charges, stamps, and fines	4,911,000	

	Gold.	National currency.
ORDINARY REVENUE—continued.		
Service of debts:		
Province of Buenos Ayres	$1,000,784	....
Province of Entre Rios	330,589	....
Province of Santa Fe	220,457	....
Province of Mendoza	29,396	....
Banco Nacional	348,232	....
Tax:		
Alcohol	....	$15,000,000
Tobacco	....	13,000,000
Matches	....	2,500,000
Beer	....	1,800,000
Insurance	....	400,000
Cards	....	140,000
Artificial drinks	....	15,000
Sanitary works	....	6,400,000
Territorial contribution	....	2,100,000
Licenses	....	2,100,000
Stamps	....	7,500,000
Post and telegraphs	....	8,000,000
Railways	....	7,000,000
Sundries	....	6,267,000
Total	47,340,458	72,222,000

Reducing these to paper, we get a deficiency of $116,000 on the ordinary account.

The statement submitted to Congress by the Finance Minister in May last provided for an ordinary expenditure of $23,945,678 gold and $116,142,978 paper, so that Congress has increased the amounts by $202,880 gold and $8,984,065 paper.

INTERNAL REVENUE IN 1905.

The receipts from Argentine inland taxes during 1905, amounted to $39,053,435 national money and $71,443 gold. Deducting from the former amount the taxes on sugar and natural wines, which have been suppressed, the amount received in paper money for existing taxes was $36,365,592, and the receipts from the same taxes in 1904 were less by $1,884,543 national money and $43,379 gold. Nevertheless, the Minister of Finance has estimated next year's revenue from this source at more than $3,500,000 less than has been actually received, and his estimate of the customs duties is $8,500,000 gold less than the amount received.

The receipts from the post and telegraph offices amounted to $7,842,000 national money, being $1,600,000 less than the estimates, but the revenue of the department yielded only a small surplus, the expenditure having been $7,781,000 national money. This is explained by the vast distances over which the mail is carried, and the telegraph wires extend in sparsely inhabited Provinces and national territory.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The custom-house of the capital of Argentine Republic produced in 1905, $45,992,887 gold, and as such receipts represented about 90 per cent of those of all the custom-houses, the total amount received must have been about $51,000,000, being $4,300,000 more than the receipts of 1904 and $10,000,000 more than the budget estimates. The differences would have been greater but for the fact that the merchants have of late cleared as little dutiable merchandise as possible, in anticipation of reductions of duties which took effect on February 4, 1906, and the exportation of wool, hides, skins, etc., has also been delayed because of the suppression of the export duty of 4 per cent thereon.

PORT MOVEMENT OF BUENOS AYRES, CALENDAR YEAR 1905.

The Buenos Ayres "*Handels-Zeitung*" ("*Revista Financiera y Comercial*") publishes the following figures showing the export movement of Buenos Ayres during the calendar year 1905:

Country and article.	Quantity.
Belgium:	
Wheat ..... tons..	109,184
Corn ..... do....	56,625
Bran ..... do....	9,312
Oats ..... do....	892
Barley ..... do....	4
Oil grain ..... do....	160
Linseed ..... do....	31,148
Turnip seed ..... do....	1,775
Birdseed ..... do....	779
Peanuts ..... do....	358
Hay ..... do....	3,533
Malt ..... do....	244
Casein ..... do....	125
Flour ..... do....	4,473
Flax cakes ..... do....	376
Guano ..... do....	685
Minerals ..... do....	199
Quebracho extract ..... do....	994
Oxhides—	
Dry ..... do....	843
Salted ..... do....	6,261
Horsehides—	
Dry ..... do....	3
Salted ..... do....	11
Various hides ..... do....	82
Sheepskins ..... do....	852
Hair ..... do....	727
Bones ..... do....	1,679
Horns ..... do....	914
Wool ..... do....	21,417
Tallow ..... do....	1,629
Oils and grease ..... do....	29,665
Conserved meat ..... do....	51
Conserved tongue ..... do....	21
Meat broth ..... do....	63
Meat extract ..... do....	63
Meat preparations ..... do....	11
Cattle ..... head..	300
Horses ..... do....	87
Hogs ..... do....	50
Sheep ..... do....	36,321
Mules ..... do....	80
Feathers ..... kilos..	5,356
Brazil:	
Wheat ..... tons..	41,619
Corn ..... do....	3,725
Bran ..... do....	2,667
Oats ..... do....	10
Barley ..... do....	13
Linseed ..... do....	38
Birdseed ..... do....	571
Seeds ..... do....	2
Hay ..... do....	10,203
Flour ..... do....	95,991
Quebracho extract ..... do....	760
Brazil—Continued.	
Oxhides—	
Dry ..... tons..	4
Salted ..... do....	70
Sheepskins ..... do....	28
Hair ..... do....	8
Bones ..... do....	34
Wool ..... do....	184
Tallow ..... do....	903
Oils and grease ..... do....	288
Jerked beef ..... do....	9,137
Conserved tongue ..... do....	9
Cattle ..... head..	7,596
Horses ..... do....	709
Hogs ..... do....	55
Sheep ..... do....	1,510
Mules ..... do....	929
Goats ..... do....	2
Asses ..... do....	1
England:	
Wheat ..... tons..	148,652
Corn ..... do....	89,699
Bran ..... do....	11,801
Oats ..... do....	8,907
Barley ..... do....	96
Linseed ..... do....	50,323
Turnip seed ..... do....	244
Birdseed ..... do....	4,133
Cotton seed ..... do....	10
Seeds ..... do....	412
Peanuts ..... do....	36
Peanut cake ..... do....	21
Linseed cake ..... do....	218
Flax cakes ..... do....	2,084
Hay ..... do....	445
Casein ..... do....	951
Flour ..... do....	23,527
Guano ..... do....	1,931
Minerals ..... do....	277
Glycerine ..... do....	71
Lasterina ..... do....	225
Quebracho extract ..... do....	4,003
Quebracho in rolls ..... do....	22,641
Cotton ..... do....	294
Molasses ..... do....	790
Oxhides—	
Dry ..... do....	510
Salted ..... do....	2,349
Various hides ..... do....	150
Sheepskins ..... do....	1,628
Hair ..... do....	60
Bones ..... do....	7,806
Intestines ..... do....	28
Horns ..... do....	528
Wool ..... do....	10,259
Tallow ..... do....	[illegible]

Country and article.	Quantity.
England—Continued.	
Oils and grease...tons..	420
Blood, dry...do....	229
Butter...do....	2,887
Conserved meat...do....	779
Conserved tongue...do....	272
Meat broth...do....	248
Meat extract...do....	383
Jerked beef...do....	582
Frozen beef quarters...do....	54,106
Frozen cattle intestines...do....	2,787
Frozen mutton...do....	21,891
Frozen sheep intestines...do....	784
Frozen meat...do....	700
Cattle...head..	858
Horses...do....	82
Mules...do....	106
Feathers...kilos..	6,568
France:	
Wheat...tons..	82,841
Corn...do....	98,650
Bran...do....	19,418
Oats...do....	809
Barley...do....	42
Oil grain...do....	516
Linseed...do....	44,591
Turnip seed...do....	1,677
Birdseed...do....	2,268
Seeds...do....	62
Hay...do....	873
Casein...do....	80
Flour...do....	1,137
Flax cakes...do....	666
Peanuts...do....	8,423
Guano...do....	398
Minerals...do....	2
Tannin...do....	11
Quebracho—	
Extract...do....	51
Logs...do....	200
Oxhides—	
Dry...do....	765
Salted...do....	2,005
Various hides...do....	601
Sheepskins...do....	18,350
Hair...do....	81
Bones...do....	1,686
Horns...do....	352
Wool...do....	54,593
Tallow...do....	428
Oils and grease...do....	1,272
Blood, dry...do....	1,287
Infestines...do....	8
Conserved meat...do....	60
Conserved tongue...do....	3
Jerked beef...do....	402
Cattle...head..	280
Horses...do....	5
Feathers...kilos..	29,032
Germany:	
Wheat...tons..	54,676
Corn...do....	75,957
Bran...do....	68,940
Barley...do....	24
Oats...do....	542
Linseed...do....	86,795
Turnip seed...do....	1,229
Cotton seed...do....	94
Birdseed...do....	170
Seeds...do....	426
Oil grain...do....	390
Linseed cakes...do....	33
Flax cakes...do....	9,410
Hay...do....	1,033
Casein...do....	1,219
Guano...do....	947
Flour...do....	2,176
Tannin...do....	465
Quebracho—	
Extract...do....	9,081
Logs...do....	301
Minerals...do....	98
Sugar...do....	376
Malt...do....	375
Peanuts...do....	1,110
Germany—Continued.	
Lasterina...tons..	130
Oxhides—	
Dry...do....	1,289
Salted...do....	12,875
Horsehides—	
Dry...do....	898
Salted...do....	517
Various hides...do....	4,015
Sheepskins...do....	1,254
Hair...do....	126
Bones...do....	29
Horns...do....	34
Wool...do....	43,911
Tallow...do....	2,595
Oils and grease...do....	249
Intestines...do....	1,545
Butter...do....	11
Conserved meat...do....	148
Conserved tongue...do....	2
Meat broth...do....	4
Horses...head..	352
Mules...do....	3,042
Feathers...kilos..	3,099
Italy:	
Wheat...tons..	28,586
Corn...do....	71,482
Bran...do....	79
Oats...do....	1,864
Barley...do....	15
Linseed...do....	512
Birdseed...do....	378
Seeds...do....	1
Peanuts...do....	128
Flour...do....	288
Hay...do....	25
Quebracho—	
Extract...do....	1,189
Logs...do....	7,449
Cotton...do....	1
Minerals...do....	1,702
Oxhides—	
Dry...do....	2,355
Salted...do....	117
Horsehides, dry...do....	2
Various hides...do....	34
Sheepskins...do....	1,624
Hair...do....	324
Bones...do....	400
Horns...do....	87
Wool...do....	1,176
Tallow...do....	6,749
Intestines...do....	394
Conserved meat...do....	1
Conserved tongue...do....	¼
Frozen beef quarters...do....	168
Frozen mutton...do....	2¼
Horses...head..	1
Cattle...do....	56
Feathers...kilos..	11,278
Netherlands:	
Wheat...tons..	13,235
Corn...do....	33,661
Bran...do....	1
Oil grain...do....	70
Linseed...do....	23,679
Turnip seed...do....	69
Birdseed...do....	380
Peanuts...do....	192
Casein...do....	293
Guano...do....	15
Flour...do....	2,470
Quebracho—	
Extract...do....	50
Logs...do....	3,594
Horns...do....	26
Tallow...do....	1,656
Oils and grease...do....	64
Sheep...head..	1,493
South Africa:	
Wheat...tons..	17,966
Corn...do....	4,722
Bran...do....	1,698
Oats...do....	220
Linseed...do....	56

Country and article.	Quantity.
South Africa—Continued.	
Birdseed ...tons..	93
Linseed cake ...do....	4
Flax cakes ...do....	5
Flour ...do....	284
Butter ...do....	2,116
Hay ...do....	5,413
Conserved meat ...do....	5
Conserved tongue ...do....	2
Frozen meat ...do....	7
Frozen beef quarters ...do....	6,412
Frozen cattle intestines ...do....	158
Frozen mutton intestines ...do....	27
Jerked beef ...do....	9
Tallow ...do....	5
Cattle ...head..	806
Sheep ...do....	3,080
Horses ...do....	6,348
Mules ...do....	6,726
Asses ...do....	1,840
Hogs ...do....	200
Spain:	
Wheat ...tons..	28,792
Corn ...do....	12,953
Bran ...do....	1
Oats ...do....	337
Linseed ...do....	65
Birdseed ...do....	191
Hay ...do....	224
Casein ...do....	11
Guano ...do....	5
Flour ...do....	503
Oxhides—	
Dry ...do....	892
Salted ...do....	29
Horsehides, salted ...do....	3
Various hides ...do....	3
Sheepskins ...do....	3
Hair ...do....	3
Bones ...do....	149
Horns ...do....	18
Wool ...do....	213
Tallow ...do....	1,774
Intestines ...do....	253
Jerked beef ...do....	287
Cattle ...head..	240
Feathers ...kilos..	2,197
United States:	
Linseed ...tons..	6
Birdseed ...do....	998
Casein ...do....	3
Guano ...do....	348
Sugar ...do....	146
Minerals ...do....	2
Quebracho—	
Extract ...do....	9,196
In rolls ...do....	15,579
Oxhides—	
Dry ...do....	8,780
Salted ...do....	850
Horsehides—	
Dry ...do....	189
Salted ...do....	340
Various hides ...do....	929
Sheepskins ...do....	2,295
Hair ...do....	195
Bones ...do....	10,214
Horns ...do....	127
Wool ...do....	15,205
Intestines ...do....	182
United States—Continued.	
Blood, dry ...tons..	20
Jerked beef ...do....	523
Feathers ...kilos..	1,661
German West Africa:	
Cattle ...head..	200
Horses ...do....	567
Mules ...do....	900
Various:	
Wheat ...tons..	6,325
Corn ...do....	4,979
Bran ...do....	8,979
Barley ...do....	14
Oats ...do....	18
Linseed ...do....	5,041
Birdseed ...do....	460
Seeds ...do....	10
Flax cakes ...do....	38
Hay ...do....	2,369
Flour ...do....	2,771
Tobacco ...do....	2,090
Sugar ...do....	1,083
Molasses ...do....	91
Cotton ...do....	2
Casein ...do....	20
Molacuit ...do....	10
Quebracho—	
Extract ...do....	365
Logs ...do....	145
Oxhides—	
Dry ...do....	150
Salted ...do....	74
Horsehides, dry ...do....	1
Various hides ...do....	16
Sheepskins ...do....	280
Hair ...do....	111
Horns ...do....	30
Wool ...do....	887
Tallow ...do....	32
Oils and grease ...do....	83
Intestines ...do....	2
Butter ...do....	42
Jerked beef ...do....	4,212
Cattle ...head..	619
Sheep ...do....	1,449
Horses ...do....	234
Mules ...do....	2,143
Asses ...do....	5
Feathers ...kilos..	7,964
Orders:	
Wheat ...tons..	152,253
Corn ...do....	150,200
Bran ...do....	1,588
Barley ...do....	96
Oats ...do....	1,462
Linseed ...do....	25,440
Turnip seed ...do....	155
Birdseed ...do....	89
Hay ...do....	993
Flour ...do....	342
Quebracho extract ...do....	30
Bones ...do....	20
Blood, dry ...do....	1,177
Jerked beef ...do....	5
Cattle ...head..	415
Sheep ...do....	149
Horses ...do....	1
Mules ...do....	800
Asses ...do....	77

MOVEMENT OF THE PORT OF ROSARIO IN 1905.

During the year 1905 Rosario exported 2,237,574,485 kilos of divers products, as follows: Sugar, 1,327,267; bran, 33,969,971; middlings, 17,683,549; cow horns, 147,106; birdseed, 913,672; borax, 764,285; dry cattle hides, 4,698,549; salt cattle hides, 5,723,085; dry colt skins, 65,413; salt colt skins, 8,308; goatskins, 459,310; sheepskins, 85,319;

horsehair, 356,318; calfskins, 11,937; claws, 175,577; bones, 4,364,581; flour, 5,852,318; wool, 3,239,085; maize, 984,000,000; copper ore, 52,958; iron ore, 191,851; lead ore, 11,940; hay, 29,978,411; quebracho wood, 129,191,882; linseed, 245,972,719; seed, 162,570; tallow, 37,435; wheat, 881,002,857; linseed cakes, 49,984; cow hoofs, 77,962; gum, 1,330; barley, 407,815; rye, 45,000; nabo seed, 1,360,756; potatoes, 8,130; honey, 360; anise, 285; peanuts, 457,634; dried meat, 274,944; skins, various classes, 18,445; quebracho extract, 3,392,750; molasses, 52,000, and Cadiz salt, 67,439. Ocean steamers to the number of 845 and 97 ocean sailers entered the port.

IMPROVEMENTS AT BAHIA BLANCA.

A report published in "The South American Journal" for February 10, 1906, concerning improvements in progress and completed at Bahia Blanca, states that the Great Southern Railway Company's mole at Ingeniero White has now been extended, and there is berth room alongside for 12 large ocean-going steamers, with electric and hydraulic cranes for the loading and discharging of cargoes. The accommodation, however, is quite inadequate, as at present there are 20 ocean-going vessels alongside their wharf, there being sometimes over 30 steamers waiting their turn to load. The Buenos Ayres and Pacific Railway Company have also a mole about 2 miles higher up the estuary than the Southern Railway wharf, at a point called Port Galvan, where they have excellent accommodation for 2 ocean-going vessels, loading or discharging by means of electric cranes. They are at present extending their wharfage accommodation, and will shortly have room for 6 or 8 ocean-going steamers. Two British houses from Buenos Ayres have opened coal deposits at this port, and homeward-going steamers can now be supplied instead of calling at Montevideo for that purpose.

The Pacific Company have been running a monthly line of cargo steamers from Liverpool, calling at this port as well as at Port Madryn and some of the other South Argentine ports where trade is just beginning to be developed. The Hamburg-South American Line is also developing trade by running a large steamer every three weeks, calling at this place on the downward journey and touching at every accessible port in the south from here down to Sandy Point. These steamers carry all the year around a large number of passengers as well as cargo. A new light-house has been erected near the mouth of the river Sauce Grande. The population of the town and port of Bahia Blanca is estimated at 30,000 inhabitants and is growing steadily.

Several railways are in course of construction, which go through the new wheat-producing lands and act as feeders to the existing lines. The most important extension, however, and which is now in active progress, is that of the Buenos Ayres and Pacific Railway, which is being extended in a direct line north from their wharf in Bahia Blanca to Villa Mercedes, which branch will be opened shortly. The Argentine Great Western Railway Company purposes at no distant date to make a branch from San Rafael to Toay, on the Bahia Blanca and Northwestern, now running for account of the Pacific Line.

The dry dock is now finished and is the largest and best of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere. Congress has passed a bill authorizing the military port to be used as a commercial port, being closer to the sea, and by dredging the present entrance channel 6 or 8 feet more it could be accessible at all states of the tide, and so would compete favorably with the two other existing wharves.

A comparative statement of the export of produce for the last fifteen years shows the material growth and importance of this large and increasing railway terminus and shipping center:

Year.	Wool.	Skins.		Horse-hair.	Total.	Sailing ships.	Steam-ships.
	Bales.	*Bales.*		*Bales.*	*Bales.*		
1891	17,264	782	87	18,133	2,000	3	2
1892	18,294	1,600	48	19,942	15,000	11	6
1893	23,213	1,435	50	24,698	40,000	28	11
1894	28,350	1,414	70	29,834	51,000	25	17
1895	33,825	1,438	79	35,342	61,000	18	21
1896	36,092	1,400	87	37,579	40,000	12	23
1897	38,338	924	40	39,302	4,000	11	29
1898	47,518	2,234	100	49,852	44,000	16	41
1899	46,823	2,924	85	49,832	200,000	22	50
1900	57,327	3,774	94	61,195	260,000	17	79
1901	51,449	2,990	67	53,506	180,000	12	81
1902	49,330	2,859	99	52,298	270,000	6	91
1903	68,086	4,842	170	73,098	335,000	27	85
1904	66,686	7,897	175	74,753	550,000	9	155
1905	64,799	6,638	155	71,592	970,000	27	253

Property in the town has, during the last year, been changing hands at rapidly improving prices, the inference being that local people are satisfied that Bahia Blanca will grow in importance as a commercial port. More significant and of general interest is the steady rise in value of land in the surrounding country, it being now established that this district is favorably situated for wheat growing. Both the Buenos Ayres Great Southern and the Bahia Blanca and Northwestern are striving to get as much as possible of this valuable trade.

Among the measures taken by the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Company to cope with its growing traffic, and especially the press of grain shipments at the port of Bahia Blanca, has been the doubling of the line from Bahia Blanca to Tornquist, a distance of 48 miles. This will much facilitate the entrance to the port of grain-laden trains. Regarding rolling stock, 2,000 wagons of 40 tons each have been ordered in England. Of these, 700 are already in service, and the remainder are arriving steadily by each ship, and are being put together at the Tolosa workshops with all possible dispatch. Of locomotives, 238 have been ordered, of which 138 are intended for this season. Forty of these have so far come to hand, and 7 of the remainder arrive each week. Eighteen locomotives have, moreover, been bought in this country.

Regarding the very important matter of shipping facilities at Bahia Blanca port—where, perhaps, 1,750,000 tons of grain may be put on board this season—twelve lighters have been purchased, having a united capacity of 7,200 tons. These, as fast as they arrive, are being riveted together on a strip of beach, part of the naval port of Bahia Blanca, kindly lent by the Government authorities. Three of these are so far to hand; but all are expected by February 15. Two steam tugs are being put together in Buenos Ayres, intended to tow the lighters to a second row of ships (an outside row) along the quays, while two pontoons, of which one is nearing completion, will be fitted with electric cranes, and will hoist wheat into the steamers at the rate of 150 tons per hour. On the steam wharf seven electric cranes are being fitted. The old lighter dock, which, owing to its shallowness, could only be used at high tide, has been closed, and is being deepened, and should be ready three months hence. It is to be used night and day.

Perhaps the most important work in hand is the renewing of the conveyor on the new wharf. By means of this—an endless broad leather band running on rollers—it will be possible to convey wheat in bulk into the holds of ships. Hitherto this has only been done in bags, and at the rate of 25,000 sacks a day. Running at increased speed, it is hoped, with the new adaptation, to despatch from 70,000 to 80,000 bags a day. If this be realized it will do much to save the situation. In conclusion, it may be said that everything possible is being done locally to meet enormous mass of shipments now about to come to Bahia Blanca.

RULES GOVERNING THE PRACTICE OF MEDICAL PROFESSIONS.

Graduates of American medical and dental colleges with the proper degree who wish to enter the Argentine medical or dental faculty to practice their professions in that country must present the following documents:

The diploma of the college in which the student graduated. The signatures of the rector and secretary on the diploma must be authenticated by the Secretary of State, ratified by an Argentine consular officer there resident, and his signature in turn certified by the Argentine minister for foreign affairs. As a matter of convenience, the signatures on the diploma might be authenticated by a local State officer before being sent to the Secretary of State at Washington.

The diploma is then to be presented at the office of the secretary of the faculty, accompanied by a translation of the same into Spanish, made by a public translator on stamped paper. The public translator must also call at the office of the secretary and sign a document acknowledging and confirming the genuineness of his signature.

When the diploma has been accepted by the faculty a day will be fixed on which the candidate shall appear at the secretary's office, accompanied by two witnesses, who must not be relatives nor minors, and who shall declare in writing that the candidate is the real and lawful owner of the diploma presented. In addition to this the candidate must present a petition, written on stamped paper of the value of $1, asking to be inscribed in the faculty and to be allowed to take the examinations necessary for the "revalidation" of his diploma.

The examinations made by the faculty are in the Spanish language, and embrace the same groups of subjects and are conducted in the same order and form as prescribed for the alumni of the local school. Provisions are made for reexaminations in case of failure in the first instance. The fees for "revalidation" are: Medical diploma, $382.14, United States money; dental diploma, $148.61.

BOLIVIA.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH PERU.

The new commercial treaty between Bolivia and Peru, replacing the treaty of 1881, which was signed at Lima, Peru, December 7, 1905, removes all the disadvantages under which Bolivia was placed by the former agreement as regards free transit by Peruvian ports. The following are in substance the stipulations of the treaty in question, as published in the "Panama Star and Herald" for February 19, 1906:

ARTICLE 1. The commercial relations between Peru and Bolivia are to be established on a basis of perfect reciprocity.

ART. 2. Both countries grant the right of free transit throughout their territories for the products of the other and for goods in transit from other countries, by the following routes: Mollendo and Puno to La Paz and Mollendo to Pelechuco, via Cojate, and vice versa.

ART. 3. Both countries to be at liberty to collect duties on any goods of the other which may be imported, respectively.

ART. 4. Each country grants to the other the same rights accorded to the most-favored nations, and in no case can the goods or products of one of the parties be charged higher duties, rates, or tariffs than those charged to the most-favored nation.

ART. 5. No duties to be levied on the cattle of one of the parties in the territory of the other, always excepting the local rates paid by all native cattle.

ART. 6. Establishes a list of food stuffs which will be imported in small quantities from either country to the other free of duty in the frontier districts.

ART. 7. Provides that regulations shall be mutually agreed upon to prevent smuggling.

ART. 8. Annuls the treaty of June 7, 1881.

ART. 9. Provides that the present treaty is to come into force on the 1st of July, 1905.

ART. 10. The present treaty to last for five years, and one year's notice to be given by either party previous to denouncing it.

ART. 11. All questions arising from this treaty to be submitted to arbitration.

TIN EXPORTATION IN 1904 AND 1905.

Tin was exported by the Republic of Bolivia during the first half of the year 1905 to the value of 11,082,080 *bolivianos*, distributed among the custom-houses of the Republic as follows:

Custom-house.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilos.	*Bolivianos.*
La Paz	402,822	322,257.60
Uyuni	1,121,747	897,397.60
Oruro	7,819,114	6,255,315.20
Tupiza	1,114,189	891,351.20
Recaudadora de Colquechaca	516,698	413,358.40
Recaudadora de Potosí	2,878,000	2,302,400.00
Total	13,852,600	11,082,080.00

The exports of tin from Bolivia during 1904 amounted to 12,779 long tons, of which 9.867 tons went to Great Britain and 2,912 tons to Europe, mainly to Germany. As the home consumption is insignificant these figures may be taken as representing production. The ore is won by deep mining and is crushed and concentrated in well equipped mills. The producers are grouped in the Department of Potosi, in the southwest corner of the Republic, and are situated high up in the Andes, where they utilize an abundant water power. The domestic tin-smelting industry has remained steady for five years, while in the same period the exports of *barrilla*, concentrated tin ore, have more than doubled, as is shown by the following table:

Arrivals of Bolivian tin in Great Britain.

[Long tons.]

Year.	Ore.	Tin content.	Bars.	Total tin.
1900	5,431	3,530	1,507	5,037
1901	9,086	5,905	1,730	7,635
1902	10,961	6,576	1,685	8,261
1903	10,401	6,240	1,614	7,854
1904	13,824	8,294	1,573	9,867

ORIGIN OF IMPORTS, 1904.

The countries of origin for the merchandise imported into the Republic of Bolivia during 1904, with the valuations furnished by each, were, respectively, as follows:

	Bolivianos.		*Bolivianos.*
Germany	3,940,746.95	Spain	223,909.16
Great Britain	3,801,510.52	Uruguay	14,521.45
Peru	3,390,812.52	Portugal	10,492.80
Chile	1,380,086.75	Paraguay	9,026.83
United States	1,320,604.01	Switzerland	4,883.76
Argentine Republic	931,083.70	Cuba	2,377.68
Belgium	660,452.22	Central America	2,347.50
France	643,879.41	Ecuador	572.34
Italy	635,226.92	China	201.60
Brazil	341,015.60	Origin unknown	2,509,662.87

RUBBER IN 1904.

The Department of Agriculture and Industries of the Republic of Bolivia reports the details of exports of rubber from that country for the year 1904, showing the receipts of the various custom-houses, as follows:

Custom-house.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilos.	*Bolivianos.*
Villa Bella	831,617	4,158,085
La Paz	385,803	1,929,015
Puerto Suárez	224,464	1,121,320
Oruro	122,452	612,260
Tarija	6,992	24,960
Total	[a] 1,571,128	7,855,640

[a] Equivalent to 3,456,481 pounds.

The present development of this industry is largely due to the high prices obtained for rubber in Europe and the United States, as well as to the numerous manufacture of things which require its use; therefore it has a very promising future, and the stability of the price of rubber will induce its cultivation to be developed even to a greater extent.

The subject of rubber is discussed by United States Consul MANSFIELD, of Valparaiso, who states that only a small percentage of the rubber forests of the upper Amazon country have been exploited. The consul writes:

"Rubber is not produced in Chile but in all the country watered by the river Amazon, comprising large portions of Bolivia, the ports of entry for which are in Chile, and as an industry is attracting the attention of foreign capitalists. The more elevated parts of the Amazon region produce the kind of rubber known as *caucho*, while the lowlands flooded by the river produce the *jebe*. *Caucho* and *jebe* are very similar, the only difference consisting in the greater elasticity of the latter. Hence *jebe* is made to serve more delicate purposes and commands a higher price in the market, the difference being usually about 25 per cent in value. The two kinds of materials are extracted in different ways. In the case of *jebe* incisions are made spirally along the whole length of the tree, whereas to obtain the *caucho* the tree is cut down and the sap or milk distilled is caught in vessels specially adapted for the purpose. The *caucho* tree can not stand incisions in its bark, but in twenty years' time after being felled a new tree grows up and is ready for treatment. The *caucho* tree is estimated to yield about 65 pounds, worth from 70 cents to 90 cents per pound on the spot and about 50 per cent more in the market. The *jebe* tree will yield about 25 pounds a year for an indefinite time. Small sections of the rubber-producing forests adjacent to the headwaters of the Amazon have been depleted, but the rapid natural growth of the tree will soon rehabilitate those sections, rendering them again productive.

"The development of the rubber industry in Bolivia is of special interest to Chile and to other countries having commercial relations with west-coast South American Republics, for the reason that all Bolivian products exported from the Pacific coast must reach the markets through Chilean ports. The building of railways through northern Chile into Bolivia, under the treaty of peace and amity celebrated by the two Republics in 1905, will encourage the development of the natural resources of Bolivia by affording transportation facilities for marketing the products. The vast tracts of rubber-producing forests in the upper Amazon country, which produced last year over 50,000 tons of rubber, valued at over $100,000,000, and only a small per cent of which has been exploited, offer an attractive field for the investment of American capital."

BRAZIL.

GROWING PARA RUBBER IN CEYLON.

An interesting article published in the "Commercial Intelligence" (London) for January 31, 1906, reports the following conditions attendant upon the cultivation and prospects of Para rubber in Ceylon and the Malay Peninsula:

"The steady destruction of the wild rubber trees in the forests of Brazil, which has been going on for years, has resulted in the present crisis in the india-rubber trade. The native rubber collectors, the half-breed *seringueros*, have an exceedingly arduous task. Their object is to get as much caoutchouc as they can in the shortest possible time, so that it is not surprising that fine old specimens of the *Hevea brasiliensis* are overbled and ruthlessly destroyed. In the Amazon forests the rubber trees are scattered about among hosts of other varieties, there being irregular and often long intervals between individual rubber trees, so that the total destruction of all the trees in a district is an easy matter. Each succeeding year, therefore, the collectors have had to penetrate farther inland to more inaccessible districts in order to obtain supplies, and in consequence the output of Brazilian "Para" rubber has not increased in proportion to the growing demand for rubber in the trade.

"The output from Africa, as a whole, has increased but little, and from the West Coast has diminished, in this case also chiefly owing to the destructive methods of collection in vogue among natives. Indeed, on this account, some authorities consider that the African output of wild rubber is more likely to decrease than increase.

"Were the industry in the future to be entirely dependent upon wild rubber the outlook would be black indeed, but fortunately it has now been conclusively proved in Ceylon and in the Malay Peninsula that the cultivation of the rubber tree as an estate product is not only possible but a very profitable industry, and the output of rubber from plantation-grown trees raised in nurseries is rapidly increasing each year. At present, it is true, the production from all plantations in Ceylon, India, Assam, the Malay Peninsula, Java, Borneo, Central America, and Mexico form but a very small proportion of the whole world's yearly output, yet a few years should see a remarkable change in this.

"Before dealing with the Ceylon and Malasian rubber-planting industries more particularly, it may not be out of place here to note how the Brazilian and Mexican rubber trees came to be introduced into Asia. In Ceylon attention was first drawn to rubber-yielding trees when blight stamped out the island's coffee industry, and the Kew authorities sent out, in Wardian cases, young plants of the Para rubber tree (*Hevea brasiliensis*), the Central American tree (*Castilloa elástica*), and the Ceará (*Manihot glaziovii*). Attention was then mainly paid to the Ceará, and as this variety was unsuccessful in the early years, rubber was neglected. Later, certain men had marked success with Para, with the result that there has been a rush into that variety; though it is found that at certain elevations and in certain districts the Castilloa thrives best. Now, again, also, Ceará is being planted on some estates.

"The first Para trees arrived in Ceylon from Kew in August, 1876. Ninety per cent of the 1,900 plants sent arrived safely and were planted in the low-country Botanic Gardens at Henaratgoda. These trees flourished and soon produced abundant crops of seeds. Plants were raised and distributed to officials in Ceylon, and some were sent to India, and later seeds were sold to planters and others in Ceylon, the Malay Peninsula, etc. Thus the trees in Henaratgoda Gardens are famous as the parents of practically all the Para rubber trees in Asia, and in other colonies in Africa, Fiji, etc.

"Among the very early estates on which rubber planting was commenced was Culloden, in the Kalutara district of the Western Province. The rubber trees planted on the foothills flourished wonderfully, and Culloden is now the most famous rubber estate in the island, remarkable returns in raw caoutchouc having been obtained from the older trees. In April, 1904, four specimen trees were tapped, and in thirty days gave a total of 53 pounds 12 ounces dry rubber, an average of 13 pounds 7 ounces per tree. With rubber selling at 5 to 6 shillings per pound, the value of these trees may be gauged.

"It is specially during recent years, since the price of rubber has gone abnormally high, that rubber planting has rapidly extended in the East, and each year now sees farther acreages of virgin jungle land cleared to be planted in rubber, and more tea estates interplanted with it. But it is not altogether certain that the sudden rush in rubber is a good thing for the industry. In the eagerness to secure shares in rubber-planting companies the public has blindly bought up in every company floated; a struggling tea company has only had to announce its intention to interplant rubber through its estate and shares have rushed up and quickly changed hands. To put it mildly, it is possible that some land thus planted will not suit rubber. It behooves investors to be cautious, although it seems that in some districts, at all events, Para rubber will grow almost everywhere. The tree certainly has enormous vitality.

"Rubber in Ceylon and the Malay Peninsula is singularly free from plant pests. There has been a little canker in both countries, but, assisted by the Government botanical experts, the planters have effectually stamped out such outbreaks. The young plants in the nurseries are liable to depredations from rats, porcupines, wild pigs, and deer, but losses in this respect are not enormous. The young trees in the plantations occasionally suffer from porcupines and deer, but this can be guarded against, as it is on some estates, by good wire fencing.

"The Para rubber of from 4 or 5 years of age bears abundant crops of seeds, which are picked up from the ground and planted in prepared beds of soil under shade. The seeding plants soon appear. They grow in the seed beds for from twelve months to two years, and are then ready to be put out in the prepared holes in the plantations. They are 'stumped,' i. e., cut down to a short distance above the surface, then carefully lifted so as not to damage the long taproot, and planted out. A new shoot soon appears and grows up into a vigorous young tree with a rate of growth only to be seen in the Tropics. Planters vary in their opinions as to the distance apart the trees should be planted; some plant as close as 10 feet, others 20 feet, or even 30 feet. If close planting be adopted it is often with the intention of cutting out intermediate lines of trees when fairly mature, and 20 feet apart is generally considered a good average distance.

"During the first year, until a tapping age is reached, the trees require little attention, but the land must be kept clean and free from weeds. Useful catch crops can be grown between the lines of young trees until the shade becomes too dense; such crops are peanuts or groundnuts, cotton, citronella, lemon grass, and nitrogen crops as manures. When the trees keep the ground well shaded no weeds will grow.

"The Para rubber tree (*Hevea brasiliensis*), the favorite in Ceylon and the Malay Peninsula, etc., produces rubber when 5 years of age or even younger; but at that stage rubber is not of good quality. The high prices of caoutchouc have encouraged many planters to tap their trees at 6 years, but 7 years is a better age at which to begin, and even then the trees should be lightly tapped.

"The caoutchouc is present in the sap of the tree in minute globules—like butter globules in milk—and the milky sap of the rubber tree is known as 'latex.' This latex is present in nearly all parts of the tree, but contains more caoutchouc in the base of the trunk up to 6 or 8 feet. The caoutchouc or rubber aids the growth of the tree by absorbing much water in wet weather and conserving this for the plant's use in dry periods. The latex tubes run up the tree in horizontal fashion, and the latex is run out by carefully cutting these through the bark. Care has to be taken in tapping so that the tubes are just pierced, otherwise the cambium wood is damaged and the trees badly injured. Various knives are used for tapping, the commonest being a sharp, hollow triangular blade on a handle, by which a conical piece is gouged out of the tree. Various sorts of cuts are practiced by different men, the most popular being V-shaped. The tapping is done twice per annum for a series of consecutive or alternate days. The yield of trees varies a little, but may be roughly estimated at one-half pound per tree at 8 years old to, say, 2 pounds per tree when 12 or 14 years old. The tapping and curing of *Castilloa elástica*, *Gutta ramboug*, and *Ceara* rubber differs from the Para rubber methods, but we need not here dwell upon the differences.

"The curing of rubber is not a complex matter on plantations. Hitherto the usual method in vogue was to collect the latex from the trees each morning and evening. This, on being brought to the factory, was strained, and then a little acetic acid added to quicken coagulation. Next day, when the pans of latex were coagulated, the rubber was taken out and rolled to press out all superfluous water. The pancake or biscuit of rubber was then dried for a number of days, gradually becoming of a clear, amber color—the 'biscuits' so well known on the London rubber market. With the introduction of two new machines, a change is now taking place. One machine washes the rubber when coagulated and turns it out in a thin sheet—'crepe rubber;' with the other machine the rubber is washed and coagulated and then cut into fine shreds to hasten drying—'worm rubber.' These machines are coming into extended use in the East, and the Asiatic plantation rubber may eventually be marketed in crepe or worm form instead of biscuits. Manufacturers in Great Britain need have no hesitation in buying these new forms of rubber—they are the cleanest samples that can be turned out on plantations. The machines do nothing that affects the 'nerve' and other good qualities of the product. At present the quality of Eastern plantation rubber is excellent, and as the trees mature it will become even better. The output of Eastern plantations is, unfortunately for the British consumer, far too limited, for this plantation rubber can be placed on the market far more cheaply than the Brazilian product, which pays an export duty of 11½ pence per pound.

"To bring into bearing an estate, say, 300 acres, costs about £20 per acre, tapping to commence, say, in the sixth year, requiring a capital of about £6,000. Planting 20 by 20 feet apart (109 trees per acre) gives, say, 100 trees per acre. At 12 years of age these should give 2 pounds of rubber per tree—that is, 200 pounds per acre each year, or 60,000 pounds rubber from the plantation. The probabilities are that present prices will hold, but calculating rubber at 5 shillings per pound (at present it is frequently over 6 shillings) the estate will bring in annually £15,000. It is not surprising, therefore, that shares in so many planting companies are booming.

"As regards the bugbear of overproduction, the United Planters' Association of the Malay Peninsula estimate the planted acreage of rubber to be:

	Acres.
Sumatra	5,000
Java	5,000
India and Burma	5,000
Ceylon	25,000
Malay Peninsula	30,000
Total	70,000

"This total acreage can not be in full bearing until the end of 1911, and at an estimate of 200 pounds rubber per acre, the total output will be 14,000,000 pounds. The world's present production is, say, 70,000 tons, or 156,800,000 pounds, out of which Asia will only produce 14,000,000 pounds by the end of 1911. And this does not take into consideration any increase in the demand likely to arise by that year.

From natural sources of wild rubber no big increase in the yearly supply can be looked for. We can certainly look forward to a greater demand, and possibly to a diminished supply of wild rubber.

"It will be seen from the foregoing details as to the output and cost of rubber estates that the industry would be a profitable one even if for some unforseen reason the price of rubber should fall heavily. As the Director of the Royal Botanic Department, Ceylon, stated in 'The Tropical Agriculturist:' 'A consideration of the question leads to the conclusion that the planting of rubber—especially Para rubber—in suitable soils and climates in Ceylon, the Malay Peninsula, and elsewhere, is about the most promising form of agricultural investment and occupation that the tropics afford at the present time, or perhaps are likely to afford for the next ten or twenty years, to the enterprising and cautious man with a little capital.' The 'Ceylon Observer' and the 'Times of Ceylon,' ably conducted daily papers of good standing and repute, both speak highly of rubber planting in the East as a good, sound thing.

"Eastern plantation rubber goes to all the manufacturing centers of the world—United States, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, and Australia—though the bulk is sent to Liverpool and London."

"The India Rubber World" for March 1, 1906, publishes the following figures showing the exports of Ceylon rubber and the destination thereof during 1905:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Great Britain	124, 738	Australia	1, 152
Germany	19, 887	France	2, 184
Belgium	10, 386	Holland	125
United States	10, 054	Sweden	21

Shipments aggregating 168,547 pounds are thus shown, as compared with 77,212 pounds in 1904 and 41,798 pounds in 1903.

MANGANESE ORES.

"The Mining Journal" (British) contains a series of papers beginning with the issue for February 10, 1906, translated from the German "*Stahl und Eisen*," treating of the increased demand for manganese ores in the industrial world as a consequence of the employment of new processes for iron and steel production. In the figures for 1903 Brazil ranks next to Russia and India as the purveyor of this product for the British market, the respective outputs having been 413,900, 167,700, and 162,060 tons.

Manganese ores are mined in various countries, but it is only during the last twenty years that the industry has become of such great importance. Before that date large quantities of ores containing manganese were employed for spiegeleisen; the high grade ores, however, were mostly only used in the chemical industry (Weldon's process and the extraction of gold) and in glass making.

When Weldon's process was introduced in 1868, 54,000 tons of high-grade manganese ore were needed in a single year; when the process became general by regeneration of the manganese solution the consumption sank to only 7,000 tons yearly. The consumption was further reduced by the introduction of Deacon's process. The gold and glass industries are regular consumers of the richer and purer manganese ores. This consumption is, however, very unimportant when compared with that of the iron and steel industries. For the purposes mentioned only a few deposits can be considered, the value of the ore depending on the effective amount of superoxide of manganese. Of the 48,000 tons employed in Germany in 1903 only about 2,000 tons were directly delivered to chemical works.

For the iron and steel industry two sorts of manganese ores principally have to be considered:

1. Manganese ore proper, with about 50 per cent manganese, little phosphorus, and silica.

2. Iron ores containing manganese in very varying proportions.

The world's production at the present time is estimated to be 900,000 tons. In 1900 the consumption of manganese ore was 592,596 tons; 25 per cent of this quantity was mined in the province of Huelva, Spain. It is also stated that in 1901 Brazil produced 98,828 tons, or about one-ninth of the total output.

In the last years India, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Spain have produced noteworthy quantities, so that the total production amounted to more rather than less than 900,000 tons. Germany mined 49,812 tons in 1902, which did not satisfy the requirements. That country is therefore dependent on foreign importation of manganese, which, after iron ore, is the most important raw material in the steel industry.

The other most important steel producers, especially England and the United States, depend also on other countries. In 1899 Russia exported to England 118,000 tons of high-percentage manganese ores. The United States imports the ore from Chile, Brazil, Cuba, Colombia, etc., and in the yards of the blast furnaces in the United States ore of every origin is to be found.

Brazil is making rapid strides in the shipment of manganese, the total for 1904 reaching 208,260 long tons. It was only until 1894 that the ores were first seriously mined. The ore of the Minas Geraes district is said to be a very pure black dioxide, containing from 50 to 55 per cent of metallic manganese, and only traces of phosphorus. The best varieties occur between layers of impure earthy ores of iron and maganese, lying between beds of limestone, and it is the association with these beds that generally indicates purity in the manganese ore. The beds have been worked to over 120 yards from the surface, and show no material change in character. The ore is a hard mineral, interstratified with a soft and hydrated variety, the hard portion constituting about 80 per cent of the whole, and being very pure.

The ore is first evacuated by open workings which, when no longer practicable, are superseded by levels in the hillside, small levels being first driven to locate the direction of the erratic bed of ore. All the levels and workings are dry, owing to their altitude, and the ore is simply thrown into shoots without picking, the cargoes showing a general uniformity in their analyses. The amount of ore in sight and of easy extraction without motive power is estimated at 2,000,000 tons on the present Usina Wig properties.

The manganese imports of Great Britain during the years 1898–1903, were as follows:

Country.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Germany	43,350	61,300	59,200	56,700	49,800	48,000
England	230	420	1,880	1,670	1,300	1,000
Australia	70	800	80	220	4,700	1,320
Austria-Hungary	19,540	15,710	22,250	18,440	18,600	....
Brazil	26,400	65,000	108,250	100,410	157,300	162,060
Canada	50	250	30	400	100	4,540
Chile	20,850	40,930	25,710	18,480	13,000	....
Cuba	....	....	22,000	25,600	40,000	19,000
Spain	102,230	105,000	113,000	60,300	46,100	26,000
United States	9,900	6,400	5,300	9,450	7,500	2,800
France	32,000	40,000	29,000	22,300	12,500	....
Greece	14,100	17,600	8,050	14,200	15,900	9,340
India	61,470	88,420	132,700	135,300	160,300	167,700
Italy	3,000	4,360	6,010	2,180	2,500	....
Japan	11,510	11,340	15,230	16,300	16,300	....
Panama	11,180	10,160	8,750	700	....	....
Portugal	1,000	2,050	1,970	900	900	....
Russia	328,210	657,790	751,200	442,700	469,900	413,900
Sweden	2,360	2,620	2,650	2,270	2,900	....
Turkey	30,000	49,970	38,100	38,100	60,000	....
Total	717,450	1,179,650	1,350,860	966,620	1,079,600	....

Russia at the present time possesses nearly a monopoly of high-grade manganese ores; her production ought, with improved mining and transport methods, to be capable of further development. In spite of the many difficulties to which the mining industry in the Caucasus has been exposed since the discovery of the deposits, the production of ore has increased regularly.

Of the known manganese deposits, the Russian are the most extensive, thickest, and the most regular. According to estimates the reserve of manganese ore is, in the Caucasus, 6 billion puds (98,000,000 tons), and in Nicopol, 2½ billion puds (40,000,000 tons). No estimates are available of the deposits in the Ural district. Assertions concerning estimated quantities of ore are very diverse; in any case, a large and regular output in the Caucasus is to be reckoned upon. Opposed to these quantities, deposits in other countries, as estimated, are of much less importance. After Russia, the Brazilian and Indian deposits are the most important.

The value of the ore does not only depend on the percentage of manganese, but also on the percentage of harmful constituents, phosphorus and silica.

The ores from Nazareth (Brazil), Panama, Miguel Burnier (Brazil), Santiago (Cuba), Coquimbo (Chile), Les Cabesses (France), Cassandra (Turkey), are considered as the purest. Ores reckoned as rich in phosphorus, up to 0.28 per cent, are from Tschiatura and Nicopol, the Indian, and from Queluz-Lafayette (Brazil). The ores from Queluz-Lafayette, Panama, Coquimbo, Les Cabesses, Indian, and Tschiatura contain a small percentage of silicic acid. The Spanish (Huelva), the Italian (Liguria), the Russian (Nicopol), and the Turkish are generally richer in silica.

The cost of the ore depends, naturally, on the conditions of mining and transport. In the Russian mines winding only costs 5 to 6 kopeks, while the expense of transport to the port of Poti is 35 kopeks per pud. In Brazil mining costs amount to 6,000 *reis* per ton. Demaret gives the mining and transport costs in the neighborhood of Queluz (Brazil) at—

	Reis.
Mining	3,350
Transport on mine railway	1,830
Charge of trucks	200
Transport to Rio de Janeiro	8,300
Loading ships	5,500
Total	19,180

	Francs.
At exchange of 12½	25.15
Freight to England	14.00
Total	39.15

The costs of Poti ore, on the other hand, are as follows:

	Francs.
Cost of working	4.75
Transport from the mine to Tschiatura	5.00
Transport from Tschiatura to Sharopan	17.70
Transport from Sharopan to Poti, unloading, stores, etc	5.00
Freight to England, sampling, assurance	16.55
Total	49.00

REDUCTION OF IMPORT DUTY ON SUGAR.

With reference to the provision in the Brazilian Budget Law of 1906 authorizing the Government to reduce the import duty on sugar, it is stated that the duty on sugars of all kinds imported into Brazil from countries that do not give bounties has been reduced to 200 *reis* per *kilogram.*

COFFEE MOVEMENT, DECEMBER, 1905.

The coffee movement at the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos for the month of December, 1905, compared with the same month of the previous year, was as follows:

	Rio de Janeiro.		Santos.	
	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
	Bags.	*Bags.*	*Bags.*	*Bags.*
Entries	287,244	218,332	508,168	588,112
Shipments	263,261	276,548	666,791	664,323
Sales	79,000	161,000	244,254	298,000
Daily average of entries	8,620	6,881	16,392	18,962
Daily average of shipments	9,019	8,921	21,509	21,429
Entries from July 1	2,160,647	1,730,257	5,553,424	5,948,372
Shipments from July 1	2,122,747	....	4,991,925	4,701,353
Stock on hand December 31	304,367	432,672	1,341,012	1,747,271

EXPORTS FROM PERNAMBUCO, NOVEMBER, 1905.

The "*Boletim Mensal*" of the Commercial Association of Pernambuco publishes the following statistics of the export movement at that port for the month of November:

Sugar	kilos	12,656,272	Rubber	barrels	11
Cotton	do	1,677,224	Textiles	bales	299
Brandy	pipes	507	Corn	bags	49,160
Alcohol	do	919	Skins	bales	63
Honey	do	3	Castor-oil beans	bags	517
Hides	number	4,807	Coffee	do	3,636
Sole leather		100	Soap	boxes	12,708
Carnauba wax	bags	30	Oil	do	863
Mandioca flour	do	10,323	Do	barrels	152

EXPORTS FROM PERNAMBUCO, DECEMBER, 1905.

The "*Boletim Mensal*" of the Commercial Association of Pernambuco publishes the following statistics of the export movement at that port for the month of December, 1905:

Sugar	kilos	22,842,476	Rubber	bales	950
Cotton	do	2,617,211	Textiles	do	196
Brandy	pipes	305	Corn	bags	36,368
Alcohol	do	878	Skins	bales	159
Honey	do	2	Castor-oil beans	bags	700
Hides	number	2,733	Coffee	do	9,248
Cotton seed	bags	8,445	Soap	boxes	6,699
Carnauba wax	do	480	Oil	do	482
Mandioca flour	do	11,260	Do	barrels	175
Rubber	barrels	5			

CHILE.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN 1905.

During the year 1905 the export and import duties received at the custom-houses of Chile were, respectively, $57,127,423 and $32,240,765, forming a total of $89,465,184. The total receipts during the preceding year were $81,267,746, of which amount there corresponded to export and import duties, respectively, $50,819,456 and $30,443,289. In consequence, the total receipts of 1905 have been $8,100,443 in excess of those of 1904, of which increase, $6,307,967 proceed from export and $1,792,476 from import duties.

The customs receipts for December, 1905, were $8,816,691, of which sum $5,859,495 corresponded to export and $2,957,196 to import duties.

During the same month of the year 1904 duties amounted to a total of $7,785,363, consequently the receipts of 1905, during the month in question, exceeded those of 1904 by $1,031,328.

COLOMBIA.

REVENUES FROM NEW DUTIES.

Following is a detailed statement of the estimated revenue from the new duties imposed by the Government of Colombia:

Duty on liquors:		
Proceeds up to October 31, 1905	$68,191,344	
Proceeds from November 1, 1905, to November 31, 1906		$155,673,000
Duty on hides:		
Proceeds from July 1, 1905 to October 31, 1905	29,293,250	
Proceeds from November 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906		104,300,000
Duty on tobacco:		
Proceeds from March 15 to October 31, 1905	7,382,647	
Proceeds from November 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906		66,900,000
Duty on cigarettes:		
Proceeds from March 15 to October 31, 1905	4,903,304	
Proceeds from November 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906		60,000,000
Duty on matches:		
Proceeds from March 15 to October 31, 1905	2,015,251	
Proceeds from November 1 to October 31, 1906		42,000,000
Tax on slaughter of cattle:		
Proceeds from March to July, 1905	10,312,213	
Proceeds in Bayaca alone to December 31, 1906		2,700,000
Total (paper money)	122,098,009	431,573,000
Equivalent in gold at the legal exchange of 10,000 per *cent or 1 cent gold for* $1 paper	1,220,980	4,315,730

To these amounts must be added—		
The revenues from Sabana Railway to December 31, 1906, which is estimated at $15,000 monthly		$190,000
Marine salt pits for the same period, at $20,000 monthly		280,000
Consular fees for the same period, at $50,000 monthly		700,000
Muzo emeralds for the same period, at $50,000 monthly		700,000
		6,185,730
Revenues controlled by the Central Bank, estimated up to December 31, 1906:		
Customs	$5,000,000	
Land salt pits	600,000	
Post and telegraph	500,000	
Stamps and stamped paper	500,000	
Exports of gold, mine duties, light-houses, etc	400,000	
		7,000,000
Estimated revenue to December 31, 1906		13,185,730

COSTA RICA.

CUSTOMS CLASSIFICATION OF EARTHENWARE AND PORCELAINS.

Following is a translation of a decree issued by the President of Costa Rica announcing changes in classifications and assessments of duties on earthenware and porcelain, effective on February 1, 1906:

"For the purpose of avoiding the questions which frequently arise at the custom-houses regarding the appraisement of earthenware and porcelain, in use of the power conferred by article 1 of decree No. 46, of July 16, 1888, it is decreed:

"ARTICLE 1. In future all articles of earthenware and porcelain, imported as any kind of table service, as cups, plates, large dishes, fruit dishes, etc., jugs, pitchers, tureens, finger bowls ('lavabos'), and other pieces for the table, illumination and other domestic uses, shall be classified for purposes of appraisement as—

"(1) Pieces of earthenware or flint plain and without ornament;

"(2) Pieces of earthenware or flint worked (embossed) or ornamented;

"(3) Pieces of porcelain plain and without ornament; and

"(4) Pieces of porcelain worked or ornamented.

"ART. 2. To the first group belong those pieces made of earth or flint for any of the uses indicated, always provided they are entirely plain and without ornament, relief, open work, or decorations of any kind. Pieces of this group shall pay duty of ¢0.10 ($0.0465) per kilogram (2⅕ pounds).

"ART. 3. In the second group are included the same pieces of earth or flint described in article 1, but having embossment, relief, ornaments, or decorations of whatever kind. Pieces of this group shall pay ¢0.15 ($0.069) per kilogram.

"ART. 4. To the third group belong the said pieces for table service, illumination, and other domestic uses which are of porcelain, but which have no ornaments, relief, open work (embossment), nor decorations—that is to say, which are entirely plain merchandise of this group—shall pay ¢0.20 ($0.093) per kilogram.

"ART. 5. To group 4 belong the pieces of porcelain aforesaid which have ornaments or decorations, whatever may be their number or quality. Merchandise of this group shall pay ¢0.25 ($0.116) per kilogram.

"ART. 6. The pieces of groups 1 and 2 differ from those of 3 and 4 in that besides being clearer and more shiny (glossy) they are translucent, a property wanting in the latter.

"ART. 7. The pieces designed for the same uses, which are of white paste or of copper-colored granite, that called Japan ware, and the black, of whatever kind, shall be assessed as earthenware, or flint (groups 1 and 2), according as they are or are not worked, painted, embossed, or enameled, or in any way ornamented.

"ART. 8. The duties here decreed are not subject to the 50 per cent (increase) fixed by decree of April 27, 1901."

SALUBRITY OF CLIMATE AT SAN JOSE.

In a letter addressed to the Minister of Costa Rica at Washington by F. OSKAR MARTIN, assistant engineer Isthmian Canal Commission, the following account of the San Jose climate is given as demonstrating the availability of that section of Costa Rica as a health resort, with special reference to employees of the Isthmian Canal:

"Of course the health resort should be in the neighborhood of San Jose, or at nearly the same altitude, near some of the other cities—as Carthago, Heredia, or Alhajuela. Here are some records of temperature of the Isthmus of Panama, San Jose, and, for comparison, of Washington, D. C.:

Average temperature.

[All in Fahrenheit degrees.]

	Annual.	Hottest of month.	Coldest of month.	Difference.	Maximum record.
Washington	54.7	76.9	33.2	43.7	104
Isthmus of Panama	79.7	81.0	78.3	2.7	99
San Jose de Costa Rica	67.6	68.6	65.5	3.1	90

"But it is not the climate alone which makes a residence in San Jose *so desirable; it is* the Costa Ricans themselves, who, with their hospitality and other admirable traits of character, make the stay of strangers in their midst so agreeable.

* * * "At present the population of higher parts of Costa Rica is almost entirely pure white; but little traces of Indian and negro blood may be found among the inhabitants, and consequently the people are fairly well educated. * * * The present Government of the Republic of Panama is doing great and good work to improve present conditions, but it will take years to accomplish, * * * while one may imagine, in walking along the country roads in the neighborhood of San Jose and seeing the houses and their inhabitants, that one is back in old Spain. Even the majority of the poorer class of people one sees are of the pure white race. They are a very inudstrious and clean people and strive themselves to keep their surroundings as clean as possible, while on the Isthmus it takes a continual supervision to have the inhabitants keep their houses and surroundings in a clean and sanitary condition.

"It will be but a few months longer when the plateau near San Jose can be reached by rail from the Pacific as well as from the Atlantic, and if more regular transportation by steamer, between Colon and Limon on the Atlantic, and between Panama and Punta Arena on the Pacific, would be established, and the many advantages of the San Jose plateau for recuperation purposes would become more widely known among the employees of the Isthmian Canal Commission, a great many of the latter might spend, with great advantage to themselves, every four or five months, a week or two in Costa Rica, and return to their work in Panama with renewed vigor and more satisfied with their lot."

EXTENSION OF FREE ADMISSION FOR CORN AND BEANS.

United States Consul CALDWELL reports that the exemption from impost duties on corn and beans imported into Costa Rica has been further extended from December 31, 1905, until July 1, 1906.

CUBA.

SANITARY REGULATIONS.

The Cuban "*Gaceta Oficial*" for January 12, 1906, contains a decree promulgating new sanitary regulations becoming effective on February 1. Chapter V, dealing with foods and beverages, contains prohibitions against adulteration and the use of injurious coloring substances, etc. Regulations are laid down as to the composition of tin foil in which fruits, sweets, and other comestibles may be packed, and of the utensils in which alimentary products may be prepared. Wines and other alcoholic beverages, flour, butter, edible oil, and milk, fresh and condensed, are dealt with in detail. Chapter XVIII regulates the sale of meat and (among other matters) prohibits the introduction of any animal suffering from a disease capable of being transmitted to human beings, or which may have been in contact with animals suffering from such disease.

TAXES ON FOREIGN SHIPPING.

At all the Cuban ports of entry the following tonnage and harbor improvement taxes are levied on incoming vessels.

Tonnage dues.—Entry of vessel from port other than Cuban, 20 cents per net ton of registry, but this shall not exceed $2 per net ton for any year beginning from date of first payment. Entry of vessel from Cuban port, 2 cents per net ton of registry, but this shall not exceed 40 cents per net ton for any year beginning from the date of first payment. One half dues are charged for vessels entering in ballast, as also for vessels entering with cargo and clearing with ballast. The following vessels are exempt from tonnage dues: Vessels belonging to or engaged in service of United States Government, vessels of other neutral governments not engaged in trade, vessels in distress; yachts belonging to organized yacht clubs of the United States or of other neutral countries.

Harbor improvement taxes.—Entry of steamer, $8.50; entry of sailing vessel, $4.25; cargo landed from steamer per ton, 25 cents; cargo landed from sailing vessel per ton, 12½ cents; coal landed from steamer per ton, 12½ cents.

TOBACCO CULTIVATION.

The British acting consul-general at Havana, Cuba, reports that the cultivation of the tobacco plant under cheese cloths has, up to the present time, been carried on upon a comparatively small scale, but the results are said to be generally satisfactory. According to information published by the Secretary of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, 166.65 acres cultivated under cheese cloth, produced, in 1903, 10 bales of wrappers and 15 bales of filling per acre, the output under the old system having been 4.5 bales of tobacco per acre, of which only 10 per cent represented wrappers of good color. The leaves were from 28 to 32 inches long and from 14 to 16 inches wide. The number of leaves per pound varied between 154 of first-class and 384 of the most inferior class, the average being 273. The cost per acre, according to an official report based on information gathered from 18 estates in the Province of Pinar del Rio, and representing a total area cultivated under cheese cloth of 525 acres, was from $419.57 to $309.29, the average being $298.03. The results are well worth the extra cost, and the areas under this system of cultivation are increasing. Each plant produced from 14 to 18 leaves, and the number of leaves per pound was 333. Sixty per cent of the output was wrapper and 40 per cent an inferior class of tobacco.

The results obtained from the cultivation of the tobacco plant under cheese cloth are said to be: (1) The production of a leaf lighter in color and weight; (2) the leaf is thinner and more translucent and the stem is finer; (3) it possesses less nicotine, gummy, and resinous substances; (4) the tobacco does not lose its flavor. The price of wrappers ranges from $80 per bale of 130 pounds to $800 per bale of 125 pounds, and of fillers from $25 per bale of 100 pounds to $60. The method of planting most in use is to allow 30 centimeters (about 12 inches) between the rows, and from 50 centimeters (20 inches) to 100 centimeters (40 inches) between the roots of the plants. The number of plants, however, to an acre varies considerably, according to the fertility of the soil, and no estimate which would be of any practical utility can be formed of the actual area under cultivation.

COPPER MINES.

Cuba's copper mines have the distinction of having been the first of the kind operated by Europeans in America. El Cobre mines, about 30 miles north of Santiago, were worked by the Spaniards in the sixteenth century, and have made an unenviable record of financial failures. Under an English company their ore was sent to Swansea for smelting. They are now owned by the Spanish-American Iron Company.

At the Minas de Cobre, near Havana, the ore occurs in well-defined lenticular bodies. The largest lens is about 20 feet wide in the middle; they vary in length from 20 to 200 feet and extend downward with a northeast dip. They all occur along well-marked fracture planes in serpentine. The ore is pyrrhotite, with or without chalcopyrite, and appears to have originated from the native metal originally disseminated in the periodotite rock from which the serpentine was derived. The principal mines are now owned by American companies and are being developed on modern lines.

MANGANESE MINING.

In the Province of Santiago de Cuba there are 88 manganese mines, covering 4,015 hectares. The deposits lie in the San Maestno Range, on the south coast, extending over a distance of 100 miles, from Santiago to Manzanillo. Mining has been resumed with every prospect of continued increase and prosperity. The only mines worked in 1904 were those of the Ponupo Mining and Transportation Company, which shipped 15,516 tons in that year. The chief properties are the Macio, on the seacoast, 35 miles from the port of that name; the Portillo, situated farther southward, which produces ore that only gives 36 per cent of manganese; the Boniato, Dos Bocas Margarita, Avispero (which yields ore of remarkably fine quality, running to 56 per cent of metallic manganese), San Juan, and numerous other groups which, it is reported, could be made productive and profitable with the expenditure of a little capital. Considerable development has been done in the various districts, and substantial exports were made to steel plants in the United States at about $1.80 freight. This compares with an ocean freight from Brazil to Baltimore or Philadelphia of $2.50 to $3, and with about $4.20 from India and Russia. The output of manganese ore from Cuba in 1904 was 32,628 tons, of $163,000 in value.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

GOLD MINING IN THE REPUBLIC.

Gold has been worked in the island of Santo Domingo for a very long period. According to Spanish writers the production of placer gold from 1502 to 1530 was between $200,000 and $1,000,000 per annum, and it is said that at one period, shortly after the time of Columbus, as much as $30,000,000 worth of gold and silver was exported from the island in a single year. The gold in the upper Haina River is coarse and of a deep yellow color, showing a high degree of purity. An assay of 12 ounces of the Haina River gold made at the United States Mint in 1870 showed a fineness of .946.

In the northern part of the island—that is, on the northern flank of the Cibao—alluvial gold is found in a number of places, especially in streams flowing from these mountains into the Yaqui River. In the early days Santiago appears to have been the headquarters of those engaged in washing.

Quartz veins are known in a number of localities in Santo Domingo; the general impression is that they are small and lean, but it is impossible to say how far this conclusion is justified.

ECUADOR.

CUSTOMS TARIFF, 1906.

The following Customs Tariff was enacted by the Congress of Ecuador on October 17, 1905, and was approved by President LIZARDO GARCIA on October 30, 1905, to take effect January 1, 1906:

CHAPTER I.

IMPORTATION DUTIES.

ARTICLE 1. All articles which may be imported into the Republic shall be subject to the following charges:

1. Import duties.
2. Surtax of 100 per centum.
3. Warehouse tax and surtax of 100 per centum.

4. Transit tax and surtax of 100 per centum.
5. Wharfage charges.
6. Tax on consumption of liquors.
7. Special charges.
8. Longshoremen's charges.
9. Consular charges.

Importers shall likewise be subject to the payment of demurrage charges and to such fines and penalties as the authorities may impose.

ART. 2. For the collection of import duties merchandise shall be divided into the following classes:

1. Articles of prohibited introduction.
2. Articles free of duty.
3. Articles subject to 1 centavo per kilogram, gross weight.
4. Articles subject to 2 centavos per kilogram, gross weight.
5. Articles subject to 3 centavos per kilogram, gross weight.
6. Articles subject to 4 centavos per kilogram, gross weight.
7. Articles subject to 5 centavos per kilogram, gross weight.
8. Articles subject to 5 centavos per kilogram, net weight.
9. Articles subject to 10 centavos per kilogram, gross weight.
10. Articles subject to 10 centavos per kilogram, net weight.
11. Articles subject to 15 centavos per kilogram, gross weight.
12. Articles subject to 15 centavos per kilogram, net weight.
13. Articles subject to 20 centavos per kilogram, gross weight.
14. Articles subject to 20 centavos per kilogram, net weight.
15. Articles subject to 25 centavos per kilogram, gross weight.
16. Articles subject to 25 centavos per kilogram, net weight.
17. Articles subject to 30 centavos per kilogram, gross weight.
18. Articles subject to 30 centavos per kilogram, net weight.
19. Articles subject to 40 centavos per kilogram, net weight.
20. Articles subject to 50 centavos per kilogram, gross weight.
21. Articles subject to 50 centavos per kilogram, net weight.
22. Articles subject to 60 centavos per kilogram, net weight.
23. Articles subject to 70 centavos per kilogram, net weight.
24. Articles subject to 80 centavos per kilogram, net weight.
25. Articles subject to 1 sucre per kilogram, gross weight.
26. Articles subject to 1 sucre per kilogram, net weight.
27. Articles subject to 1 sucre and 20 centavos per kilogram, net weight.
28. Articles subject to 1 sucre and 50 centavos per kilogram, net weight.
29. Articles subject to 1 sucre and 80 centavos per kilogram, net weight.
30. Articles subject to 2 sucres per kilogram, net weight.
31. Articles subject to 2 sucres and 50 centavos per kilogram, net weight.
32. Articles subject to 3 sucres per kilogram, net weight.
33. Articles subject to 3 sucres and 50 centavos per kilogram, net weight.
34. Articles subject to 4 sucres per kilogram, net weight.
35. Articles subject to 5 sucres per kilogram, net weight.
36. Articles subject to 8 sucres per kilogram, net weight.
37. Articles subject to 20 sucres per kilogram, net weight.
38. Articles subject to 60 sucres per kilogram, net weight.

Net weight includes the wrapping or covering proper of every article and excludes the packing in which it is imported. When a package contains articles of various appraisements, dutiable at gross weight, the inspector shall make the assessment proportional to the bulk of each article. When a package contains articles dutiable at net weight and articles dutiable at gross weight the inspector will apportion the weight of the packing to the articles dutiable by gross weight according to their proportional bulk.

ART. 3. The following articles belong to class 1, their importation being prohibited to private individuals:

1. Balls, shell, grenades, metallic cartridges for guns, and other munitions of war.

2. Fowling pieces, guns, carbines, and other weapons of war.

3. Dynamite and other similar explosive substances.

4. Beverages and articles of food which contain substances either poisonous or injurious to health.

5. Tags or labels of articles whose trade-mark is registered in Ecuador, unless they be imported by the manufacturers themselves or their authorized agents.

6. Fuses and fulminants for mines.

7. Kerosene of less than 150° of strength.

8. Lard of more than 50 per cent stearin.

9. Machines and apparatus for coining.

10. Counterfeit money of all kinds.

11. Gun powder.

12. Salt. If the Government should decide upon its sale in the province of Loja,[1] the provisions of section 4 article 4 shall remain inoperative while the monopoly exists.

13. Copper and nickle coins of all kinds other than Ecuadorian, and coined by order or for account of the nation.

14. National silver money unless imported on account of the nation and according to the advice of the council of State. Foreign silver money which may be brought in shall not be forwarded for circulation or use in the country. It shall be detained in the custom-house warehouses until its reshipment abroad. No bond shall be canceled until the return of the entry certificate issued for such delay as the administrator of the customs may deem proper. Should the entry certificate not be delivered up within the period designated, the bond shall become effective and the amount thereof shall be paid into the Treasury.

The Government alone may introduce for the service of the nation munitions of war as well as the other subjects enumerated in this article, except those under classes 4, 7, and 10, which shall not be imported on any account, nor such as are under class 13, except by virtue of a special law for that purpose. In regard to dynamite, it shall be as provided by the law reforming the mining legislation. The governor, to whom the applicant may apply, shall issue a certificate showing the quantity of explosive materials that may be necessary, and none shall be imported except upon production of such certificate. Whenever powder or dynamite is imported for mining uses the applicant shall accompany his petition with a declaration in duplicate in which shall be set out the name of the place to which the goods are to be conveyed, the marks, the numbers, and the kinds of packages in order that at the foot of the permit granted by the administrator may appear the entry certificate by the civil authorities of the mining district. On the petition shall be noted by the inspector the weight of the packages. Security in cash, to the satisfaction of the administrator, shall be exacted, guaranteeing the return of the permit within a time proportionate to the distance.

15. Matches and cigarette paper.

16. Absinth.

ART. 4. The following articles belong to class 2, being free of duty:

1. The luggage of travelers up to a weight of 100 kilos for first-class travelers and *50 kilos for second* or other classes, provided that the luggage arrives on the same

vessel as the travelers. By luggage is meant articles intended for personal use, such as clothing, boots and shoes, bedding, harness, arms and instruments necessary to the profession of the traveler although they may not have been used. Each traveler, with exception of women and children, may introduce up to one-half kilogram of manufactured tobacco. Travelers who arrive in transit may leave on deposit in the custom-house such packages as they wish, and request their reshipment or dispatch whenever it may be convenient.

2. Articles for diplomatic agents accredited to the Government of Ecuador, when these articles arrive for the use and consumption of the said officials, up to an amount whose value shall not exceed for the first year $10,000 and $2,000 for each of the following years, and provided always that the countries represented in Ecuador accord reciprocity, and provided that the ministers and agents in addition to their functions do not exercise the profession of merchants. The exception will include likewise all additional duties.

3. Articles imported on account, or with the authority of the Government for a useful purpose or for public ornamentation subject to the authority of the Minister of Finance.

4. The natural products of Peru of lawful commerce and the introduction of which is not prohibited in Ecuador, when imported overland. This exception shall remain in force so long as Ecuadorian products enjoy the same exemption in Peru. As soon as reciprocity ceases, this exemption shall also cease in Ecuador.

Peruvian salt imported overland is excepted, and shall pay 1 centavo per kilogram.

5. The following articles: Fertilizers; impure carbolic acid; amianthus or asbestos; live animals; fire extinguishers and their charges; plows and their parts; commercial advertisements on paper, or cardboard, or pamphlets, and articles which may not be for sale when on them and in plain sight is printed, engraved, or lithographed that they are presents from manufactories or commercial houses; framework, spars, columns, doors, windows, lattices, and stairs of iron for building houses; abacus for schools; atlases for educational purposes; disinfecting apparatus; fire engines and their accessories for fire companies; empty bottles in casks, cases, or bales, provided that when they arrive otherwise packed they shall pay the duty applicable thereto; burnt tiles; vessels rigged or in parts and the machinery therefor, even when imported in different ships; iron buoys; coal; cement, such as is called Roman cement, for masonry work; crucibles; creoline; writing books; astronomical, geographical, and hydrographical maps; small vessels, except canoes; railway plant of all kinds and accessories; astronomical and geographical globes; birds' eggs; printing presses and accessories; fire bricks; printed books, not otherwise specified, and music in manuscript, printed, or lithographed; fresh fruit; sewing machines; washing machines; typewriting machines; agricultural machines and machines generally for all kinds of industries, with their parts and renewal pieces, as also boilers; gold coin, which shall pay no kind of additional impost; samples of fabrics, small articles of no value, and the parts of articles that are only used and sold in pairs, provided that the interested parties permit them to be rendered unfit for use; gold, in dust or bars; timbers, for masts and spars of vessels; common paper, for newspapers; live plants; roofing slates; slates and slate pencils; iron and steel bridges; lithographing stones; lithographing presses; iron and steel pillars; windmills; rails; plowshares; tower clocks; silver, in bars; saltpeter, unrefined, for fertilizer; serum and vaccine virus; sulphate of copper; silicate of soda and potash; life-preservers; seeds of all kinds; roofing tiles; telescopes; tiles and pipes of earthenware; type and ink of all kinds, for printing; lithographing ink; refractory earth; steel tubing for hydraulic motors; metallic oxides, for ceramic enamels; automobiles; lightning rods; sublimated sulphur; water filters and their spare parts.

The Executive may, with the consent of the Council of State, upon prior presentation of estimates, contracts, and plans in their respective cases, permit the importation free of duty of articles absolutely necessary to municipalities for lighting or for any other public use, etc., whether the work be executed by contract or directly by them. Should the work be performed by contractors, they must furnish a bond to guarantee the payment of duty in case the work should not be executed.

Third Class.

ART. 5. The following articles belong to class 3, and shall pay 1 centavo per kilogram, gross weight:

Hoes; garlic; wire, barbed or not, for fencing; rice; crowbars and levers; paving stones and tiles not otherwise specified; empty jugs; vegetable carbon; canoes; sweet potatoes; onions; cocoanuts, fresh or dried; glazed pipes of delf or earthenware; empty demijohns; scrap iron; fence staples; hops; bricks; articles of ordinary earthenware; rough timber in beams, joists, and planks although planed and dovetailed. (In full cargo shipments the duty will be assessed on the registered tonnage of the vessel with an addition of 50 per cent in the case of iron vessels and 40 per cent in the case of wooden vessels. In case of doubt the cargo shall be weighed, at the owners' expense); oxide of iron; shovels, grain scoops, *combas* rakes and bill hooks for agricultural purposes; glazed paper for printing; ornamental iron building plates; Peruvian salt imported overland; tripoli; foundry clay; wire netting for fencing; stearine; tallow, melted; tallow, unmelted; cocoanut oil; palm oil; palm-kernel oil; peanut oil; carbonate of soda; crude cotton-seed oil; castor oil.

Fourth Class.

ART. 6. The following articles belong to class 4, and shall pay 2 centavos per kilogram, gross weight:

Sulphuric acid; bran; oats; natural and artificial mineral waters not otherwise specified; anchors; gas burners; mechanical water pumps; animal carbon; lime for masonry work; water conduits of iron or lead, except such as are set out in No. 5 of Article 4; cardboard for binding, tarred, and other kinds not otherwise specified; carts, handcarts, and cars; barley; nails of any metal of 1 or more inches; carbolinio; unwrought staves; iron or steel in bars, rods, plates, hoops, platens, and in angle or T shape; tarred felt for vessels; machine grease; screw propellers for vessels; incubators; fresh vegetables; malt; dyewoods; unpolished marble; machetes of 18 English inches or more in the blade; Indian corn; soups of all kinds; paraffin; marble dust; caustic potash; dry feed; lead in bars, rods, ingots, sheets, or scrap; paper for wrapping purposes and for sheathing vessels, and unprinted wood-pulp paper; potatoes; earthenware gas retorts and doors for the same, even when imported separately; wheels for cars, carts, and handcarts; caustic soda; wheat; utensils and materials for electric lighting and other electric installations, except wire; carob beans; sheet glass of more than a meter square; sheet glass up to one centimeter of thickness; concave and convex glass; refrigerators; iron or steel axles for cars, carts, and handcarts; olein; refined tallow.

Fifth Class.

ART. 7. The following articles belong to class 5 and shall pay 3 centavos per kilogram, gross weight:

Iron kitchen stoves; iron in corrugated sheets for roofs and walls, ridging for roofs and gutters; tissue paper except that used for flowers; common paper bags unprinted; *zinc in* sheets or in bulk; tin plate in sheets.

Sixth Class.

Art. 8. The following articles belong to class 6 and shall pay 4 centavos per kilogram, gross weight:

Sugar; raw sugar.

Seventh Class.

Art. 9. The following articles belong to class 7 and shall pay 5 centavos per kilogram, gross weight:

Machine oil; annatto; oil of turpentine; unshelled almonds; tar; alum; apparatus for manufacturing aërated waters, other than such as are of crystal or glass; hazel nuts; hydrochloric acid; refined carbolic acid and nitric acid; boric acid; carbonic acid; liquid ammoniac; whale oil; cod-liver oil, its emulsions and jellies; herrings; elevators; balus trade, other than of wood, for balconies; empty wooden barrels, buckets, casks, and tuns, fitted together or not; pitch; bronze, copper, tin, and brass in rods, unperforated sheets, in bulk or scrap; kitchen utensils of cast iron, enameled or not; bedpans and their accessories when imported together; iron chains of the kinds used by ships and small vessels; packing cases of wood in shooks; calcium carbide; iron safes of more than 50 kilograms weight; bells; salt meat and jerked beef; carriages fitted together or not; beer; Chilian cocoanuts; waterproof capes and cloaks; rough and hemp cloth for bags; wooden cross pieces for posts; dried plums, however packed; oilcloth for lining; brooms; tow of all kinds; stone carved work of 100 kilograms and more of weight; straw envelopes for bottles, provided they are not imported with the bottles; forges; dried fruits and other unprepared provisions not otherwise mentioned; cranes; hydrochlorate of lime; flour of all kinds; cotton waste; unscented soap; raw hams and bacon; sisal and manila cordage; wire cordage and ropes; kerosene of 150° or more of strength; oilcloth; lavatories for clothes or the kitchen; fine china ware; polished marble, mausoleums, and monuments in general; cornstarch; nuts; candle wicks; pillars of iron, marble, or other material; printed wrapping paper; salt or dry fish; iron doors for vaults or cellars; raisins; grits; ammoniacal salt; common printed paper sacks; tubs and bathing apparatus and their accessories when imported together; tapioca and other food starches; wire cloth; wines in general, except medicinal and sparkling; sheet glass up to 1 meter square; wine vinegar; ordinary objects of glass or crystal; blacksmith's anvils; sparkling kola; broomsticks; broom straw; ginger ale; chicha (a fermented drink); crude petroleum; wooden shoe pegs.

Eighth Class.

Art. 10. The following articles belong to Class 8 and shall pay 5 centavos per kilogram, net weight:

Mortars; apparatus for gymnastics; crutches, artificial legs, arms, hands, and other like articles for invalids; toilet paper; prepared paper; paste; powder or liquids for destroying insects; rat traps; schoolbooks for drawing or illumination; insect traps; show cases.

Ninth Class.

Art. 11. The following articles belong to Class 9 and shall pay 10 centavos per kilogram, gross weight:

Olives, however packed; cologne water; raw cotton; shelled almonds; red lead; sulphur; Prussian blue; almond, castor, linseed, and olive oil; lavender; canary seed; harmoniums; ordinary waters, Florida, Kananga, Divina, and bay rum; starch of all kinds; indigo; billiard tables and accessories imported together; borax; beds, wood or of any metal; crude wax; preserves and other alimentary articles not specially mentioned; manufactured rubber, ornamented and painted for floors; small jars, earthenware; tomato preserves and sauce; articles of fine glassware; lastings; pickles; stone carved work of less than 100 kilograms; stoves; diving suits; fruits in their juice; forge bellows; axes and hatchets; prepared flours and foods for children; oilcloth for floors; cotton cord; sirups not otherwise mentioned; canvas; raw wool; linen cloth; sandpaper or emery cloth; baking powder; mirrors; books and notebooks in blank or with headings; lard into whose composition enters up to 50 per cent of stearin—any other will be treated as of prohibited importation; painter's putty; furniture of all kinds, joined together or not, and of whatever material constructed and however covered; gas or water meters; porcelain ware not otherwise specified; tapestry paper; pianos for drawing rooms; pianolas and similar instruments; paints in paste, powder, or other kinds; twine of all kinds; sadirons; *pueblas;* cheese; empty sacks; prunella; screws; unprepared chalk; glassware, engraved or decorated; beveled glass; candles of all kinds; medicinal wines; gypsum; writing ink; butter; nails and tacks of any metal of less than 1 inch, with the exception of ornamental tacks; shoeblacking of the kind known as "Mason's" and similar kinds.

Tenth Class.

ART. 12. The following articles belong to class 10, and shall pay 10 centavos per kilogram, net weight:

Trunks; tagua buttons; brushes or whisks for floors, walls, and arches; gasogens of crystal or glass; games of lawn tennis, cricket baseball, football, pingpong, golf, la-crosse, and croquet; writing paper; parchment paper; marbled paper for binding; fishing nets; paper bags not otherwise specified; urns of glass or crystal.

Eleventh Class.

ART. 13. The following articles belong to class 11, and shall pay 15 centavos per kilogram, gross weight:

Aniseed; carpets, coarse tissues or shag of cocoa, linen, jute, or other analogous vegetable fiber; coffins and caskets; varnish; kitchen utensils of wrought iron and of nickel, enameled or not; platform scales or steelyards and their weights; bicycles and velocipedes; children's wagons; sculptures of iron, copper, or bronze; metal stirrups; biscuits; machetes of less than 18 English inches of blade, with or without scabbards; compounded butter; mustard; blocks and pulleys; hose; coffee mills; sleeping mats; copying presses; spikes; reflectors; rivets; refined salt; soldering irons of copper; nuts for screws or bolts.

Twelfth Class.

ART. 14. The following articles belong to class 12, and shall pay 15 centavos per kilogram, net weight:

Insulators for pianos; horse brushes; blotting paper; filtering paper; fluted paper; music paper; scissors for tailors, blacksmiths, and tinsmiths.

Thirteenth Class.

ART. 15. The following articles belong to class 13, and shall pay 20 centavos per kilogram, gross weight:

Machine bands; balances with platform, for counters, with their weights.

Fourteenth Class.

Art. 16. The following articles belong to class 14, and shall pay 20 centavos per kilogram, net weight:

Steel, iron, brass, bronze, copper, tin, nickel, tin plate, lead, and zinc, manufactured, excepting those articles of these materials which may be specified in other appraisements; apparatus of every system for the reproduction of manuscript; razor strops; ice cream freezers; prepared skins for shoes or other uses; boxes or safes of any kind of metal up to 50 kilograms of weight; drugs and chemical products not otherwise appraised; tools of all kinds for artisans and workmen, and handles for the tools; shoemakers' and hatters' lasts; irrigators (medical) and their accessories when imported together; rubber tires; whetstones; atomizers.

Fifteenth Class.

Art. 17. The following articles belong to class 15, and shall pay 25 centavos per kilogram, gross weight:

Acetate of copper or verdigris; carpets; coarse tissues, or shag of cotton; aniline and cochineal; telephonic and telegraphic apparatus; chandeliers and candelabra of metal, crystal, or other material for any system of lighting; sugar candy; mercury; camphor; benzoin; kitchen and table utensils of aluminum; cinnamon and cloves; glue; cumin; corks; bristol board; champagne and other sparkling wines; chains not otherwise specified; hampers of cane, willow, or rushes, of the kind and form generally used in which to keep clothes; framed mirrors; blank labels; wooden stirrups; fruits in spirits; gum arabic; oil cloth for table covers; cordage exteriorily covered with cotton or hemp; linseed unground; butters not otherwise specified and not used for food; moldings and rods of wood, gilded, silvered, or not; marjoram; peppers, fragrant or sweet and piquant; quillay; street pianos; sauces in general; tea; ornamental tacks of any metal; hemp cloth; cloth of cotton or hemp in general, which may not be specified under other appraisments, and the following clothes of pure linen or with woof of cotton or hemp—ticking, gingham, drill, sailcloth, bramant, lining; warandol and huckaback; waterproof cloth; yerba maté.

Sixteenth Class.

Art. 18. The following articles belong to class 16 and shall pay 25 centavos per kilogram, net weight:

Barometers; ship's compasses; cardboard boxes, put together or not; packing for machinery; thread on spools; lanterns or street lamps; artisan's rules; manufactures of wood, with the exception of the articles which are specified under other appraisements; levels; drawing paper, ruled or not; canvas paper, perforated; lead or tin paper; mourning paper for funeral invitations; envelopes of all kinds, unprinted; cloth or paper for painting or tracing; thermometers; shoe polish, not specified, in paste or liquid of any color.

Seventeenth Class.

Art. 19. The following articles belong to class 17 and shall pay 30 centavos per kilogram, gross weight:

Cotton-seed oil; shotguns, not breech-loading.

Eighteenth Class.

ART. 20. The following articles belong to class 18 and shall pay 30 centavos per kilogram, net weight:

Knitted articles, as shirts, drawers, and stockings of cotton or linen; prepared anise or badiana; pillows, mattresses, cushions, with covers which may not be silk; casters; aquariums; photographic apparatus; glove stretchers; button hooks; alphabets for marking; pincushions; stays of whalebone or steel for dresses; whiting; mouthpieces or pipes of wood or clay for smoking; buttons of all kinds, except of tagna, of shell, gilt, or silvered; Barbacoa pitch; screens of any metal; frames for mirrors, pictures, or other uses; manufactured rubber, with exception of those articles of this material which may be specially assessed; portfolios of cardboard, leather, cloth, or paper; brushes with backs of wood, for use for tables, clothes, shoes, hair, and hats; bonbons; cord and rope of cotton or linen; music boxes, with strings or cranks; chocolate, in powder or paste; shawls, blankets, and mufflers of cotton or linen not mixed with wool or silk; bath robes; girdles, not of silk or leather; shoe horns; decalcomania; dentifrices of paste, powder, or liquid; cotton elastic; extract of opium; sculptures of wood, plaster, clay, terra cotta; delf, porcelain, glass, crystal, or of metal not otherwise specified; sculptures, figures or parlor ornaments of whatever kind which may contain clocks, mirrors, lamps, thermometers, barometers, or other objects shall pay a duty for the highest class of the particular article to which they shall be assessed; shaving cloths; phonographs of whatever system and their loose parts; flower stands, jardinieres, vases, card holders, centerpieces for tables and other like articles not of metal for salon ornament; match boxes, not of gold, silver, or platinum; cotton or linen gloves; cotton or linen thread, in balls, hanks, or otherwise wrapped, except on spools; toys; perfumed soap; jellies, confections, candies, and gelatines of all kinds; syringes not otherwise specified; sealing wax; garters, other than of silk; framed prints; manometers; lampwicks; nutmegs; straw prepared for hats; plates of metal, engraved; plates of iron, enameled; straw or rushes for mats; writing desks or escritoires; fish tanks of china or earthenware, porcelain, glass, or crystal, plain, embelished, gilded, or with ornamentation; feather dusters; waterproof paper; paper prepared for photography; handkerchiefs, cotton; paper, gilded or silvered, and like kinds of whatever color; paper of kinds not defined; officinal pharmaceutical preparations not otherwise assessed; dress shields, not containing silk; rubber tubes; suspenders, not silk; chalk, except that not prepared; all the articles which are not included in any of the 38 classes set out in article 2 shall pay 30 centavos per kilogram, net weight being considered as coming under this article; bully vinegar and other like kinds; glass, sensitized for photography; tinder boxes.

Nineteenth Class.

ART. 21. The following articles belong to class 19, and shall pay 40 centavos per kilogram, net weight:

Shaving brushes; rubber erasers; boxes of utensils for painting, for mathematical purposes, or for other scientific use; shoe wax prepared; shoe patterns; face brushes; essences for making sirups; dress hooks; hooks and buckles for trousers; buckles for hatbands; musical wind instruments not otherwise specified; hypodermic syringes; lead pencils; wooden cocks for barrels; valises and hatboxes; fuse for tinder boxes; eyelets and hooks for shoes; combs, other than ivory or tortoise shell, although ornamented, gilt, or silvered; pencil and paint brushes; magistral pharmaceutical prepara*tions not otherwise* assessed; purpurin or bronze powder of all kinds and colors;

paper weights; rulers; cards, plain and not printed; inkstands; heelpieces for shoes; scissors not otherwise specified; every article of pure linen or with linen woof not otherwise assessed.

Twentieth Class.

Art. 22. The following articles belong to class 20, and shall pay 50 centavos per kilogram, gross weight:

Alcoholic spirits from cane and its compositions; carpets, coarse tissues or shag of wool; spirits, bitters, and liquors in general (if imported in cases there shall be allowed a discount of 45 per cent on the duties and also on the surtax of 100 per cent); alcohol; baize and flannel of wool; cartridges loaded for nonprohibited firearms; gun caps; pisco; scabbards, other than for poinards.

Twenty-first Class.

Art. 23. The following articles belong to class 21, and shall pay 50 centavos per kilogram, net weight:

File cases or letter files of cardboard or paper; balances not otherwise specified and their weights; ribbons for type machines; carmine; baskets of metal, willow, cane, rushes, straw, wood, or other like materials not otherwise specified; small caskets or boxes, not of metal, for valuables, excepting jeewel cases; medical specialties, patented or not, of unknown composition; prepared gum; stringed musical instruments; pencil holders, penholders, and pen cases; toothbrushes; paper and envelopes with monograms; letter heads, printed, engraved, or lithographed; copy paper; carbon paper; perforators for checks, receipts, etc.; cloaks or dresses of waterproof cloth; cotton cloth with shreds, flowers, or ornamentation of silk; ink, not otherwise specified.

Art. 24. The following articles belong to class 22, and shall pay 60 centavos per kilogram, net weight:

Paper, pasteboard, or straw fans; wire, covered, also leaves, buds, pistils, and like accessories, for the manufacture of artificial flowers of paper, tissue, or other materials; pins and safety pins; knitted articles of wool, such as undershirts, drawers, and stockings; saddlebags, of other material than leather; fishhooks; aerometers; tassels of cotton, linen, or wool, without admixture of silk, with or without metallic threads; rubber boots, leggings, and shoes; pearl buttons; muzzles; accordions and concertinas; writing desks, not specially mentioned; brushes, with cover other than wood, and those inlaid, lined, or trimmed, even though with a wooden cover, such as table, clothes, shoe, hair, and hat brushes; woolen undershirts and drawers; fingernail and tooth brushes; cotton neckties; beads of faience, metal, or glass; shirt collars and cuffs; bottle stoppers; dog collars; bells and jingles; woolen or silk lace for shoes; loose straps, saddles, harness, and other saddlery articles; spurs; extracts or oils for the manufacture of perfumes; sponges; bits; caps for firearms; necktie clasps; leather bags (*guarnieles*); hooks, punches, clips, and other similar articles for fastening papers; woolen yarn for knitting or embroidering; percussion musical instruments; games: checkers, chess, dominoes, and parchesi; key rings; hair-cutting machines; shaving machines; playing cards; razors and penknives; silk and other classes of papers for flowers; perforated paper for trimming candy boxes, for bouquets, and other uses; linen handkerchiefs; umbrellas, sunshades, and parasols, put together or in loose pieces, not combined with silk; perfumery of all kinds, such as toilet oils, cosmetics, pomades, face powder, soap powders, scents, lotions, except those specially mentioned in other schedules; paper, pasteboard, or cloth lamp shades; table or wall clocks; hair or beard curlers; paper napkins; rubber or metal stamps, and apparatus or boxes for holding or inking them; corkscrews; cotton braids; embroidered cotton or linen insertions; sewn or made up cotton garments, with or without cotton linings, such as shirts, chemises, trousers, drawers, corset covers, coats, vests, etc., with the exception of knitted articles, which are specially classed at the rate of 30 centavos; eye shades, other than tortoise.

ART. 25. The following articles belong to class 23, and shall pay 70 centavos per kilogram of net weight:

Empty shells or caps for firearms; woolen cassimeres and cloth, even with woof of silk; woolen gloves; cotton goods with silk woof; woolen articles of all kinds, with or without mixture, provided not mixed with silk, except those specified in other schedules.

ART. 26. The following articles belong to class 24, and shall pay 80 centavos per kilogram of net weight:

Needles and knitting needles; spur rowels; cotton-cloth fans.

ART. 27. The following articles belong to class 25, and shall pay 1 sucre per kilogram of gross weight:

Acetic acid; leaf tobacco.

ART. 28. The following articles belong to class 26, and shall pay 1 sucre per kilogram of net weight:

Brackets and curtain poles of any material; saffron; hooks and buttons, other than metal, for shirts; picture nails; fencing masks, corselets, and gloves; thimbles, other than gold, silver, or platinum; stereoscopes, kinetoscopes, magic lanterns, and other similar articles, and views for the same; dancing pumps other than silk; flower stands, card cases, center pieces, and other similar articles of any kind, of metal, for ball decorations; hammocks of all kinds not combined with silk; gold or silver leaf for gilding; fur cloaks; powder puffs; gilded or silvered articles other than metal and not otherwise specially scheduled; empty bottles, such as are used for holding medicine; daggers, with or without sheaths; steel pens; plans; rosaries not combined with gold, silver, or platinum; wooden or horn vessels; sheaths for daggers; woolen goods with silk flowers, stripes, or trimmings; printed or lithographed cards or labels.

ART. 29. The following articles belong to class 27, and shall pay 1 sucre and 20 centavos per kilogram of net weight:

Albums; spectacles and eyeglasses of all kinds, also their cases even when imported separately; coral, crude or manufactured; corsets; curtains of lace or guipure, of cotton, linen, or wool; sewing cases, dressing cases, and other similar articles of wood, or covered with plush, silk, leather, or other material; shoes of all kinds, except rubber; paper chromos and pictures, unframed; cotton, linen, or woolen laces; breech-loading rifles, revolvers, and pistols; hat frames, of any material, for ladies or children; bonnets, caps, and toques, untrimmed; games of all kinds, not specially mentioned; printed books bound in tortoise shell, mother-of-pearl, ivory, or their imitations, or inlaid in any manner; passementerie and other similar cotton or linen trimmings; umbrellas, sunshades, and parasols, finished or not, combined with silk; leggings, other than rubber; watches, other than gold, silver, or platinum; lace or guipure fabrics of cotton, linen, or wool; wearing apparel of linen or lined with cotton or linen, such as shirts, chemises, trousers, drawers, suits, coats, vests, etc., except knitted articles, which are specially classed at the rate of 30 centavos; *cotton and linen frets*; bird cages.

ART. 30. The following articles belong to class 28, and shall pay 1 sucre and 50 centavos per kilogram, net weight:

Hooks and buttons for shirts, not specially mentioned; portfolios, cigar cases, and pocketbooks; firecrackers, fireworks, and Bengal matches; checks, bills, drafts, and other similar articles, printed, engraved, or lithographed; glass or crystal lenses, like those used in photographic apparatus, etc.; articles of any metal, gilded or silvered, except those specified in other schedules; passementerie, frets, beads, fringes, and other like woolen trimmings; hats, not specified in other schedules; christening or congratulation cards, printed or lithographed, and generally all cards except plain blank cards; woolen fabrics with woof of silk; glasses for spectacles and lenses.

ART. 31. The following articles belong to class 29, and shall pay 1 sucre and 80 centavos per kilogram of net weight:

Walking sticks, without rapier, and without handles or trimmings of gold, silver, or platinum; tinsel, embroidery, lamel, threads, and spangle; handles, other than gold, silver, or platinum, for walking sticks, umbrellas, and other similar articles.

ART. 32. The following articles belong to class 30, and shall pay 2 sucres per kilogram, net weight:

Cigar holders or pipes, except those of clay or wood, which are specially scheduled at 30 centavos; manufactured tortoise shells; crowns or wreaths, crosses, and other funeral decorations; strings for musical instruments, including wire for piano strings; epaulets; diamonds, with handles, for cutting glass; false teeth of all kinds; cigar holders and pipe cases, even when imported separately; spectacles and lenses, and cases for the same, even though imported separately; whips with gold, silver, or platinum handles; manufactured ivory; sewing or embroidering silk; hats of felt, wool, cloth, or silk plush, and opera hats; watch crystals; woolen garments, made and sewn and lined with wool, cotton, or linen, except knitted articles, and undershirts and drawers of woolen fabrics which are specially classed at the rate of 60 centavos.

ART. 33. The following articles belong to class 31, and shall pay 2 sucres and 50 centavos per kilogram, net weight:

Walking sticks or umbrellas, with or without rapier, and other similar articles, having handles or trimmings of silver or platinum; trimmed bonnets, caps, and toques; silver or platinum handles for walking sticks, umbrellas, and other similar articles; cotton, linen, or woolen ready made dresses, with linings or foundations of silk.

ART. 34. The following articles belong to class 32, and shall pay 3 sucres per kilogram, net weight:

Shares, certificates, promissory notes, bonds, bills and the like, not in circulation, whether printed, engraved, or lithographed; swords, sabers, and fencing foils; artificial flowers; gauntlets; feathers for trimmings; trimmed hats for ladies and children.

ART. 35. The following articles belong to class 33, and shall pay 3 sucres 50 centavos per kilogram, net weight:

Silk belts; silk or kid gloves; silk garters; silk suspenders: all articles of silk, pure or mixed, except those specially mentioned in other schedules.

Art. 36. The following articles belong to class 34, and shall pay 4 sucres per kilogram, net weight:

Fans, not specially mentioned; imitation jewelry of any material; silk cravats; jewelry cases, when imported separately; masks; opium; tobacco, manufactured.

Art. 37. The following articles belong to class 35 and shall pay 5 sucres per kilogram, net weight:

Natural or artificial ermine; articles made of natural or artificial hair; boas made of feather or similar material; walking canes and umbrellas, with or without rapiers, and other similar articles, having gold handles or trimmings; depilatories; essence of aniseed; essence for the manufacture of liquors, such as cognac, rum, gin, wine, etc.; manufactured silver, except articles of silver specially mentioned in other schedules; silver watches; tinctures for the skin, hair, or beard.

Art. 38. The following articles belong to class 36 and shall pay 8 sucres per kilogram, net weight:

Overcoats and dresses made of or trimmed with furs; ready made silk dresses.

Art. 39. The following articles belong to class 37 and shall pay 20 sucres per kilogram, net weight:

Movements for watches; manufactured gold and platinum, except articles made of these metals specially mentioned in other schedules; gold watches.

Art. 40. The following articles belong to class 38 and shall pay 60 sucres per kilogram, net weight:

Precious stones, set or unset.

Art. 41. In the cases mentioned below the following surcharges on imports shall be collected at the custom-houses:

1. Forty-three per cent to be applied to the payment of interest and redemption of the bonds of the Southern Railroad.
2. Ten per cent to be applied to the payment of the internal debt.
3. Seven per cent to be applied to the payment of the Southern Railroad debt, not including the receipts of this tax in the Provinces of Esmeraldas, Manabí, and El Oro, which are set aside "for the fire department at the capital of the first-mentioned Province, for irrigation purposes in the second Province, and for irrigation purposes in the cantons of Marchala and Psaje, in the third of said Provinces."
4. Twenty per cent for *partícipes* or benevolent or educational establishments or societies.
5. Six per cent for wharfage dues.
6. Four per cent for the construction of the custom-house at Guayaquil.
7. Ten per cent for the benefit of the clergy and for the purposes of public worship, according to legislative decree of October 24, 1899, and for the payment of the deficit of the ecclesiastical budget in conformity with the law of public worship, and any balance which may be due for pensions of public worship up to December 31, 1904.

Art. 42. On all goods imported into the Republic there shall be collected at the custom-houses 2 centavos per cubic foot.

On lead, iron, and other metals there shall be collected 5 centavos per 50 kilograms.

Warehouse charges shall be collected every thirty days or fraction thereof, and after beginning any such period the same shall be deemed a completed one.

ART. 43. On the clearance or reshipment of packages the charges for the entire time of storage shall be collected.

In the case of goods reshipped there shall be levied an additional duty of 50 centavos per 100 kilograms, gross weight.

ART. 44. For the purchase of war supplies there shall be collected in all the custom-houses of the Republic a duty of 100 per cent on the wharfage charges. The proceeds of this tax shall be delivered to the Federal Treasury on and after January 1, 1908.

ART. 45. On account of the interest and refunding of the bonds of the Southern Railway there shall be collected 20 centavos per 100 kilograms of gross weight upon the transit of packages and articles which may be imported, except coal, fresh fruit, and plants.

ART. 46. For the purchase of munitions of war there shall be collected in all the customs-houses of the Republic 100 per cent additional on the transit tax.

WHARFAGE DUES.

ART. 47. Wharfage dues shall be collected in accordance with the following tariff:

1. Articles which may be imported free of duty, luggage, fruits, vegetables, provisions, and any other article which may be brought on deck and not taken account of and entered free shall pay 2 sucres per 1,000 kilograms.

2. Two sucres per ton of 1,000 kilograms shall be paid when cargo is discharged at the wharf and 1 sucre when discharged elsewhere on vessels set up or in parts, and their machinery; small craft; guano; railways of all kinds and railway material; salt peter, unrefined; spars for ships; machines, repair parts, and boilers; mechanical awnings, and the articles included in section 5 of article 4.

3. Coal shall pay nothing when discharged at the wharf; in other cases it shall pay 1 sucre per 1,000 kilograms.

4. Goods reshipped shall pay 2 sucres per ton of 1,000 kilograms.

5. Two sucres shall also be paid per ton of 1,000 kilograms on the products of Peru of lawful trade and of introduction not prohibited in Ecuador.

TAX ON THE CONSUMPTION OF LIQUORS.

ART. 48. The tax on consumption of liquors shall be:

Foreign beer, per kilogram gross weight, 2 centavos.

Champagne and sparkling wines, per kilogram gross weight, 25 centavos.

Gin, cognac, bitters, foreign spirits, mistelas, amagos, Geneva gin, whisky, and other alcoholic liquors, per kilogram gross weight, 20 centavos.

Foreign wines, per kilogram, 5 centavos.

ART. 49. In addition there shall be collected a surcharge of 100 per cent on the consumption duties established by the foregoing article, except the duty on beer which is applied to the payment of the debt of the Southern Railway.

The municipal taxes on the imports of foreign liquors shall be collected by the municipal governments.

SPECIAL DUTIES.

ART. 50. In addition to the aforesaid duties and surcharges, the following articles are subject to the payment of special duties:

1. Unwrought wood in logs, beams, etc., one centavo of a sucre for each kilogram imported, the proceeds being for the benefit of "Vicente Rocafuerte" College.
2. Sugar shall pay four sucres for each ton of one thousand kilograms, gross weight, imported, the proceeds being for the benefit of the Municipal Board of Charities of Guayaquil.
3. Liquors shall pay 2 per cent on the amount of the import duties (except wines), the proceeds being for the benefit of the Municipal Board of Charities of Guayaquil.

The amount of the duties referred to in the foregoing articles shall be delivered fortnightly and directly by the custom-house collector of Guayaquil to the treasurer of "Vicente Rocafuerte" College and to the treasurer of the Board of Charities of said city, respectively, with the exception of the amount collected in Puerto Bolivar, which shall be delivered by the custom-house collector of this port to the treasurer of the benevolent society called "Ladies of Machala."

ART. 51. For the maintenance of the sanitary station at Guayaquil there shall be charged, in addition, at all the ports of the Republic, 1 sucre per ton, weight or measurement, on all imported merchandise, except coal, fresh fruits, and plants. This collection shall be made by the custom-houses on such orders and reshipments as importers may request, and when the merchandise is sold at auction the duties shall be deducted from the proceeds thereof.

ART. 52. The consignees or owners of imported goods shall pay $2 (2 sucres) as stevedore duties per ton of 1,000 kilos. This duty shall be collected by the custom-house gang to be applied to the payment of day laborers.

There shall also be collected a surcharge of 20 centavos per ton of 1,000 kilos, the proceeds being for the benefit of the Board of Health of Guayaquil.

ART. 53. General Superintendent of Custom-houses, the collector of the port of Guayaquil, and the warehouseman and three merchants appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, shall prepare a tariff of the salaries which shall be paid to the custom-house gangs of day laborers for the handling and carrying of packages to the warehouses and storehouses whenever said gangs shall render such service.

In order that this tariff may become effective, it shall be previously approved by the Executive Power, after hearing the report of the Governor of the Province of Guayas. At the other ports, the Committee shall be composed of the custom-house collector, warehouseman, and three merchants appointed by the Governor of the respective *Province.*

ART. 54. The invoices of merchandise ordered by the Government or addressed to the latter, those of sealed gold or gold in bars, and postal packages or parcels, shall be exempt from the duties for the issuance of certificates which consuls should charge.

CHAPTER II.

EXPORT DUTIES.

ART. 55. The following articles shall pay export duties:

Cocoa, at the Guayaquil custom-house, shall pay 2½ centavos per kilo, and at the other custom-house 3½ centavos per kilo.

	Per kilo centavos.
Coffee	$0.005
Hides	.01
Caoutchouc	.15
Ivory nuts	.0025
Toquilla straw	.50
Mocora straw	.10
Tobacco	.02

All other products or merchandise are exempt from export duties.

In addition, the Municipal Government of Guayaquil shall collect direct a duty of 1½ cents per each kilogram of cocoa exported through the port of Guayaquil, in accordance with the legislative decree of October 16, 1905.

ART. 56. Cocoa, hides, caoutchouc, ivory nuts, and tobacco shall, in addition, pay a surcharge of 50 per cent on the aforesaid duties, the proceeds of said duty to be applied to the purchase of war material, but on the cocoa exported through the port of Guayaquil there shall be collected a duty of only 2½ centavos.

ART. 57. Toquilla straw shall pay an additional duty of 25 cents per kilo. The proceeds of this duty at the Santa Elena canton shall be applied to public works and the water supply of said canton, in accordance with the instructions of the Municipal Government of Santa Elena.

In the Province of Manabí the proceeds of said duty shall be for the benefit of the fire departments, and shall be distributed in equal parts among them. Customs collectors shall deliver fortnightly, under their own responsibility, to the Treasurer of the Municipal Government of Santa Elena and to the collectors of the fire departments of Manabí such sum as may be collected in conformity with this article.

ART. 58. There shall be collected for the payment of interest and redemption of the bonds of the Southern Railway:

Twenty centavos of a sucre per 100 kilos, gross weight, on the transportation of packages and articles exported, which are subject to the payment of export duties.

There shall also be collected for the same purpose one-half centavo per kilogram, gross weight, on ivory nuts exported through all the ports of the Republic.

ART. 59. For the purchase of war material there shall also be collected a surcharge of 100 per cent on the amount of the transportation duty.

ART. 60. There shall also be collected at all the ports of the Republic one-half centavo per kilo, gross weight, on everything exported that is subject to the payment of export duties.

The proceeds of this duty shall be applied as follows:

At Port Bolívar, for the Machala Railway; at Manta and Bahia, for the water supply; at Guayaquil, for the payment of the debt of the Southern Railway; at Esmeraldas and Vargas Torres, for the water supply of the capital of the province; at Macará and Tulcán, for their respective municipal governments, and at Callo and Machalilla, for the water supply of Jipijapa.

ART. 61. There shall be collected a duty of 1¾ centavos per kilo on cocoa exported through all the ports of the Republic. The proceeds of this duty at the Guayaquil custom-house shall be applied to the canalization and water supply for the fire department of said city; that collected at the Manabí custom-house shall be applied to the Provincial Railroad; that collected at Puerto Bolívar shall be applied to the furnishing of a water supply, irrigation, and the hospital and railroad of Machala; that collected at the custom-house at Esmeraldas shall be applied to the maintenance of the fire department of the capital of this Province.

There shall also be collected a duty of 5 cents for each 100 kilos of cocoa exported through all the ports of the Republic, and the proceeds of said duty shall be for the benefit of the Agricultural Normal School of Ambato.

ART. 62. The additional tax of 2 centavos for each kilo of hides exported through any of the ports of the Republic shall be applied to the increase of the fund set aside for the supply of potable water and canalization of the city of Quito.

ART. 63. The export duties specified in this law and the additional ones prescribed by special decrees shall be collected at the custom-house of the port from which the merchandise was originally exported.

CHAPTER III.

PORT DUES.

ART. 64. Every vessel entering ports of the Republic shall pay a duty of 10 centavos of a sucre per ton burden, weight or measure, unloaded for every light or light-house established at the port of entrance of such vessel.

ART. 65. The duty prescribed in the foregoing article shall not be collected on national or foreign war vessels, whalers, and damaged vessels, provided they do not land merchandise of any description.

ART. 66. No vessel coming from abroad exceeding 30 tons burden can enter or leave the Guayaquil River without a pilot, and any vessel doing so shall pay pilot dues as far as Puna Island.

This provision does not apply to national vessels, which shall only pay said duty when the service of a pilot is requested.

ART. 67. The pilot duties shall be levied according to the draft of the vessels, computed in English feet, viz:

From Puna to Guayaquil, $2.50 per foot.
This duty is the same for entrance and clearance.
War vessels are exempted from the payment of this duty.

ART. 68. The Board of Health shall receive as an emolument $5 for every national or foreign vessel proceeding from a foreign port and $2 for every crew roll cleared. Only vessels of less than 30 tons burden and national vessels carrying on the coastwise trade shall be excepted from the payment of this duty.

ART. 69. All vessels landing merchandise shall pay 50 centavos of a sucre for each ton, weight or measure, as wharfage dues.

ART. 70. National or nationalized vessels shall pay clearance dues as follows:

Tonnage:	Pesos.
10 to 20 tons	$1.00
21 to 50 tons	2.00
51 to 100 tons	5.00
101 to 200 tons	10.00
201 to 300 tons	15.00
In excess of 301 tons	20.00

Ships of less tonnage, river steamers, boats, and lighters used for the service of the port shall not be subject to nationalization dues, and the necessary documents shall be delivered to them gratuitously on legal stamped paper of the fourth class.

Transitory article: This tariff shall become effective on and after January 1, 1906.

GUATEMALA.

THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC.[a]

(Continued.)

"A PROGRESSIVE PRESIDENT AND HIS POLICIES.

"Guatemala in order to fulfill its destiny as the country of the future must be assured of stable and progressive government, hospitable to foreign capital. To insure these things it is necessary to have the right man at the head of affairs. No one now questions that Guatemala possesses this advantage in the person of MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA, whose term as President will not expire till 1911.

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[a] By Mr. Charles M. Pepper.

"The best test of any public man intrusted with the responsibility of government is the opinion of disinterested foreign observers whose position gives them the opportunity to judge. This opinion was voiced by Mr. LESLIE COMBS, the American Minister Plenipotentiary to Guatemala, on the occasion of a New Year's reception by President ESTRADA CABRERA (1905), when the Diplomatic Corps called on the President in a body. Speaking for himself and for his colleagues of the Diplomatic Corps, Minister COMBS on that occasion said:

"'Upon such an occasion as this criticism or compliment would alike be out of place, but it may be permitted to mention the wonderful development in Mexico in the past ten years, the great work now in hand to the south, and to predict that Guatemala in material wealth and well-being has a great future before her. We hope this will be realized in your next administration and that this year will distinctly mark its event.

"'The wise base their hopes of the future upon their experiences of the past, and we look to the peace and order maintained by your administration in the past seven years as a guarantee that your people may expect as much in those that are to follow.

"'We remember that, called to your position of responsibility by a tragedy, you have firmly held the authority with which you have been intrusted. We remember that by the diplomatic settlement of 1902, by arbitration and negotiation, you have settled all the foreign claims of importance against your Government and have given rise to not one yourself. We remember that hardly had the ashes cooled after the terrible disaster of Santa Maria when railway spikes were being driven to its base and the Mazatenango Railway opened; that the Northern Railway contract seems to guarantee the completion of that highway to the Atlantic at an early date.

"'These achievements in a period of depression, in the face of natural phenomena of almost unparalleled destructiveness, warrant the hope that conditions may enable you to direct the destiny of Guatemala still further along on the highway to that position all hope she may one day occupy. A noble field lies before you. That you may be able to occupy it to the greatest advantage of your country is our earnest wish.'

"The tribute from Minister COMBS, as will be noticed, especially emphasizes President ESTRADA CABRERA's qualities as a man of achievement. That is the keynote of his character, to do something for his country.

"President ESTRADA CABRERA is a civilian executive. His public life has been that of a lawyer eminent in his profession.

"SUPPORT OF LIBERAL PRINCIPLES.

"In his participation in public affairs President ESTRADA CABRERA always has supported liberal principles. It was therefore natural that he should be prominent in the councils of the Liberal party and should become the leader of that organization. His career has been one to familiarize him with all the departments of the Government. He served as secretary of government and justice, and it was while holding this position that in order to investigate a land controversy he went out into the wilderness himself and spent several weeks going over the sections concerning which he desired to be fully informed. The result was that this controversy, which had been in dispute for a long term of years, was finally settled in the manner most equitable and just for the parties interested. This is the way President ESTRADA CABRERA works when the interests of the State are involved.

"In 1898, when President-General JOSÉ MARIA REYNA BARRIOS was killed, Mr. ESTRADA CABRERA was Primer Designado, the position which corresponds to Vice-President in the United States and under which he became Acting President until an election could be held. At that election he was chosen President by a substantially unanimous vote. An indication of his public policies was given by him when he outlined his programme on coming into the responsibility for the government of Guatemala during the interim which he served in the character of Primer Designado. On that occasion he said:

"'My administration will be brief and of a temporary character, but not for that reason shall it be left for history to demand of me a strict account of my acts during this period. I declare in the most solemn manner before my fellow citizens that I wish to hand back the beautiful standard of my country without stain. I desire that the Constitution, the sacred repository of our liberties, be not soiled in my hands. My hope is that all of my compatriots may enjoy the life and public liberties that are rightfully theirs. I wish that all the guaranties may protect them in the moment when they approach the ballot boxes to cast their vote for the person to whom it will be given to direct the destinies of our common country.'

"It was after this declaration and after several months' experience under President ESTRADA CABRERA's administration that, in September, 1898, the people chose him to fill out the full presidential term and then in 1904 reelected him for the term which will expire in 1911.

"When President ESTRADA CABRERA became charged with the full responsibility of power in 1898, Guatemala was in the midst of political complications and of a very severe industrial crisis. His first labor was to insure political tranquillity. When this was accomplished he gave all his energies and his talents to developing the resources of the country and to the improvement of public administration. From this point a recent writer, confirming the eulogy of Minister COMBS, said:

"'Guatemala now enjoys unalterable peace. Her progress is most notable, and instead of investing the public funds exclusively in swords and cannons there have been instituted the annual festival of Minerva, the most splendid work of ESTRADA CABRERA as ruler and as patriot, arousing in this manner in the people the desire for instruction and fostering by all possible means the material progress of the country; giving facilities and opening new ways to traffic and commerce; nourishing industries, science and the arts; beautifying the cities and villages; affording to all the advantages of modern improvements and spreading the knowledge of hygiene among the masses.'

"A RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT.

"In a general way the administration of President ESTRADA CABRERA has been described as the political emancipation and the administrative emancipation. The former topic will be considered in the explanation of Guatemala's international relations. The administrative reforms which President ESTRADA CABRERA has introduced are numerous. He has reduced in a large measure the public debt and has paid almost entirely the recognized foreign claims incurred by previous administrations, has given marked impulse to the construction of highways, bridges, and other public works; has systematically fostered agriculture; has reformed and liberalized the civil codes and proceedings; has extended the system of posts, telegraphs, and telephones; has established patriotic celebrations of an industrial, agricultural, literary, and scientific character; has reorganized the army and the branch of military hygiene; has enacted rigorous measures of quarantine against yellow fever, smallpox, and the bubonic pests; has enlarged considerably the public schools and the charitable institutions by constructing the fine asylum for invalids and convalescents which bears his name; has improved the fiscal systems of the municipalities by bringing them to a modern basis, and has secured special advantages in supplying them with light, water, and other municipal necessities.

"Generally it further may be said that Guatemala owes to President ESTRADA CABRERA—

"The rehabilitation of her railway system.

"The stability of the legal regimen.

"Important reforms in land holdings in the interest of the small land owners.

"The institution of closer relations with all the nations of the world and especially with the United States.

"The restoration of public credit.

"A satisfactory immigration policy.

"The reestablishment and reorganization of the public school system, and a great variety of other measures which form a solid foundation for the continued development of the country.

"POPULAR EDUCATION PROMOTED.

"People in the United States who believe in the 'little red schoolhouse' as the basis of good citizenship can not fail to appreciate how thoroughly President **Estrada Cabrera** has made primary education a part of his policy. In the midst of his many measures for the material development of the country he never has lost sight of the moral advancement which comes from the school. He believes in education also as the very best means of creating and fostering the national patriotic spirit. During his first term he published a decree relating especially to the education of the youth of the country. He fixed the last Sunday of October of each year for the celebration of a popular festival throughout the Republic consecrated exclusively to commemorate the education of the youth of the country and requiring that all the directors, professors, teachers, and scholars of all the schools take part in it. This was known as the 'Festival of Minerva.' It is a sentimental recognition of the value of education, and is the complement of the practical steps which have been taken. One of his first measures on coming into the Presidency in 1898 was to decree the reopening of the public schools. From that time he exerted himself constantly to elevate their standing by providing them with the best facilities, by reorganizing them in conformity with the most modern plans, and in a word by encouraging their extension and their progress in every sense.

"Besides the primary schools a system of higher education is supported, and there are normal schools and various faculties such as those of law, medicine, engineering, etc. Especial attention, however, has been given to practical education—that is, the fitting of the common people for their occupations. There are schools of commerce, of manual training, and of agriculture, as well as an institute especially for the native Indians. On this subject of technical education Consul-General of the United States **Winslow** in a special report said:

"'There are few villages in the country where there are no schools. In the city of Guatemala of late much attention has been given to education, under the direction of President **Manuel Estrada Cabrera**, who has done more along this line than any of his predecessors. There are in the city of Guatemala 25 public schools, 8 institutes, and 3 colleges.

"'President **Estrada Cabrera** has given much attention to his pet scheme of establishing an industrial school for boys and girls at his own personal expense, aided by several of the more progressive citizens of Guatemala city, where the most improved methods of instruction are to be employed. The President has engaged two able educators from the United States, and proposes everything shall be up to date.

"'The Boys' Industrial College is in charge of Prof. Y. C. PILGRIM, a well-known educator of New Jersey, assisted by Professor BELLINGHAM and wife, who have charge of the languages, and Prof. LORENZO DE CLAIRMONT, who instructs in gymnastics and military tactics. These are assisted by several native teachers. The boys are selected from the best families in the Republic and are limited to fifty, and are all required to live in the dormitory. The college buildings are situated in a tract of land of about 60 acres, convenient to the city, with a campus where the boys are to be instructed in the modern sports and military tactics as taught at West Point, and all orders are to be given in the English language.

"'The Girls' Industrial School is in charge of Miss ALICE DUFOUR, a prominent educator of New York City, assisted by several native instructors. This institution is located in the city and is to be conducted on the same high plan as the boys' college. The idea is to teach the principles on which the American home is founded.

"'President ESTRADA CABRERA means these institutions shall be the nucleus around which a solid and up-to-date system of education shall be built for this Republic. It is his ambition to firmly establish an educational system modeled after that in use in the United States, where the watchword shall be industry, promptness, and honesty.'

"The New York 'Tribune' in a Washington dispatch had this to say on the same subject:

"'American teachers who went to Guatemala some time ago at the request of the Government are sending back interesting accounts of the progress which that country is making in adopting the educational methods that obtain in the United States. The newspapers also have a good deal to say on the subject. President ESTRADA CABRERA, who is a progressive man, for several years has had the ambition to give a new turn to public instruction, and to make it practical, after the system of the United States. His idea is that the youth of the Latin-American countries are especially in need of newer methods, and of getting away from the metaphysical systems, which created a large class of professional men for whom there was no room and who were a drawback to material progress.

"'Some time ago President ESTRADA CABRERA established what was called the practical school, which combined technical instruction and manual training. A few weeks ago exercises were held at the Escuela Practica, or technical school, and it is concerning this that the New York teachers have written so encouragingly. The President delivered an address on the value of work and of developing through the schools an aptitude for everyday life. Heretofore he said there had been too much theory and too much that was purely professional in the system followed. Now that the aspiration of many years had been realized, he was hopeful that the experiment would be beneficial in giving a new direction to the national spirit, and would result in the kind of business training that would fit the Guatemalan youth for the activities of practical life rather than incline them to the traditions of the past. Under the direction of the President fields for farm experiments have been established, and the youth are taught the care of horses and other farm work, as well as the manual trades. There is special provision made for athletic sports.'

"SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT EXPLAINED.

"The Government of Guatemala is republican—democratic and representative—and the supreme power is exercised by three governmental branches, each independent of the others, called 'the legislative power,' 'the executive power,' and 'the judicial power.'

"The legislative power is vested in a National Assembly, which consists of a single house composed of one deputy for each 20,000 inhabitants or fraction of that number exceeding 10,000. The deputies are elected by popular vote for four years, but one-half of the Assembly is renewed each two years, so that each time that it meets it contains an adequate number of experienced members. Annual sessions are held, lasting two months, beginning March 1, but they can be extended one month longer in case of necessity. For the transaction of business during its recesses the Assembly appoints seven of its members, who form a body called 'The Permanent Commission.' This commission, as well as the executive, can call the Assembly to meet in extraordinary sessions.

"The executive power is exercised by the President of the Republic, who, for the transaction of public business, appoints six Ministers or Secretaries of State, who have charge of the portfolios of Foreign Relations, Government and Justice, the Treasury and Public Credit, War, Public Works, and Public Instruction.

"There is also a Council of State, a purely advisory body, which is composed of the Cabinet Ministers and nine other members, of whom five are are appointed by the Assembly and four by the President. These appointments are for two years.

"The judicial power is exercised by the courts and judges of the Republic, organized as follows:

"The Supreme Court of Justice, which sits at the capital of Guatemala and is composed of the president of the judicial power, four magistrates, and an attorney (fiscal).

"Six courts or tribunals of appeals composed of three magistrates, of whom one presides, and an attorney (fiscal). Three of these courts sit at the capital and one in each of the capitals of the Departments of Quezaltenango, Alta Verapaz, and Jalapa. The magistrates and attorneys are elected by popular vote.

"The judges of the Courts of First Instance, of whom there are six in the capital, three in Quezaltenango, two in San Marcos, and one in each of the remaining Departments of the Republic. These judges are appointed by the Executive from three names proposed by the Supreme Court of Justice.

"Finally, the justices of the peace who pronounce oral judgments and are elected by the people of the districts in which they exercise their functions.

"For the exercise of the political, civil, and military administration of the country it is divided into twenty-two departments, each of which has a governor (jefe politico) invested with the executive functions. For the administration of the local affairs of each district there are popularly elected municipal councils. The service of the members of the councils is for one year, is obligatory for the citizens of the respective districts, and is not remunerated.

"The constitution of the Republic gives to all those who live in the country the most ample guaranties of liberty, equality, and security of their persons, their honor, and their property; of freedom of movement and of assembly, of professions, of industries, and of commerce; of the right to dispose of their property, to address petitions to the authorities, and to defend their interests before them; of liberty of conscience, inasmuch as there is no official religion; of the right to freely express their opinions, whether by speech or by writing or by means of the press, without being subject to censure; of liberty to give or receive instruction, if they should so prefer, in private educational establishments; of the right to have their residenses, their property, their correspondence, and other papers respected as inviolable; of the right of habeas corpus; of liberty of defence in judicial proceedings, etc.

"Primary instruction is obligatory, and that which is sustained by the nation is secular and free. There is no imprisonment for debt. Marriage is considered a simple civil contract; but those who desire can have it solemnized in a religious form. Absolute divorce can be obtained in cases defined by the law.

(Continued.)

HONDURAS.

SANITATION OF THE PORTS OF THE REPUBLIC.

The "American" (Bluefields, Nicaragua) for February 5, 1906, states that nothing has been done in a long time which has so important a bearing upon the commercial future of New Orleans as the decision of the Honduras Government to invoke the aid of the United

States Marine-Hospital Service in the sanitation of the ports of the east coast of Honduras. Dr. T. Farrar Richardson, of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, has been selected to take charge of the work, and after arranging conditions at Puerto Cortez in accordance with hygienic necessities he will visit the other ports of the coast with a like purpose.

MEXICO.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN OCTOBER, 1905.

According to figures issued by the Statistical Division of the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico, the foreign commerce of the Republic for October, 1905, and for the first four months of the current fiscal year, 1905–6, was represented by the following valuations, the figures for the corresponding periods of the preceding year being also given for purposes of comparison:

The total value of importations during the four months under review was $52,330,835.17 in silver currency, as declared in the customhouses, showing a decrease of $1,415,415.47, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The exports for the four months were valued at $79,126,225.20, showing an increase of $18,147,626.87, as compared with the same period of 1904–5.

The detailed imports were as follows:

IMPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

	October—		First four months—	
	1905.	1904.	1905–6.	1904–5.
Animal substances	$1,089,300.32	$1,259,940.17	$5,160,289.24	$4,393,971.86
Vegetable substances	2,241,597.33	2,209,146.33	8,253,172.34	7,280,279.70
Mineral substances	4,317,458.17	5,134,492.36	14,515,043.89	15,575,503.62
Dry goods	1,823,561.53	2,475,778.26	7,158,972.25	8,673,155.70
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances	634,837.20	566,708.56	2,391,071.79	2,053,506.16
Beverages	501,329.57	581,951.46	2,314,096.36	2,075,631.17
Paper and its applications	440,517.28	414,024.83	1,755,400.34	1,709,384.85
Machinery and apparatus	1,610,398.17	1,639,278.09	6,146,814.06	7,020,363.08
Vehicles	314,379.87	253,284.96	1,041,801.51	1,000,494.66
Arms and explosives	283,593.63	378,027.55	1,323,546.11	2,178,925.85
Miscellaneous	568,761.27	488,010.65	2,240,627.28	1,785,033.99
Total	13,825,734.34	15,400,643.22	52,330,835.17	53,746,250.64

EXPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

Precious metals	$10,222,497.79	$5,171,442.28	$41,046,083.02	$29,747,596.10
Other articles	9,155,049.50	6,626,551.91	38,080,142.18	31,231,002.23
Total	19,377,547.29	11,797,994.19	79,126,225.20	60,978,598.33

The details of the export trade for the periods under comparison show the following classification and figures:

	October—		First four months—	
	1905.	1904.	1905–6.	1904–5.
Mexican gold coin	....	....	....	$96,248.47
Foreign gold coin	$1,188.15	$4,328.60	$4,588.98	5,676.92
Gold in bars	3,330,562.37	1,763,073.67	11,186,779.57	8,450,578.20
Gold in other forms	118,914.30	170,854.02	604,271.92	551,095.15
Total gold	3,450,654.82	1,938,256.29	11,795,640.47	9,103,598.74
Mexican silver coin	109,986.00	52,478.00	2,323,051.00	615,320.00
Foreign silver coin	10,713.45	8,000.00	40,872.62	24,101.25
Silver in bars	6,269,024.84	2,466,841.57	24,193,559.99	16,763,791.56
Silver in other forms	382,118.68	705,866.42	2,692,958.94	3,240,784.55
Total silver	6,771,842.97	3,233,185.99	29,250,442.55	20,643,997.36
Antimony	150,328.00	182,925.00	390,708.96	306,203.00
Copper	2,160,085.31	1,360,733.45	10,215,288.86	8,948,730.85
Marble, rough	12,600.00	....	73,098.00	30,854.00
Plumbago	3,000.00	....	4,000.00	4,860.00
Lead	539,297.62	307,780.00	2,077,626.67	2,137,758.00
Zinc	31,305.00	21,030.00	76,072.99	21,055.00
Other mineral products	27,709.00	2,268.00	148,976.11	7,178.24
Coffee	307,323.00	217,282.00	1,978,358.50	820,730.94
Barks and roots, raw	....	20.00	20,147.00	3,165.00
Rubber	71,039.50	46,208.80	298,903.68	161,935.54
Chicle	71,173.85	101,316.00	227,523.50	162,296.20
Beans	56,088.00	53,071.00	261,210.82	207,882.00
Fruits, fresh	68,083.00	46,642.80	108,488.40	75,029.55
Chick-peas	257,422.00	125,839.00	1,498,168.00	979,860.00
Guayule	3,399.00	....	14,386.00	....
Other beans	250.00	....	104,324.00	18.00
Heniquen in fiber	2,894,791.00	1,819,911.00	10,148,662.00	8,348,036.00
Ixtle in fiber	353,275.00	391,163.00	1,307,590.88	1,145,306.55
Woods	201,296.06	156,492.00	559,544.46	604,614.74
Corn	258.00	9,209.68	10,809.00	10,865.64
Mulberry wood	5,238.00	1,240.00	17,499.00	10,383.00
Dyewoods	35,990.92	38,982.00	145,956.85	333,461.68
Grass	163,819.00	185,881.00	705,978.00	765,955.00
Tobacco, leaf	94,365.74	46,241.00	384,662.74	646,701.00
Vanilla	230,757.00	77,894.00	2,082,970.99	744,628.00
Other vegetable products	263,558.90	66,876.13	407,423.06	225,815.83
Cattle	249,412.50	91,952.00	1,291,612.50	1,016,713.00
Raw hides	568,026.98	530,649.10	2,234,464.08	1,735,829.84
Other animal products	51,345.75	29,850.47	161,405.79	180,471.18
Sugar	45.00	435,070.00	259,726.00	716,359.00
Flour, and cotton-seed paste	63,364.00	106,501.00	115,964.00	173,201.00
Hides, manufactured	....	68.00	....	189.00
Straw hats	27,891.00	13,640.00	77,710.00	54,865.60
Tobacco, manufactured	34,020.25	22,343.00	147,507.79	87,840.00
Other manufactured products	23,176.00	38,081.00	112,283.75	184,246.55
Miscellaneous	69,959.62	39,073.13	177,811.10	156,891.05

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of origin:

Country.	September—		First three months—	
	1905.	1904.	1905–6.	1904–5.
Europe	$5,692,590.03	$7,208,179.03	$22,697,232.92	$25,020,252.52
Asia	127,974.06	74,623.59	476,222.16	442,476.20
Africa	586.18	12,249.94	11,085.38	100,554.94
North America	7,979,055.45	8,008,879.63	28,898,624.12	27,831,719.25
Central America	2,786.73	17,677.16	6,502.07	45,841.37
South America	10,154.30	62,514.00	112,183.63	200,797.63
West Indies	12,167.74	15,827.53	84,025.27	53,856.74
Oceania	419.85	662.34	44,959.62	50,751.99
Total	13,825,734.34	15,400,643.22	52,330,835.17	53,746,250.64

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican exports during *the periods under* comparison with reference to their countries of *destination:*

Country.	October—		First four months—	
	1905.	1904.	1905–6.	1904–5.
Europe	$3,889,964.34	$2,583,741.67	$20,206,244.62	$16,862,364.74
North America	15,048,743.33	8,941,588.62	56,802,450.94	42,508,112.43
Central America	94,950.62	50,002.50	449,098.64	160,286.76
South America	3,540.00	27,769.40	31,274.00	66,912.40
West Indies	340,349.00	194,892.00	1,637,157.00	1,880,922.00
Total	19,377,547.29	11,797,994.19	79,126,225.20	60,978,598.33

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN DECEMBER.

The collections at the custom-houses of the Republic of Mexico in December, 1905, are given below, exceeding the sum of $4,000,000:

Custom-house.	Ordinary import duties.	Custom-house.	Ordinary import duties.
Acapulco	$26,343.76	Mexico	$182,370.16
Agua Prieta	18,257.59	Mier	106.31
Altata	3,570.91	Nogales	92,458.80
Camargo	78.76	Progreso	258,134.46
Campeche	16,188.62	Salina Cruz	1,819.96
Ciudad Juarez	283,679.18	San Blas	4,763.25
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz	203,215.21	Santa Rosalia	8,096.41
Coatzacoalcos	19,246.29	Soconusco	10,879.44
Chemulco	1,946.99	Tampico	574,548.26
Ensenada	6,054.96	Tijuana	777.42
Frontera	23,026.05	Tonala	5,672.95
Guaymas	21,700.46	Topolobambo	1,854.28
Guerrero	211.61	Tuxpam	506.96
Isla del Carmen	2,343.49	Veracruz	1,357,244.03
La Ascension	620.91	Zapaluta	302.61
La Morita	71,314.57		
La Pax	5,870.75	Total ordinary import duties	3,836,390.92
Laredo de Tamaulipas	423,149.88	Total extra import duties	5,705.89
Las Vacas	290.30	Total export duties	95,707.85
Manzanillo	8,587.52	Total port duties	77,317.42
Matamoros	10,508.97	Total arrears	1,345.99
Mazatlan	188,098.25		
Mexicali	2,545.56	Grand total	4,016,467.57

PRICE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The tariff of prices for public lands which will be in force during the fiscal year, 1906–7, in the various States of the Republic of Mexico is as follows:

Aguascalientes	$2.20	Puebla	$3.30
Campeche	2.25	Queretaro	2.20
Chiapas	3.00	San Luis Potosi	2.50
Chihuahua	1.20	Sinaloa	1.30
Coahuila	1.10	Sonora	1.40
Colima	1.10	Tabasco	3.60
Durango	1.20	Tamaulipas	1.20
Guanajuato	2.20	Tlaxcala	2.20
Guerrero	1.20	Veracruz	2.75
Hidalgo	2.50	Yucatan	2.20
Jalisco	2.20	Zacatecas	2.20
Mexico	2.75	Federal District	6.10
Michoacan	3.00	Territory of Tepic	2.50
Morelos	4.40	Territory of Lower California	.70
Nuevo Leon	1.10	Territory of Quintana Roo	.50
Oaxaca	1.20		

The Department of Fomento states that during the last six months of the year 1905 over 281,317 hectares, or about 562,634 acres, of Governmental lands were transferred to no less than 354 persons, or, at any rate, in that number of lots, for which the National Treasury received $274,160.48.

TOBACCO CROP.

The tobacco crop of the Republic of Mexico in the year 1906 is expected to reach 11,500,000 kilograms, furnished from the following districts:

	Kilos.
San Andres Tuxtla	1,500,000
Acayucan-Talxipam	345,000
Cordoba	3,500,000
Tlapacoyan	1,725,000
Tepic	1,725,000
Ojitlan, Valle Nacional	1,140,000
Playa Vicente	1,150,000
Other Oaxaca and Chiapas districts	575,000
San Luis Potosi districts	230,000
Total	11,500,000

LAW GOVERNING STOCK ISSUES.

The Mexican law relative to the issues of stock by companies organized to operate in Mexico is embodied in articles 18, 19, and 20 of the decree of November 29, 1897, as amended by Congress on May 27, 1902, and is literally as follows:

18. (*a*) That with respect to the requisites or external formalities of the contract authorizing the emission, the laws of the said country where such contract was executed have been duly observed.

(*b*) That the emission has been effected in accordance with the laws of the country where it was made.

(*c*) That the three foregoing conditions be evidenced by a certificate issued by the accredited minister of the Republic in that country, or, in default of a diplomatic representative, by a Mexican consul, to the effect that the contract was executed and the emission made in conformity with the laws of said country.

(*d*) That the contract authorizing the emission be protocolized in the Republic and entered in the commercial registry in conformity with the provisions of paragraph 14 of article 21 of the commercial code.

(*e*) That if the securities are guaranteed by mortgage, such mortgage must be registered according to the laws of the State or Territory or of the Federal district where the property is situated.

19. The obligations and rights accruing from the contract shall be subject to the laws of the place of execution (provided, always, such laws are not contrary to Mexican laws or affect questions of public *order), whether the contract is designated to be carried out wholly or partially in the Republic* of Mexico, unless it is expressly stipulated in

the contract that it shall be governed by Mexican law in all its parts.

Securities guaranteed by real estate situated in the Republic shall be governed by Mexican law inso far as the mortgage guaranty is concerned.

20. The Mexican courts shall in all cases be fully competent to adjudicate upon whatever questions may arise relative to or that originate in the contract entered into under the provisions of this law, and upon all obligations accruing therefrom.

OPERATIONS OF THE MAIL SERVICE, DECEMBER, 1905.

The operations of the Mexican mail service in December, 1905, are thus reported by the postmaster-general, and compared with December, 1904–5, showing an increase of $13,253.26 in the month and of $140,322.24 in the first half of the fiscal year 1905–6.

Sales of postage stamps:	
December, 1905	$284,186.15
December, 1904	266,884.05
Increase in 1905	17,302.10
Rentals of post-office boxes:	
December, 1905	108.88
December, 1904	165.00
Decrease in December, 1905	57.00
Fines, etc.:	
December, 1905	1,461.67
December, 1904	3,567.53
Decrease in December, 1905	2,105.86
Premiums on postal money orders:	
Interior—	
December, 1905	22,421.38
December, 1904	24,843.08
Decrease in December, 1905	2,421.70
International—	
December, 1905	776.20
December, 1904	561.20
Increase in 1905	215.00
Premiums on editors' money orders:	
December, 1905	3,100.26
December, 1904	2,779.54
Increase in 1905	320.72
Summary of receipts:	
December, 1905	312,053.66
December, 1904	298,800.40
Total increase in December, 1905	13,253.26

This is equal to 4.44 per cent increase in the month.

The revenues from the mail service during the first six months, July to December, of the current fiscal year, 1905-6, were:

July	$302,584.04
August	282,611.65
September	268,288.49
October	310,799.73
November	286,979.17
December	312,053.66
Total revenue	1,763,316.74
Same months in 1904-5	1,622,994.50
Increase in 1905-6	140,322.24

This increase in revenue from the post-office during the first half of the current fiscal year, 1905-6, as compared with the revenue for the corresponding half of 1904-5, is equal to 8.65 per cent.

This is only one of the many practical evidences of the steady progress and sustained development of the Mexican Republic.

COPPER MINING IN THE REPUBLIC.

Copper mining on a large scale is a comparatively new industry in Mexico, but the vigorous manner in which it is pursued has placed the Republic's annual production above that of Spain and Portugal, and ranks Mexico the second largest of the world's producers. The output in 1904 amounted to 50,945 long tons. Copper deposits occur throughout the country, and copper mines are found in nearly every State. The most important producers are in Sonora, Lower California, Chihuahua, Michoacan, and Durango.

The Greene Consolidated Copper Company's mine at Cananea, Sonora, is now the largest in Mexico. It also ranks fourth among the world's producers. The company's property includes thoroughly equipped concentrating and reduction plants of the largest designs.

The output of the mines during the year was 489,352 tons of ore and 147,099 tons of fluxing materials, limestone, and iron. The ore treatment amounted to 207,224 tons net, and the output of concentrate was 59,065 tons, showing a ratio of 3.51 to 1. Since full operations were resumed the daily capacity has averaged 900 tons, at a cost of $0.78 per ton.

The smelter treated 308,215 tons or ore and concentrate, an increase of 33.8 per cent over the preceding year, at a cost of $1.40 per ton less than the average for that year, but without any additions to the equipment.

The net profit for the year was $1,075,315, in which the value of stocks on hand was estimated at cost. From this an appropriation of $107,988 was made, to cover depreciation of plant, leaving a balance of $967,327 for distribution. The total capitalization is $8,640,000. Two 3 per cent dividends, aggregating $518,000, were paid during the year, the balance being applied to betterments.

In the Nacozari, Sonora, mine of the Moctezuma Copper Company a new ore body of importance has been found, and production will be increased materially. On the completion of the railroad from Douglas to Nacozari the smelter at the latter point was shut down, and the concentrate shipped to the Copper Queen smelter, at Douglas. An enlargement of the Nacozari concentrator is under consideration.

At Boleo, Lower California, satisfactory developments have been made, and the mine is in a prosperous condition. The output of metallic copper for the year was nearly 11,000 tons. Much searching for copper was carried on in the Yaqui River district of Sonora, and some prospects are being exploited. At Triunfo the Progreso mine, one of the oldest in Mexico, has resumed the payment of dividends, and, in addition to an output of silver, there have been developments of gold ore which promise well.

Las Vegas copper mine, in Chihuahua, near the Conchos River, has now been rendered more accessible by the building of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway to Las Trancas. At Los Reyes, near Jiminez, the Gibosa mine has kept up its usual production, and extensive development work is being carried on. The Jesus Maria copper mines, at Baguerachie, on the line of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroad, has been explored by an American company. This property was operated in 1864 by Baron Necker, and trouble regarding ownership was an excuse for the French intervention. The mine is still handicapped by its distance from a railroad, but as the main line of the Stilwell road, now building, passes over the claims, it will in time become a producer of importance. This railroad between Urique and Choix passess through a district in which other large copper deposits have been discovered. Northwest of Ahumada, on the Mexican Central, San Antonio capitalists are opening a new district, and have already found some oxidized ore assaying 10 per cent copper.

A light railroad has been built from Otto station, in Coahuila, on the Mexican Central Railroad, to the mines of the Jimulco Mining Company. The line is operated by a Shay locomotive, 60 tons of ore being shipped daily to Aguascalientes, containing 0.15 ounce silver and 16 per cent copper.

At Alvino, Durango, irregular shipments of copper have been made to Aguascalientes. The Descubridora mine, at Conejos, has been worked intermittently, but it is now closed down. In Guanacevi some promising copper ores, carrying gold and silver, have been opened near the town. At Velardeña the copper deposits of the Velardeña Mining and Smelting Company have proved to be extensive. Gas producers and engines of large capacity are being installed, and the enterprise is being developed rapidly. Plans have been prepared for the construction of a new smelting plant, but work has not yet been started. Large bodies of silicious ore are also being opened on the Teneres mine, and on account of the successful result of the tests made on the San Nicolas lead sulphide ores a mill is to be built at once to handle a large tonnage. Improvements and development work for 1905 will entail the expenditure of $2,000,000.

Development is again being carried forward energetically by the French company operating the Inguaran mine, in the State of Michoacan, the ore bodies being of great size. They assay approximately 5 per cent copper, but better railroad facilities are required for the final success of the enterprise. Surveys have been made with the object of securing an outlet to the coast at Sihuatenejo, in Guerrero.

The principal copper property in operation in the southern part of the Republic is the Tezuitlan, in the State of Puebla. The railroad has been completed to the smelter, and additional machinery installed.

The Campo Morado property, in the State of Guerrero, is still in process of development, a large additional tonnage of copper iron ore having been opened up. La Dicha mine, of the Mitchell Mining Company, 55 miles east of Acapulco, on the Pacific coast, has been actively exploited. Much work has been done at this property, and a smelter with a 200-ton daily capacity is almost completed. At Mazapil operations are prosperous, the copper matte produced being shipped to Aguascalientes, while exploration work is active. North of Zacatecas the Magistral mine is shipping 100 tons of copper ore weekly, and a mill has been erected on the Zaragoza mine, at Zacatecas, to concentrate 200 tons weekly of 4 per cent copper ore.

The Cobre mines, at Tepezala, Aguascalientes, have again resumed shipments of copper ore, and extensive exploration work is in progress. The Fortuna mine is making its regular production of 800 tons monthly of silicious copper. The Merced mine, shipping 600 tons per month, is also in a prosperous condition.

MERCURY DEPOSITS.

The mercury deposits of Mexico are numerous and extensive, though generally of low percentage.

It is, however, claimed that the Mexican deposits average as well as those of other countries, with the exception of the ores at Almaden, Spain, which are said to average 9 per cent. The average of the Mexican ore is stated at 1 per cent and of Peruvian 0.8 of 1 per cent.

The deposits at Huitzuco, about 67 miles south of Mexico City, are the most important in the Republic. They were discovered in 1873, and soon a large number of denouncements were made and considerable underground work was done. The deposits are in beds or pockets varying greatly in every respect and occupy a considerable area. Subsequently, deposits yielding rich sample have been discovered near Tasco, where some development work has been done, and new occurrences have also been reported from Huetamo, Sombrerete, and Zacatecas.

Up to 1884 the most important deposits known were at Guadalcazar, in San Luis Potosi, and at Huitzuco, in Guerrero. At the former place the deposits occur in limestone and appear in the mine of San Jose, which is 1 kilometer northwest of Guadalcazar, and extend to a distance of 60 kilometers. In this zone are the mines called San Jose, San Antonio, Los Barros, El Refugio, El Escarabajo, San Vicente, San Lucia, San Bartolo, San Augustin, Las Animas, and La Trinidad, which is 10 kilometers distant. From these mines were extracted 2,000 hundredweight of mercury. In the Guadalcazar region are also the mercury deposits of Santa Maria del Quixote, La Tapona, and Coronada.

Another State in which mercury deposits abound is that of Queretaro, in which they are found at San Jose de Iturbide, Rio Blanco, Culebras, San Onofre, and El Doctor.

At San Onofre is found the sulfo-selenide of mercury known as onofrite.

In the Cerros de las Cabras, 2 leagues north of El Doctor, are some abandoned prospect holes made at different times to explore the deposits of cinnabar which exist in these mountains. In the Las Cabras opening, which is the deepest, may be seen a deposit formed of threads and nodules of cinnabar distributed irregularly through the calcareous mass which forms its matrix. This deposit has a considerable extension past the low hills of La Des Gracia to the northwest and past the Cerro del Durazno to the east. In the limestone matrix are numerous globules of mercury and some small crystals of sulphur, which come from the reduction of the cinnabar.

To the north and northwest are other deposits of similar character, except at Deconi, where there is more abundant hepatic cinnabar in a carbonaceous and manganesiferous rock similar to that which forms the matrix of the mercury deposits at Guadalupe Atargea, in Guanjuato.

In the deposits northwest in the neighborhood of Ceja de Gatos are two shafts known by the name of Esperanza and Guadalupe. Here, as at Las Cabras, the exploitation of the mercury has been undertaken several times without accomplishing a favorable result on account of the bad metallurgical system employed. Furnaces with ill-constructed clay retorts were used, through whose pores the greater part of the mercury escaped. It is believed by many that, in spite of the rather low percentage of the ore, it could be profitably reduced if perfect apparatus were employed, since its abundance and the cheapness of fuel at that point are in every way favorable.

Near Maconi, 2 leagues east of El Doctor, are other mercury deposits, one of which is known as Santa Emilia. This was operated for a time but subsequently abandoned.

In the district of Zitacuaro, Michoacan, was discovered in the Cerro de Guadalupe, 7 leagues northwest of Tuzantla, a deposit consisting of threads of cinnabar 5 centimeters thick. The ore varied in content of mercury from 3 to 12 per cent.

Cinnabar is known to occur near Batuco, in Sonora, but apparently no detailed description is on record.

When New Spain was a colony its sovereign reserved the right to operate all mercury mines for his own interest, so that enterprise was discouraged and many known deposits were left idle. In 1811 this restriction was removed, rewards were offered for the discovery of mercury deposits, and premiums were advertised to European metallurgists for the discovery of processes which would use less mercury than those in vogue, and also reduce the waste of this metal. In 1843, finding that no activity was displayed in operating mercury mines, a decree was issued relieving from all taxes mercury produced in Mexico, and a prize of $25,000 was offered to each one of the first four mine owners who would in one year produce 2,000 hundredweight of this metal. Further, persons operating such mines were relieved from all military service and demands for personal contributions.

On July 5 of the same year a decree was issued authorizing the Junta de Fomento to work mines of mercury. On July 8 was decreed a method of creating in Jalisco a fund to explore and work mercury mines.

On July 14 a decree was issued authorizing a loan in the same State with the object indicated. September 25 a decree was made naming in each State or department at least one scientific commission to examine the deposits of cinnabar. In spite of this, the production of mercury did not increase on a satisfactory scale, owing partly to the fact that the attention of the miners was chiefly directed to gold and silver and partly to the unsatisfactory result of the official exploration made in 1844. An extract from the report on this investigation was made by Señor A. DEL CASTILLO and presented in 1871 to the Mexican Society of Natural History. According to this, deposits were reported in Guerrero, at Chilapa, Ajuchitlan, Tlalchapa, and Pregones; in Morelos, at Cuernavaca; in Mexico, at Temascaltepec; in Jalisco, at Santa Rosa (20 miles north of Guadalajara); at the Mineral de Martinez, near Capula, in the district of Autlan, and at the hacienda of El Puesto in Lagos; in Guanajuato at the hacienda del Rodeo, S. Nicolas del Chapin, in the Cerro del Pinalillo at the camp of Centeno, in the Cerro del Gigante in the Montaña del Toro, in the camp of S. Juan de la Chica, in the Cerro del Fraile, at the camps of Atargea, Gato, Iturbide, and *others of* the district of Sierra Gorda; in the district of Santa Cruz and in the camp of S. Pedro de los Pozos. Besides these deposits, Señor Castillo cites that of Casas Viejas, where iodide of mercury occurs.

In Hidalgo deposits were known at Zimapan; in San Luis Potosi at El Durazno, El Pedernal, hacienda del Carro, and Guadalcazar; in Zacatecas, in the Mineral de Pinos, rancho de los Huajes, S. Cosme, hacienda de Banon, Sombrerete, Mazapil, and Melilla, where are the mines of Lequequite; in Oaxaca, in the district of Etla; in Chihuahua, in the cantons of Rayon and Matamoros. Gamboa mentions the deposits of Chilapa, of Cerro del Carro, Cerro del Picacho, of Pinos, and of Temascaltepec.

SULPHUR AND PYRITE MINING.

The Popocatepetl Company, promoted with the nominal intention of extracting sulphur from the volcano, but including among its activities the development of a summer resort of high altitude, the construction of an inclined railway, and other side issues, has completed its organization with a capitalization of $5,000,000, and has obtained full possession of the mountain. The latest advices state that sulphur mining has not yet begun, and it is reported on good authority that the available supply of sulphur is only a small fraction of the quantity announced by the promoters as ready for attack. A few localities in northern and central Mexico produce small quantities of sulphur.

THE ZAPOTE TREE AND CHICLE GUM.

The United States Consul at Tuxpam, Mexico, in an official report states that among the numerous natural products abounding in the fertile region of the Mexican canton of Tuxpam the zapote tree stands preeminent, its gum and wood during the many decades having formed a source of wealth to a large number of individuals and corporations, native and foreign, which have obtained from the State government proprietary rights or concessions to extract chicle gum.

The wood of the zapote tree is dark purplish red, and although exceedingly hard when first cut, it is easily worked until thoroughly seasoned, when only the finest edged tools have any effect on its flint surface. Sharp-pointed nails can be driven into the wood only about an inch. The fiber is so dense that the wood sinks rapidly in water and will remain immersed for years without being affected in the least. Zapote door frames in the ruins of Uxmal are as perfect to-day as when first placed in position. The wood is susceptible of a beautiful polish. The average zapote will square 5 to 8 inches, and occasionally 2 feet. It is claimed that the bark is employed to great advantage in tanning processes, and that leather so treated is superior to other kinds.

The magnificent trees are rapidly disappearing, as the operators are taking no precaution to protect them from the destructive methods of the "*chicleros*" (chicle gatherers), who, in their greed to obtain all the sap possible, cut the trees so deep that they do not recover from the effects of the incisions, but gradually decay. Before the trees reach this stage, and while still easy to work, they are cut down and shaped into building material.

The chicle industry extends from this section as far as the extreme southern portion of Yucatan, which produces the largest yield, but in quality the gum is inferior to that obtained from this section, especially in the Tuxpam district. The latter gum commands a higher price in the United States, to which it is almost exclusively shipped.

Zapote trees thrive best on high rolling land, and although trees are found on the lowlands, they are inferior in both sap and wood. Continuous tapping does not appear to have a seriously detrimental effect, provided the incisions are not too deep. Trees are known to have been tapped for twenty-five years, but after that time produced only from one-half to 2 pounds of sap. If allowed to rest five or six years, they will produce from 3 to 5 pounds. The average height of the trees is about 30 feet. Zapotes are exceedingly slow in growth and require from forty to fifty years to attain full height.

The chicle season opens early in September, though the yield at this period is limited, and, owing to still copious rains, the "*chicleros*" are retarded in their work; but this is to a great extent a benefit, as rains are favorable to an abundant flow of the sap, provided the rainy season is not prolonged beyond October, in which case sap would contain a larger proportion of water and the loss in condensation would be heavy and the product inferior. New trees will produce from 15 to 25 pounds of sap, according to size. In order to produce 25 pounds a tree would have to square about 2 feet and from 25 to 30 feet high.

The process of extracting the sap is extremely primitive. Open V-shaped incisions are made in the tree trunks, permitting the sap to flow in a continuous stream. At the foot of each tree a palm or other appropriate leaf is fastened, which acts as a leader or gutter from which the chicle drips into the receptacle placed to receive it.

The sap as it flows into the incisions is beautifully white, has the consistency of light cream, but as it runs down it gradually becomes more viscous, until, as it drips into the receiving receptacle, it is of the density of heavy treacle. It is very adhesive, and is extensively employed for repairing broken articles and fastening leather tips to billiard cues. When the receptacle is filled it is emptied into a large iron kettle mounted on a temporary stone foundation, with a small opening for wood, the fuel used in the boiling process to evaporate the water, which amounts to about 25 per cent of the sap. As the boiling progresses the chicle thickens, and when it has reached the proper consistency it is allowed to settle until a trifle more than lukewarm, when it is kneaded to extract more of the water content, and is then shaped by hand into rough, uneven loaves weighing 5 to 30 pounds. If carefully cooked it is of a whitish-gray shade; if carelessly handled and improperly boiled it is a dirty dark gray. When prepared with extra care it is of a light pink color. Much deception is practiced by the "*chicleros*," who, in order to increase the weight, insert stones, bark, sand, or wood in the boiling of chicle before it is formed into loaves. The sap freshly extracted will weigh about 7 to 8 pounds to the gallon.

Prices in this market range from $8 to $15 Mexican currency ($3.82 to $7.16) per 25 pounds; last season the average was about $14 ($6.38) per 25 pounds.

If a good worker, a "*chiclero*" can obtain 50 to 75 pounds of chicle a week, for which he receives 20 cents Mexican (9.54 cents) a pound. As a rule, arrangements to extract the chicle are made with contractors, who have charge of the men. They receive about 40 cents Mexican (19.08 cents) per pound, and from this price they must feed and pay their employees.

NICARAGUA.

STATISTICAL DATA FOR 1904.

From the Report of the Treasury and Public Credit Department made on June 30, 1905, it is learned that the imports of 1904 of Nicaragua exceeded those of 1903 by about $750,000, which increase in the consumption of imported goods indicates greater prosperity and purchasing power among the people of the Republic. The exports in 1904 exceeded those of 1903 by more than $700,000, thus showing greater activity and prosperity in the home industries of the nation, the balance of trade in 1904 being in favor of the Republic.

There was an increase in the maritime trade for 1904, the total entrances and clearances numbering 4,300 vessels, which, compared with 3,693, the number engaged in the maritime trade on the coasts and rivers in 1903, shows an increase of 607 vessels.

The revenues collected in 1904 were satisfactory. The average rate of exchange of national currency as compared with gold in 1904 was 650 per cent. The revenues of 1904 exceeded those of the previous year by $738,682.40.

There was a decrease of $590,148.47 in the expenses of 1904, and the deficit which the previous year was $2,665,893.34, in 1904 was only $1,337,062.46.

	Gold.
Imports and exports in 1903	$5,683,552.04
Imports and exports in 1904	7,128,178.81
Balance in favor of 1904	1,144,626.77

Imports in 1904	3,202,258.65
Exports in 1904	3,925,920.16
Excess of exports over imports	723,661.51

Imports in 1903	2,460,942.92
Imports in 1904	3,202,258.65
Increase of imports in 1904	741,315.73

Exports in 1903	3,222,609.12
Exports in 1904	3,925,920.16
Increase in exports in 1904	703,311.04

Increase of imports in 1904 compared with 1903, estimated by custom-houses.

Custom-house.	Increase.	Decrease.
Corinto	$904,780.91	
San Juan del Sur	54,760.85	
El Castillo		$121,874.28
El Bluff	53,148.42	
El Cabo de Gracias á Dios		149,500.22

Net increase, $741,315.73.

Increase of exports in 1904 compared with 1903, estimated by custom-houses.

Custom-house.	Increase.	Decrease.
Corinto	$616,838.01	
San Juan del Sur	5,708.04	
El Castillo		$101,790.50
El Bluff	271,122.75	
El Cabo de Gracias á Dios		83,307.95
Rivas		4,357.71
Nueva Segovia		901.60

Net increase, $703,311.04.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts in 1904	$9,554,497.78
Expenditures in 1904	10,891,560.25
Deficit in 1904	1,337,062.47
Deficit in 1903	2,665,893.34
Decrease of deficit of 1904 compared with that of 1903	1,328,830.87

EXPORTS OF BANANAS FROM BLUEFIELDS, 1905.

The following is a report which covers the transactions of the Bluefields Steamship Company from January 1 to December 31, 1905:

During the time mentioned the Bluefields Steamship Company loaded 108 ships for New Orleans and Mobile. The total number of bunches of bananas exported were 2,000,000 and the amount paid for the same was $500,000 gold. The average number of laborers employed during the year amounted to 500 men, who received in wages the total of $94,000 gold. The plantations owned by the company on the Escondido River and its tributaries number 125, while there are 500, large and small, belonging to individuals.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

The development of Nicaragua during the last decade has been most gratifying to the friends of the country. Given a remarkably rich territory of nearly 50,000 square miles and a population of a little over 400,000, the field for successful enterprise is great indeed. To encourage this enterprise and to secure this development has been the controlling purpose of the administration of President José Santos Zelaya, who now for twelve years has been at the head of affairs in Nicaragua.

When General Zelaya first came into power there were only 90 miles of railroad line. Now the mileage is double that figure; but what counts for more is that the work now under way when completed will assure through communication from the Pacific to Monkey Point on the Atlantic. The surveys for this transcontinental line have been completed, several miles of track have been laid, and much grading in addition has been done. Monkey Point is in process of transformation from the buildings that are going up to meet its necessities as a railway terminus.

Surveys have been made for a railway line to Matagalpa in the center of the coffee district, where there are many Americans. From this line branches to the Rio Grande, Prinzapolka. and other districts are to be built.

For the encouragement of immigration, in addition to the railroads, the Government is giving considerable attention to the improvement of the highways. This is in pursuance of the policy of opening up the interior. A recent official report shows that 1,100,000 acres of public lands have been taken up.

As a corollary to railway building and the betterment of existing lines, navigation must be taken into account. This also is receiving attention. Improvements have been made in the facilities for navigation through the Lake of Nicaragua and the San Juan River to the coast. Under the Deitrick concession means of navigation on the Segovia River are to be provided. The contract with the New Orleans and Central American Trading Company also assures transport facilities on the Prinzapolka and its affluents, and will open up the mineral and commercial resources of these regions. These improvements in navigation serve as feeders for the coast commerce and especially for the traffic with New Orleans. A further advantage to commerce is the arrangement for wireless telegraphy, which will place Bluefields in telegraphic communication with New Orleans and with the various ports of Central America.

Everybody in Nicaragua is interested in public education. Under President ZELAYA's administration, primary institutes have been created at Leon and Managua which now have 800 pupils. Provision is made for intermediate instruction between the graded and the secondary schools, and a normal section has been established. All the schools have been supplied with the latest educational apparatus, most of which was procured in France. In addition to the existing schools, which now number 300, with 600 teachers and 26,000 pupils, it is proposed to establish an intermediate institute at Matagalpa.

The value of professional instruction is understood by the Nicaraguan Administration, and as an addition to the institutes at Leon and Managua, a chair of topographical engineering has been created. This is an unusually excellent educational exhibit.

President ZELAYA, in furtherance of his policy of strengthening the national sentiment, is also providing instruction for the Indians along the Atlantic coast. The first point toward bringing them into full sympathy with the country and its institutions is that they shall learn the language, and for that reason all the schools in the Mosquito region are teaching Spanish to the Indians. The college, known as the Cristobal Colon, has been established as an educational basis, but the system of school instruction extends the whole length of the coast. Fifty teachers are employed.

In President ZELAYA's recent manifesto, reviewing the state of the country since 1893, an outline is given of what has been accomplished by his administrations. Political rights stand to-day on a broader basis, the people of all social classes share in the government. Religious tolerance is established, and habeas corpus, nonsectarian instruction, protection for inventors and authors, a genuine system of municipal self-government, and a wide extension of political rights are among the other advantages Nicaragua enjoys under this progressive administration.

In carrying out his policy President ZELAYA has called around him a group of comparatively young men who reflect the views of their chief and who bring to the discharge of their responsibilities both the energy and the enthusiasm which are essential in insuring the success of the measures which the President initiates. Foreign relations are naturally very important. The President has reposed especial confidence in Señor Dr. Don ADOLFO ALTAMIRANO, the Minister of Foreign Relations, who is in full sympathy with the President's desire to establish friendly relations with neighboring countries and to strengthen the influence of Nicaragua abroad.

President **Zelaya**, in recent messages and official documents, has expressed his satisfaction with the present relations of Nicaragua with other countries. The greatest achievement has been the settlement of the long-standing controversy with England over the Mosquito territory. The incidents of England's attempted occupation of this region and the disturbances caused in consequence have been described from time to time as they occurred. They do not, therefore, need to be recalled. The important thing now is that England, after much negotiation, has withdrawn all claims to rights on the Mosquito coast or over the Mosquito Indians and recognizes the unchallenged sovereignty of Nicaragua. This enables the President's policy for the development of the Mosquito region and for the improvement of the Indians to be carried forward without interruption.

The boundary dispute with Honduras, which at times has been very threatening, is now in process of adjudication and will be settled amicably, having been referred to the King of Spain for arbitration.

A satisfactory treaty of commerce with Guatemala has lately been signed. Friendly relations have been established with Cuba through the appointment of Dr. LUIS F. COREA, the Nicaraguan minister in Washington, as minister also to Cuba.

In the foreign relations of Nicaragua the policy which is now viewed with especial satisfaction is that known as the Central American compact. This pact was signed at Amapala in 1905 by the Republics of Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador, and Guatemala. It binds them all in a league to maintain Central American peace and to prevent revolutionary movements against one another. President ZELAYA was prominent in securing the adoption of this pact, which assures, it is believed, the tranquil development of the Central American Republic.

Public credit has been strengthened, and the revenues are in a favorable condition. The bonds of 1886, which were issued on the basis of 73 per cent, are now quoted at 82 per cent. On this loan £137,658 in the way of interest, redemption, etc., has been paid, reducing the principal from £285,000 to £253,000. President ZELAYA has measures in prospect which it is expected will further strengthen the national credit.

PANAMA.

TRADE CONDITIONS AT COLON.

A valuable report on conditions in the Republic of Panama has been made by the United States consul at Colon, and though it was impossible to obtain official data relating to the trade of the port for the year 1904, owing to the destruction of the office of the inspector of the port and other Government offices by the fire of September 26 last, the following data gathered from various steamship agencies and merchants can be considered approximately correct. The foreign trade of Colon for 1904 shows an increase over that of 1903.

The value of the imports is estimated at $1,600,000, an increase of about $640,000 over that of the preceding year. The imports from the United States are estimated at $1,000,000, or an increase of about $600,000 over 1903. The principal articles imported from the United States are provisions, petroleum, coal, lumber, canned goods, cotton goods, shoes, straw hats, hardware, furniture, sewing machines, machinery, and railroad material.

The principal articles of export from Colon consist of bananas, cocoanuts, ivory nuts, india rubber, and turtle-shell. The greater part of the above articles went to the United States.

During the year 1904, 377 steamers of 1,337,000 tons and 341 sailing vessels of 15,400 tons entered this port, an increase of 75 steamers over the year preceding. The greater part of the sailing vessels consisted of small coasters.

The Panama Railroad Steamship Line is the only one under the American flag. This is a weekly direct line between New York and this port. There are three British, one German, one French, one Spanish, one Italian, and one Austrian line operating between Europe and Colon, calling at way ports in the West Indies and Spanish Main on the outward and homeward voyages. The United Fruit Company, an American company, operate a line of steamers between New Orleans and Colon; these are mostly chartered Norwegian vessels.

Transit trade, which is the great feeding artery of the Isthmus and its inhabitants, shows a marked increase during 1904 over the previous year. Freight traffic from the United States increased by 4,500 tons to South Pacific ports, 6,200 tons to Central America and Mexico, and to Panama 3,100 tons. From Europe the increase is 13,000 tons to Central American and Mexican ports and 6,600 tons to South Pacific ports. The increase from Central American and Mexican ports to Europe was 7,000 tons, and from the South Pacific ports to the same destination it was 7,500 tons.

The total freight carried over the Panama Railroad in 1904 was 415,000 tons, as against 350,000 tons in 1903, an increase of over 18 per cent. The tonnage to Colon was 180,000 tons, an increase of 17,500 tons over the preceding year; that from Colon was 235,000 tons, or an increase of 47,000 tons over 1903.

The total revenue freight traffic of the railroad (merchandise and coal) was 390,000 tons, an increase of 74,000 tons, or over 23 per cent above that of 1903. The company's freight amounted to 23,650 tons. The mails and excess baggage carried over the road amounted to 1,040 tons.

The through traffic was 81.46 per cent of the total tonnage as compared with 80.61 per cent in 1903. Of the total tonnage hauled by the railroad 56.71 per cent was westbound and 43.29 per cent eastbound. In 1903 the percentages were 53.73 and 46.27 per cent, respectively. Coal exceeded 50 per cent of the local freight from Colon. The through traffic from the United States to all destinations during 1904 amounted to 95,000 tons, while in 1903 it was only 76,000 tons, showing an increase in 1904 of 19,000 tons. From Europe there were 83,000 tons as against 62,000 tons in the previous year; an increase of 21,000 tons. Through traffic to the United States amounted to 74,000 tons in 1904 and 72,000 tons during the preceding year. To Europe the tonnage in 1904 was 85,500 tons, and only 72,000 tons in 1903. From Panama the local tonnage was 19,760 tons in 1904 and 18,000 tons in 1903. The local tonnage from Colon was 57,000 tons during 1904 as against 49,500 tons in 1903.

The number of passengers carried over the railroad in 1904 was 114,000, compared with only 78,000 in 1903. There were transported free of charge during the year 1,460 troops of the United States and about 9,000 employees of the Republic of Panama.

The total earnings of the Panama Railroad for the year 1904 amounted to $1,577,337 as against $1,267,571 during 1903, or 24½ per cent over the previous year. The revenue derived from merchandise and coal freight was $1,345,081, while the amount for 1903 was only $1,107,625. The passenger earnings were $101,225, and during the year previous the amount received was only $65,421. Through passengers show an increase of $8,883 and local passengers an increase of $26,921 for 1904. From transporting treasure the revenue was $23,105 in 1904; during 1903 it amounted to $23,038. Mail transportation was $87,687 as against $55,475 in 1903.

The total expenditures for the year 1904 were $727,039 and for 1903 $562,240.

The railway company has engaged under contract several hundred laborers, principally from the Bahamas, for periods of from six to twelve months. These laborers are provided with lodging, food, and medicines and receive $15 gold per month.

In view of the expected increase in traffic the previously existing passenger and freight tariffs of the railroad were lowered from 30 per cent to 50 per cent, the number of trains over the road has been increased, and, by arrangement with cocarriers engaged in the Pacific coast trade, a uniform classification of cargo has been made which it is hoped will be advantageous to all.

Wharfage facilities here are not adequate for the existing traffic, thereby causing delay to steamers of from one to four days, no berth being available at times. Arrangements are, however, in progress to add to the number of docks to prevent the present detention to vessels and to provide for the better handling of cargoes.

The total earnings of the Panama Railroad Steamship Line amounted to $1,143,277 for 1904, an increase of $222,697 over the preceding year. The total tonnage carried by the steamers of this company in 1904 was 183,800 tons, an increase of 25,500 over 1903. The increase in number of passengers carried was 1,870 over 1903. The revenue on freight increased $115,537; on passengers the increase was $73,413, and on mails the increase amounted to $26,972. The operating expenses of the steamship line were $933,837, or an increase of $68,333 over 1903.

The Government of this Republic has established a coinage of its own and placed the same upon a gold basis, at the relative value of two pesos for one American dollar. This has increased the purchasing power of the Panama silver as compared with the Colombian silver formerly in use here, and has lowered the rates of exchange. In connection with the increase in the value of the currency, and also due to the increased rents and high cost of living, clerical employees who are paid in gold have been considerably advanced in salaries.

The duty on imports, with the exception of liquors and wines, is 10 per cent ad valorem. The monopoly on tobacco and cigars is still in force, which will, however, expire the coming year. Foreigners and natives enjoy the same privileges in matters pertaining to trade. Firms continue to complain of the method of packing goods by American exporters. The credit extended by American firms continues the same, viz, ninety days, as against one hundred and eighty days given by European firms. Postal rates are the same as in the United States. Passports are not needed to enter or leave the Republic. To meet growing demands the capacity of the Panama Railroad Company's ice and electric-light plants here, installed in 1901, has been duplicated. The previously existing rates of the telegraph have been reduced 75 per cent.

THE MINING INDUSTRY.

The Department of Fomento of the Republic of Panama granted from August 25, 1904, to December of the same year twenty-four titles to mines, of which mines five are of vein gold, seventeen of alluvial gold, and two of sediment of copper.

There was much activity displayed in mining in the Republic of Panama during the latter part of 1904, and no doubt some of the gold lodes which have been discovered from time to time will soon be worked, as the changed political conditions guarantee security in the Republic, for which reason capital will be invested more freely than hitherto.

The principal mine is the Caña, situated in the Darien district, the property of the Darien Gold Mining Company, Limited. The results in 1903 were satisfactory; 40,384 ounces of bullion, valued at £159,708, were shipped to Europe.

Other mines of less importance are being worked in the Veraguas and Cocle districts, but there is no information of a positive character regarding their value.

There is an export tax on precious metals of 2 per cent on the value as shown in the certificate of smelting and assay; on ore the tax is $2 per ton.

EXPORTATION OF BANANAS.

The Province of Bocas del Toro of the Republic of Panama exported, during the second half of 1905, 125,311 bunches of bananas, and the Province of Colon exported, during the month of December of the same year, 211,083 bunches of bananas.

PERU.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS FOR 1902-1905.

In the "Pan-American Review" for March, 1906, the following statistics, submitted by Señor Alberto Falcón, cover as far as possible the data obtainable for the commercial and industrial status of the Republic of Peru.

The imports into the country show the following advance in values: 1902, $17,000,000; 1903, $19,000,000; 1904, $21,000,000, and for the first six months of 1905 (January to June), $10,000,000. During the same periods exports were as follows: 1902, $18,000,000; 1903, $19,500,000; 1904, $20,300,000; first half of 1905, $12,600,000.

With the United States, trade valuations show the following results in the twelve-year period 1894–1905:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1894	$600,000	$500,000	1900	$1,700,000	$2,100,000
1895	630,000	500,000	1901	3,100,000	3,600,000
1896	1,000,000	700,000	1902	2,600,000	3,300,000
1897	1,100,000	700,000	1903	3,000,000	3,000,000
1898	1,300,000	700,000	1904	3,900,000	2,900,000
1899	1,330,000	1,500,000	1905	3,800,000	2,400,000

The decrease noted in regard to Peruvian exports to the United States subsequent to 1901 is accredited to a decline in sugar shipments to that country. Thus, in 1901 the amount of Peruvian sugar received by the United States was 130,000,000 pounds, decreasing in 1904 to 48,000,000 pounds.

The principal products of the Republic with the respective valuations for a series of years are thus detailed:

Article.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Sugar	$4,200,000	$5,500,000	$7,500,000	
Cotton	2,300,000	2,500,000	2,600,000	
Oil		750,000		
Coal			300,000	
Wools	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	
Rubber	1,700,000	2,100,000	2,200,000	
Coca and cocaine	600,000	850,000	1,000,000	
Copper			2,000,000	
Gold				$1,000,000
Silver				2,800,000
Lead				500,000
Borax		100,000		
Salt			300,000	
Rice				2,500,000
Tobacco				200,000

During 1905 the capital invested in the exploitation and development of mines, agricultural districts, and electrical installations is estimated at $10,000, and the number of mills increased in the ratio of 5 per cent. Flour mills, cotton mills, woolen mills, paper mills, porcelain and other minor establishments such as shoe, shirt, and hat factories have been in operation.

Within twenty-five years the development of railroad lines is shown by the fact that whereas they formerly were operated at a loss, the following net gains over expenses are indicated for the past six years:

Year.	Gross.	Operating expenses.	Net.
1891	$1.000,000	$700,000	$300,000
1895	1,300,000	800,000	500,000
1899	1,700,000	1,100,000	600,000
1902	2,500,000	1,600,000	900,000
1903	2,700,000	1,700,000	1,000,000
1904	2,900,000	1,800,000	1,100,000

OIL FIELDS IN THE REPUBLIC.

The "Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York) of January 27, 1906, contains the following particulars of the development of the oil fields of Northern Peru, supplied by Mr. V. F. MARSTERS, chief of the Geological Commission at Lima, Peru:

"Of late years there has been an increasing interest in the development of the oil fields of Northern Peru. For many years it has been known that lubricating and fuel oils existed at several points in the provinces of Paita and Tumba. Some of these have been developed in a commercial way within the last ten or fifteen years.

"The oldest fields now supplying oil to the Peruvian markets are those situated at Negritos and Zorritos. At Lobitos, however, about 20 miles north of Negritos, and on the coast, is a new field recently developed by the Peruvian corporation. In this locality exploratory work has been carried on for nearly three years, on a somewhat modest scale. The first work in the field was attended with various difficulties, which seriously hampered and interfered with rapid exploration. At the present time seventeen wells have been sunk, and eight of them are producing oil. The most productive ones have been bored during the last ten months.

"The oil-bearing sand is tapped at a depth of about 1,000 feet. Above the sands the entire series of deposits is made up of very fine clays. In such of the wells as have penetrated the oil sand the fine clay again appears. Only a few feet have been reached below the oil horizon. From the structure of other fields it would seem quite probable that other oil sands may be found at a greater depth. No effort has been made, however, to demonstrate this suggestion. There are 1,000 tons of tankage, all of which is filled with oil. The product already on hand is soon to be placed upon the Peruvian markets. Sufficient work has been done and results obtained to place this field on the list of producers in Peru."

TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS.

The French Chargé d'Affaires at Lima, Peru, writing on December 4, 1905, reports a projected law for the establishment of a national steamship company with a view to uniting the Pacific ports from Valparaiso to Panama. The project provides for the establishment of three principal lines—one between Callao and Panama, another between Valparaiso and Guayaquil, and a third between Haucho and Pisco.

One of the salient points of the project is the large subvention which is promised by the Government, viz, 750,000 francs during fifteen years, and which is to be guaranteed by the consumption duty on matches. This expense will be somewhat compensated by the chartering of the two transports of war, *Iquitos* and *Constitucion*. South American papers, moreover, state that the company intend to purchase four modern steamships of 2,000 tons each, for the carriage of passengers and goods. The direct voyage from Callao to Panama will be made every fortnight by vessels with a speed of 20 knots. Hence, it will be possible to reach the premier port of the United States in nine or ten days, and Europe in fifteen days. The company is to be established with a capital of £500,000, half to be paid up immediately. Among the promoters or shareholders of the company are to be found representatives of the most important commercial houses in Peru, including the Bank of Peru and London, the firm Grace & Co., etc. It is also stated that the direct line will be established later between Peru and Europe.

The project for a new floating dock has been published for some time, but the Chargé d'Affaires at Lima reports that the representative of Messrs. Scheneider at Lima, has informed him that that firm have made offers to the Government with a view to securing the work. It is generally anticipated that the Government will agree to the information of the company on the basis above mentioned.

Commercial activity on the Pacific coast is greatly developing, and a Chilean paper recently gave a summary of vessels under construction which would shortly be put into service. The German company (Kosmos) is constructing three cargo boats of 8,000 tons, and two vessels of the same tonnage for passengers. The latter will be the type of the *Setos*, which recently made its first voyage on the coast. The English Company (Pacific Steam Navigation Company) has in the stocks three large steamers of 9,000 tons, which would be finished by the end of 1906. They will replace the steamers *Victoria* and *Panama*, of the Liverpool-to-Valparaiso line, and it is proposed to utilize these latter vessels on the Valparaiso-Panama line. The same company has undertaken the construction of five cargo boats, *Bogota*, *Duendes*, *Esmeralda*, *Flamenco*, and *Potosi*, of 6,000 tons each. Those which the company already has in service are not sufficient to cope with the traffic. The South American Company (Chilean) has in course of construction two new vessels of 3,800 tons of the type *Tucapel*.

The Chargé d'Affaires reports that a telegram from Hamburg, reproduced in several papers, states that a steamship company has been formed in Bremen for direct communication with Peru. The Japanese company (Toyo-Kisen Kaisha) has just organized a bimonthly service between Yokohama, Hongkong, Callao, and Iquique, with return at the same periods. Consequently, the Japanese flag would appear in the port of Callao for the first time in the beginning of January. The Chargé d'Affaires deplores the fact that with the exception of one or two boats chartered by Lamport & Holt, the French merchant marine is almost unknown on the Pacific coast.

MINING CODE.

(Continued.)

TITLE VIII.—*Relations between the grantee of a mine and the owner of the land:*

ART. 96. In the case of mining claims adjudicated on uncultivated or waste lands, be they public or communal, the grantee acquires in fact, on taking possession of the claims, the ownership of the area comprised in the concession, but he will lose this ownership on abandoning the mine.

ART. 97. When the adjudicated mining claims are on cultivated or fenced lands, belonging to the State or to private parties, municipalities or communities, the owner of the land is bound to cede to the grantee, after the proper indemnity, whatever area may be necessary for the exploitation of the mine, whether for works in the mine itself, tunnels and shafts, or for roads, bridges, railways, canals, aqueducts, reservoirs, machine shops, and all kinds of surface constructions used for the exploitation, shops, and installations for the mechanical preparation of the ores and for the treatment of the same.

The grantee has an equal right, upon the payment of an indemnity, to use the necessary lands beyond the perimeter of the concession for the aforesaid purposes.

ART. 98. The lands occupied by buildings are not included in the provisions of the two preceding articles, and the grantee of the mine shall only acquire said lands with the consent of the owner.

ART. 99. When the interested parties fail to agree as to the cession of the required land, the mining agency shall proceed to expropriate it, observing the procedure prescribed in article 17.

ART. 100. The expenses incurred in the expropriation referred to in the foregoing articles shall be for account of the party requesting it, except those caused by the unfounded opposition of the owner of the land, which expenses shall be for account of the latter, and the mining agency shall make the estimate of said expenses.

ART. 101. After a mine has been abandoned for two successive years, counted from the date of the first list of mines in which said mine appeared as denounceable, the owner of the surface from which the expropriated portion was taken, in conformity with article 97, can recover the same, free of incumbrances, by applying to the mining agency. The recovery includes such buildings and constructions as may be found thereon, provided they belong to the class considered denounceable referred to in article 138.

If the buildings and constructions do not belong to that class, the party recovering the ground may acquire them on paying their value at a fair appraisement.

ART. 102. When, within the two years mentioned in the foregoing article, the mine is denounced, the ownership shall comprise the land acquired by expropriation free of incumbrance to the denouncer. The same shall apply even after the two years have elapsed if up to the date of the denouncement the former owner of the ground had not exercised his right to recover the land.

The new denouncer acquires, free of incumbrances, the buildings or constructions existing on the ground by the mere fact of the concession, provided they are denounceable.

If the buildings and constructions are not denounceable, the denouncer may acquire them, paying the value thereof in accordance with a just appraisement.

ART. 103. Every concessionary is obliged to pay to the owner of the land the damages caused by the works of exploitation, underground or surface works, after proper appraisement. If the damages have been caused by the concessionaries of several mines, each grantee shall be held responsible for his proportion in the damages caused.

ART. 104. The ownership of a mine does not entitle the owner to object to the construction, within the boundaries granted by the con cession, of works of known public utility, such as roads, railroads, canals, and the like, authorized by expropriation under the general laws.

ART. 105. The concessionary of a mine has the right, in order to exploit the same, to the use of construction materials and to the substances not specified in the concession which he may find in exploiting the mine.

ART. 106. The order to be followed in the works carried on by the owner of the land in order to exploit the mineral substances found thereon, in accordance with article 2 of this law, which refers to the working of the mine, shall be fixed in accordance with the provisions of said article. And in case of disagreement it shall be fixed by arbitrators appointed by both interested parties, and if the latter should not agree the mining agency shall appoint an umpire to settle the matter. An appeal may be taken to the Government from the decision of the umpire, and the former shall decide the matter after hear ing the supreme council of mines.

TITLE IX.—*The respective rights of mine owners.*

ART. 107. Every mine owner has the rignt to do all kinds of work on free lands, which, not being for actual exploitation, are, however, for the purpose of securing access, ventilation, or drainage of the mine and the safety of the miners. To this end he shall obtain the consent of the mining agency, which shall not refuse the same except for reasons of public policy.

The aforesaid works shall be considered as related to and as an integral part of the mine in whose favor they are constructed.

ART. 108. If in order to secure access to the mine and to ventilate and drain the same, the miner should be compelled to start a drift tunnel on a mining claim belonging to another person, crossing said claim in whole or part, or to communicate his works with those of the neighboring mines only for the purposes of ventilation and drainage, and should he fail to agree with the interested parties, he shall then solicit the proper consent of the mining agency.

The mining agent shall grant this consent after the proper report of the expert and the summoning of the interested party, provided that the following proofs are furnished:

(1) That the work could not be done at other places, or that, although it may be possible to do so, yet the expenses incurred thereby would be greater.

(2) That the exploitation of the invaded mine is not thereby rendered impossible or difficult and provided no other serious damage is caused thereby.

ART. 109. The work referred to in the foregoing article shall be made in accordance with the prescriptions of the mining agency in view of the report of the expert appointed by it and for the exclusive account of the applicant applying theretor, and the other interested party may demand of the latter the furnishing of a bond to his entire satisfaction, in order to guarantee the damages and injuries that might result.

In case the interested parties should fail to agree concerning the amount of the bond, the mining agency shall fix the amount of the bond after hearing the interested parties.

The interested parties shall have the right to appeal to the Depart- of Fomento for the revision both of this decision and that referred to in the foregoing article.

ART. 110. For the safety of the miners, in case of danger or accident, the necessary works may be temporarily begun on the mining property of another person, and the owner or manager of said mining property, as well as the mining agency, should be notified as soon as possible.

ART. 111. The owner of a mine who shall execute in the mine of his neighbor any of the works referred to in articles 108 and 110 is bound to return to the owner without any cost to the latter such ores as he may extract during the execution of the works, and he shall also be bound to pay any damages caused, and in said indemnity shall be included the expenses incurred by the owner of the mine who allows such work to be done.

ART. 112. The owner of a mine who by reason of the underground or surface work should cause any damages to the neighboring mines shall pay such damage at a fair appraisement.

In case anyone invades the mining property of another person without previous authorization, he shall immediately stop the work commenced, paying the proper indemnity and returning to the damaged party the value of the ores extracted.

If it should be proved that he acted in bad faith he shall pay in addition as a fine, in favor of the damaged party, an amount equal to the value of the ores extracted, a fair estimate of which shall be made by the mining agency. The offending party is supposed to have acted in bad faith when the invasion exceeds ten meters, except when there are proofs to the contrary.

ART. 113. The concession of a mine on unoccupied land crossed by a tunnel or any other auxiliary work referred to in article 108, does not entitle the owner of the new mine to the control of said tunnel or auxiliary work. In order to utilize whatever advantage it may afford him, he shall act in conformity with the provisions of article 132.

ART. 114. The denouncer of an abandoned mine having auxiliary works done on free land, and which belong to the mine, acquires, together with the mine, the ownership of said works without any expenses whatever.

ART. 115. Whenever the auxiliary works of an abandoned mine, which have been executed on free land, are utilized by neighboring mines for their exploitation, transportation, drainage, access, ventilation, or other uses, whoever acquires by denouncement the ownership of the mine does not acquire the exclusive ownership of said works, though he does acquire the use of the same.

TITLE X.—*General exploitation, transportation, drainage, and ventilation tunnels.*

ART. 116. If through a general gallery or tunnel the exploitation, transportation, drainage, and ventilation of several mines is facilitated, and if the owners of the mines, or any one of them or a stranger, alone or associated with others, promises to construct said tunnel, the mining agency shall put through its proper course the application which the manager or managers may file for that purpose.

ART. 117. Upon the acceptance of the application the mining agency shall direct the official expert to make a report on the project at the expense of the interested party, provided said expert be a mining engineer, or an engineer appointed for that purpose, who shall report within the term allowed him for that purpose concerning the practicability, utility, timeliness, and technical details of the work, and he shall present a plan showing a drawing of the tunnel and the outline of the zone of operation, as well as the mining properties wholly or partially comprised therein.

ART. 118. After this requisite shall have been complied with the mining agency shall order the publication of the notices in the same form and for the same periods as in the case of denouncement of mines, notifying at the same time all the owners of mining claims comprised in the tunnel zone, in order that they may allege whatever they may deem proper.

ART. 119. After the expiration of the term of thirty days from the last advice and notification the mining agency shall call the managers and miners of the zone of operation to a meeting, in order that by mutual agreement they may formulate the general conditions under which the opening of the tunnel shall be made. The resolutions shall be approved by a majority vote of the miners only, one vote being counted for each mining claim or fraction thereof comprised in the zone of operation.

ART. 120. The text of the private agreements reached among the owners of said mining claims and the manager concerning the distribution of the profits of mines that can be exploited in accordance with the law shall be delivered by each miner to the mining agency within thirty days after the aforesaid meeting.

ART. 121. When this term has expired the mining agency shall forward all the proceedings relating to the matter to the Department of Fomento, together with the proper report, care being taken to state therein the conditions which shall be imposed on the director or manager, as well as the term within which he shall commence and complete the work.

ART. 122. The Government, after hearing the Superior Council, shall direct that new steps be taken, if it should deem necessary to do so, and shall grant or withold the concession, the latter being granted on condition that a bond be furnished before the commencement of the work, in order to guarantee any damages caused to the interested parties on the mining claims which are to be traversed.

ART. 123. The manager of a general tunnel has the preference to make, without any limitation whatever, during thirty days from the date in which said tunnels are cut, the denouncement relating to the veins discovered in the course of the work, and not comprised in concessions already made, and he should obtain the proper titles in accordance with this code, in order to include it in the proper list for the payment of the tax.

ART. 124. He shall likewise have a right to denounce, without any limitation whatever, and within the zone of the tunnel, such mining claims as he may desire to obtain on free lands.

ART. 125. The contractor shall in all respects be subject to the conditions established in the concession. If in any case he should deem it convenient to change or vary the direction of the general tunnel he may be granted the necessary permit, provided he complies with all the requisites observed in the original proceedings concerning concessions.

ART. 126. In the case of a simple and accidental deviation for the sole purpose of avoiding the difficulties encountered in the work, no special permit shall be necessary, it being sufficient to give the proper notice to the mining agency.

ART. 127. The contractor or manager, on opening the tunnel and executing the other auxiliary works for which he may be authorized, should not interfere with the workings of the mines crossed nor the timbering of the same. Neither shall he extract any more valuable ore in the mining claim of another person than that strictly found in the path of the tunnel, he being bound to immediately notify the owner in such cases and to divide equally with him the ore extracted without making any reduction for expenses, if he has not previously made any agreement in the matter.

ART. 128. If the contractor should fail to give the timely notice prescribed in the foregoing article he shall be bound to pay to the owner of the mining claim, after an appraisement by experts, the whole value of the ores, no deduction being allowed for expenses.

ART. 129. The owners of the mines crossed wholly or in part by the tunnel are bound not to invade the timbering works of the tunnel nor any other auxiliary and authorized works of the same, and they should abstain from extracting minerals in such way as to endanger the safety or usefulness of said works.

ART. 130. After making the tunnel, the mines which have been benefited thereby are subject to the payment of a compensation for the benefit received in the proportion agreed upon. In the absence of an agreement such compensation shall be settled by the expert appointed by both parties or by an umpire appointed by the mining agency, who shall decide, after weighing the circumstances of each case in accordance with the report of the expert, and bearing in mind what the other miners, who are equally interested and who supported the proposition or plan, have freely agreed upon in the matter. The compensation shall not be greater than that paid by the other miners and shall not exceed 20 per cent of the ores extracted by the miner from the portion of his mine benefited by the tunnel.

The decision of the mining agency may be revised by the Department of Fomento.

ART. 131. When, owing to the construction of the general tunnel, some mines situated outside of the zone of operation, as specified in article 117, are benefited, the owners of said mines shall pay to the owner of the tunnel the value of the benefit received, the amount of which shall be fixed by mutual agreements and by experts if they should fail to agree, proceeding in the matter as set forth in the foregoing article, and in no case shall the remuneration exceed the limit fixed in said article.

ART. 132. Any mines opened after the construction of the tunnel, within or without the perimeter of the latter, and the exploitation of which is benefited by said tunnel, shall be subject to the provisions contained in the foregoing article.

ART. 133. It is the duty of the owners of the mining claims crossed by the general tunnel to assist in the works of the ventilation of the tunnel and the underground passages leading to it, it being understood that the proper payment or indemnity must be made for such work.

ART. 134. After the terms fixed for beginning the work have expired, without the same having been started, or if the work should be suspended for six consecutive months, the concession and all the rights incident thereto shall become void, except in case of unavoidable circumstances duly proved. Forfeiture having been declared by the mining agency after the expiration of any of these terms, said mining agency may admit the application of a third party to carry out the work, and the second applicant shall enjoy all the rights and be subject to all the obligations which belonged to the first applicant under the law.

ART. 135. The provisions contained in this chapter (Title X) relating to the opening of general tunnels, shall prevail, as far as they may be applicable, in cases in which the owner of a mine should pretend to equip it by means of a tunnel, which should cross one or more mines belonging to other landowners, and likewise when, by means of a common undertaking, they should try to effect the drainage of several mines, employing powerful pumps, opening for that purpose the necessary shafts, drifts, and crosscuts, which, for the purposes in view, shall be regarded the same as general tunnels and their auxiliary works.

(To be continued.)

MINING NOTES.

Energetic steps are being taken by the *Sociedad Azufrera de Sechura*, of Lima, Peru, to introduce its product among American consumers. The Peruvian sulphur occurs not far from the Bay of Sechura in the north, and a railroad 45 kilometers long is nearly completed to Bayovar, which is soon to be made a port of entry. Material has been received from Europe for the construction of a pier at Boyovar to facilitate exports. The company has a nominal capital of $486,650, of which about 50 per cent is said to have been paid in. The directors include some prominent people in Lima.

Quicksilver deposits have been worked at Huancavelica, Peru, since 1566, and it is estimated they have yielded over 55,800 metric tons of mercury. The ore is cinnabar, and it occurs in veins and stockworks intersecting a series of sedimentary rocks, chiefly limestone and quartzite, and in disseminated masses along the contact of igneous intrusions. The deposits stretch from Chunamachay to San Antonio, a distance of several kilometers. The ore averages from 2 to 3 per cent quicksilver per ton.

Copper mining is successful at Casapalca, Peru, where there is a smelter in operation 88 miles from Lima, at an elevation of 13,606 feet. It is running an ore averaging 13 per cent copper. The San Francisco mines at Morococha Lake, Morococha, are productive. In this district, also, the San Miguel mine is producing 800 tons monthly from ore averaging 22 per cent copper and 10 ounces silver. The product of this mine, as well as that of the San Francisco, Gertrudis, Natividad, and numerous small mines is treated at the Huacracocha smelter. This plant consists of a water-jacket furnace of 30 tons capacity.

At Yauli, 112 miles from Lima, at an elevation of 18,420 feet, the Santa Barbary smelting works has three water jackets, respectively, of 30, 60, and 80 tons daily capacity. Copper occurs in the Cerro de Pasco Huayalay districts, and there is a possibility of these remote districts becoming regular producers in a few years. English and American capital is now interested in some of the principal mines. The Cerro de Pasco mines were developed by an American company in which J. B. HAGGIN is largely interested. The construction of a 500-ton smelter was begun. This plant will go into operation in the fall of 1905.

SALVADOR.

MINING NOTES.

Several gold mines are being developed in Salvador. Most of them are small and are owned by native capitalists. The most important mines are Butters's Salvador and the American-owned Salvador mines.

Butters's Salvador mine is noted for the successful application that has been made of the Butters process in the treatment of its ore. The extraction from sand and slime reaches nearly 95 per cent, this high efficacy being due to the metallurgical excellence of the process employed.

At the end of April, 1904, the ore positively developed to 42,560 tons, with an average content of 2.75 ounces. The ore mined during the year weighed 14,371 tons. Net profits for the year ending April 31, 1904, were £61,685, and £46,786 was brought forward from the previous year.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, DECEMBER, 1905.

The customs receipts of the Republic of Salvador during the month of December, 1905, were as follows:

Sonsonate	$339,886.32
La Libertad	119,623.86
La Unión	128,013.94

The above, as compared with the custom-house receipts of the same period in 1904, shows an increase of $182,502.03.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, FIRST NINE MONTHS, 1905.

The customs receipts of the Republic of Salvador in the first nine months of the year 1905 aggregated $3,325,423.07.

Following is the distribution among the custom-houses:

Sonsonate	$2,037,880.23
La Libertad	595,767.26
La Union	691,775.58

POSTAL OPERATIONS IN 1905.

The operations of the postal service of the Republic of Salvador during 1905 show a total for receipts amounting to $127,297.46 and for expenditures $123,060.40, leaving a balance on account of 1906 amounting to $4,237.06.

INTERNAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal-revenue receipts of the Republic of Salvador during the year 1905 were as follows:

Balance of 1904	$26, 399. 82
Wines and liquors	1, 924, 366. 41
Other receipts	416, 532. 28
Services	134, 172. 37
Various entries	23, 656. 54

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of January, 1906, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the seven months ending January, 1906, as compared with the same period of the preceding fiscal year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for January, for example, are not published until some time in March.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Chemicals, etc.:				
Logwood (*Palo campeche; Pão de campeche; Campêche*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America			6, 525	25, 120
Mexico		7, 011		7, 884
Cuba				
Cocoa (*Cacao; Coco ou cacao crú; Cacao*):				
Central America	196	526	41, 706	5, 546
Brazil	55, 037	218, 665	870, 476	802, 147
Other South America	61, 755	184, 193	969, 530	1, 027, 189

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Coffee (*Café; Café; Café*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	466,642	685,881	1,789,974	1,961,495
Mexico	78,172	127,091	460,799	1,042,382
Brazil	4,935,429	3,784,488	44,103,882	35,384,721
Other South America	829,792	930,168	5,921,546	5,572,767
Copper (*Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre*):				
Mexico	1,393,795	1,694,331	8,816,307	10,208,321
South America	5,294	74,176	15,005	278,425
Fibers:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé*):				
South America	44,434	71,193	291,603	216,768
Sisal grass (*Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen*):				
Mexico	1,308,103	976,060	8,688,883	9,139,586
Fruits:				
Bananas (*Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes*):				
Central America	204,106	269,025	2,404,944	2,286,343
Cuba	5,582	33	483,352	270,076
South America	32,695	24,661	282,358	209,005
Oranges (*Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges*):				
Central America	60	4	3,753	476
Mexico	851	860	40,361	45,501
Cuba	394	681	2,762	5,249
Fur skins (*Pieles finas; Pelles; Fourrures*):				
South America	4,012	910	176,491	416,212
Hides and skins (*Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux*):				
Central America	52,115	33,100	436,428	328,145
Mexico	432,161	512,625	1,782,046	2,275,302
South America	1,081,439	1,136,892	7,179,886	8,037,123
India rubber, crude (*Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc*):				
Central America	82,172	74,794	446,589	432,202
Mexico	14,262	76,062	63,327	240,050
Brazil	3,706,622	2,987,310	14,125,875	12,334,937
Other South America	93,284	93,753	802,101	769,495
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (*Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguados, barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barres, etc.*):				
Mexico	315,483	379,739	2,035,029	2,001,818
South America	308	140	1,582	56,295
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (*Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão hollandez; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16*):				
Central America	....	....	81,183	3,107
Mexico	30,643	618	91,451	26,442
Cuba	5,487,000	2,337,909	17,897,520	23,032,143
Brazil	207,829	167,644	207,829	237,138
Other South America	251,830	170,875	2,380,664	1,537,350
Tobacco, leaf (*Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles*):				
Mexico	972	640	26,818	2,723
Cuba	1,190,991	1,513,969	5,997,736	7,374,689
Wood, mahogany (*Caoba; Mogno; Acajou*):				
Central America	49,095	30,330	445,455	300,162
Mexico	20,726	67,348	168,694	251,881
Cuba	....	10,275	54,530	65,500
South America	....	....	36,467	19,931
Wool (*Lana; Lã; Laine*):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing)	1,235,186	1,408,162	1,537,306	2,456,812
Class 2 (combing)	243,389	20,858	312,143	160,562
Class 3 (carpet)	38,308	2,783	321,512	474,155

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Agricultural implements (*Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	594	1,688	9,973	7,819
Mexico	32,123	33,857	195,839	264,828
Cuba	17,621	10,442	87,301	125,164
Argentine Republic	259,405	539,873	3,423,965	4,405,195
Brazil	74,559	4,322	102,714	59,125
Chile	273	26,594	215,196	268,505
Colombia	17	254	2,642	1,995
Venezuela	15	278	1,408	1,071
Other South America	20,578	35,083	87,912	198,712
Animals:				
Cattle (*Ganado vacuno; Gado; Bétail*):				
Central America	478	200	2,590	3,691
Mexico	35,148	73,057	229,497	382,580
Cuba	24,535	26,335	1,378,542	1,301,011
South America	7,820	7,626	58,459	77,273
Hogs (*Cerdos; Porcos; Porcs*):				
Mexico	5,781	32,924	28,469	95,937
South America	....	30	452	1,320
Horses (*Caballos; Caballos; Chevaux*):				
Central America	600	....	5,391	5,065
Mexico	25,684	11,695	129,140	150,430
South America	300	275	4,937	4,200
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (*Maiz; Milho; Maïs*):				
Central America	34,481	4,624	149,054	72,361
Mexico	36,083	80,654	72,559	519,378
Cuba	108,244	198,868	548,127	783,016
South America	20,912	992	18,972	12,791
Wheat (*Trigo; Trigo; Blé*):				
Central America	....	6,570	9,739	32,008
Mexico	2,238	135,917	11,599	1,020,592
South America	....	30	218	383,644
Wheat flour (*Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé*):				
Central America	159,866	108,474	895,437	1,094,522
Mexico	14,853	13,602	102,686	122,313
Cuba	256,166	244,169	1,775,756	1,888,004
Brazil	92,287	144,369	769,483	737,500
Colombia	40,373	5,523	283,140	470,670
Other South America	133,030	150,571	1,070,236	1,512,262
Carriages, etc.:				
Automobiles (*Automoviles; Automoveis; Automobiles*):				
Mexico	....	30,935	....	145,179
South America	....	3,588	....	41,490
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (*Carruajes, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties*):				
Central America	7,964	249,578	40,985	582,487
Mexico	114,067	263,471	689,409	949,372
Cuba	42,046	191,786	259,754	710,391
Argentine Republic	139,111	154,170	395,956	810,487
Brazil	6,098	10,916	31,285	109,408
Chile	5,034	9,889	43,258	392,130
Colombia	2,096	1,748	20,980	35,886
Venezuela	247	287	7,762	6,262
Other South America	4,133	22,334	104,715	150,598
Copper (*Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre*):				
Mexico	73,607	111,728	668,328	780,022
Cotton:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé*):				
Mexico	430,963	214,051	2,472,370	1,343,065
South America	....	....	25,926	....
Cotton cloths (*Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton, manufacturé*):				
Central America	172,209	167,235	862,741	909,518
Mexico	26,415	23,266	147,707	178,728
Cuba	51,533	58,329	415,143	745,369
Argentine Republic	25,944	26,327	158,857	214,095
Brazil	79,718	24,945	419,510	362,237
Chile	68,600	186,756	423,499	670,717
Colombia	108,625	69,194	652,936	313,408
Venezuela	35,484	26,073	235,105	206,742
Other South America	27,598	42,814	226,990	283,186

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Cotton—Continued.				
Wearing apparel (*Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	59,740	57,917	410,679	402,340
Mexico	43,184	29,693	320,546	321,054
Cuba	18,918	42,486	231,696	273,925
Argentine Republic	26,208	13,339	171,563	122,250
Brazil	6,680	2,918	44,053	28,456
Chile	1,066	3,696	12,331	14,635
Colombia	6,220	2,600	60,875	25,182
Venezuela	950	2,081	12,087	19,911
Other South America	2,901	6,450	30,916	88,867
Electric and scientific apparatus (*Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Apparelhos electricos e scientificos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques*):				
Central America	14,316	17,417	65,914	115,173
Mexico	47,461	95,453	453,628	469,386
Argentine Republic	6,285	78,959	146,988	172,656
Brazil	58,520	53,599	172,552	328,192
Chile	10,315	11,078	58,639	106,475
Venezuela	4,641	4,657	54,199	45,886
Other South America	13,248	40,995	110,147	217,852
Electrical machinery (*Maquinaria eléctrica; Machinas electricas; Machines électriques*):				
Central America	760	3,009	26,127	10,954
Mexico	49,753	87,758	361,188	531,151
Cuba	8,250	81,175	32,540	244,538
Argentine Republic	28,044	4,516	115,132	74,564
Brazil	2,812	9,507	50,756	106,012
Colombia	387	....	5,395	263
Other South America	10,116	29,241	160,331	105,115
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (*Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier*):				
Central America	6,840	105,286	123,552	237,128
Mexico	1,848	141,928	282,888	1,082,198
South America	85,397	260,366	586,434	2,111,582
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (*Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils*):				
Central America	19,439	35,348	128,511	210,077
Mexico	58,065	91,181	402,560	665,937
Cuba	34,864	52,486	255,895	397,086
Argentine Republic	35,233	61,762	315,803	401,208
Brazil	21,970	36,863	172,186	228,347
Chile	11,531	38,295	89,623	137,194
Colombia	7,017	9,460	53,161	35,901
Venezuela	2,575	4,304	24,269	24,188
Other South America	18,687	22,263	111,069	141,666
Sewing machines, and parts of (*Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Machinas de coser e accesorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties*):				
Central America	7,962	11,536	62,648	65,747
Mexico	30,755	49,845	310,642	358,516
Cuba	24,670	29,723	162,672	186,235
Argentine Republic	28,125	40,034	273,487	435,187
Brazil	10,102	16,504	83,442	122,554
Colombia	5,372	9,941	67,126	88,167
Other South America	26,911	30,432	165,085	201,526
Steam engines, and parts of (*Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e accesorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties*):				
Central America	....	89,190	41,710	281,338
Mexico	3,770	10,000	264,478	175,284
Cuba	12,476	52,242	180,194	628,190
Argentine Republic	....	30,000	....	47,486
Brazil	11,000	53,816	29,186	102,208
Colombia	10,330	3,200	19,330	11,803
Other South America	....	16,676	44,283	71,171
Typewriting machines, and parts of (*Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Machinas de escribir e accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties*):				
Central America	2,653	4,284	17,819	34,170
Mexico	16,069	18,147	120,734	188,893
Cuba	6,701	6,226	39,727	41,418
Argentine Republic	3,015	7,004	42,799	55,167
Brazil	4,390	3,181	19,734	29,485
Colombia	230	450	4,015	7,020
Other South America	13,283	21,940	63,126	88,388

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Leather, other than sole (*Cuero distinto del de suelo; Couro não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	15,707	23,727	81,382	99,605
Mexico	5,974	7,481	37,438	59,953
Cuba	13,815	29,086	123,532	169,767
Argentine Republic	15,521	27,671	136,139	205,632
Brazil	6,124	6,115	51,122	79,934
Chile	1,993	2,454	20,030	33,717
Colombia	2,899	7,850	18,100	35,720
Venezuela	5,108	7,483	36,433	32,128
Other South America	4,791	7,621	29,704	52,716
Boots and shoes (*Calzado; Calçado; Chaussures*):				
Central America	22,331	47,558	169,498	237,726
Mexico	95,272	101,844	584,633	909,509
Colombia	6,773	4,649	87,558	27,912
Other South America	19,097	19,406	120,777	176,945
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (*Resina y alquitrân; Resina e alcatrão; Rèsine et goudron*):				
Central America	1,238	885	10,950	16,345
Mexico	1,736	862	10,434	12,557
Cuba	5,600	7,394	34,575	44,840
Argentine Republic	....	94,937	162,743	281,643
Brazil	32,559	124,276	137,917	352,793
Chile	1,497	28,703	11,349	64,123
Colombia	1,428	2,902	10,894	18,676
Venezuela	916	3,508	16,919	22,984
Other South America	44,960	13,374	121,181	86,049
Turpentine (*Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Tèrébenthine*):				
Central America	2,011	6,791	14,527	31,826
Mexico	1,312	465	4,716	3,386
Cuba	11,723	6,038	44,157	39,185
Argentine Republic	11,026	31,069	123,492	121,985
Brazil	11,733	9,433	51,481	59,838
Chile	5,030	4,969	37,433	50,241
Colombia	253	651	3,569	3,366
Venezuela	795	778	4,772	4,316
Other South America	2,313	8,882	33,088	24,767
Oils, mineral, crude (*Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos mineraes, crús; Huiles minèrales, brutes*):				
Mexico	71,205	70,193	418,797	379,305
Cuba	36,224	47,955	283,337	198,952
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (*Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos mineraes, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minèrales, raffinèes ou manufacturèes*):				
Central America	39,296	26,695	167,312	192,922
Mexico	12,824	24,157	109,707	178,004
Cuba	33,606	20,053	224,702	187,189
Argentine Republic	165,173	56,779	1,616,361	1,328,605
Brazil	222,972	183,483	1,498,607	1,604,714
Chile	88,675	107,483	445,743	509,239
Colombia	20,504	9,348	79,276	57,122
Venezuela	10,226	13,860	83,687	80,809
Other South America	37,398	56,755	407,531	603,698
Oils, vegetable (*Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetaes; Huiles végétales*):				
Central America	3,059	2,433	16,882	18,158
Mexico	68,771	72,080	378,822	555,673
Cuba	5,843	15,051	33,128	84,683
Argentine Republic	1,110	374	28,841	12,260
Brazil	18,349	5,696	101,550	91,612
Chile	5,414	3,389	28,643	12,110
Other South America	9,246	8,096	71,162	84,169
Paper (*Papel; Papel; Papier*):				
Central America	9,890	18,116	68,978	138,259
Mexico	85,857	50,534	311,006	335,023
Cuba	35,581	41,786	205,202	242,802
Argentine Republic	10,753	33,112	133,776	186,784
Brazil	3,005	8,304	37,418	51,519
Chile	24,265	47,313	136,533	160,349
Colombia	6,458	2,124	21,827	16,935
Venezuela	3,348	4,702	23,291	24,638
Other South America	8,622	15,099	70,273	70,128
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (*Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé*):				
Central America	1,564	2,424	11,530	20,179
Mexico	3,408	2,163	21,930	17,550
Cuba	1,545	3,642	5,232	16,687

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Provisions, etc.—Continued.				
Beef, canned, etc.—Continued.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Argentine Republic			230	679
Brazil	1,084	271	4,341	2,667
Colombia	840	14	2,938	1,240
Other South America	1,585	4,612	12,673	21,236
Beef, salted or pickled (*Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmoura; Bœuf salé ou en saumure*):				
Central America	7,885	8,138	43,936	56,536
Mexico	109	432	997	4,548
Cuba	369	162	2,040	2,367
Brazil	371	137	655	1,897
Chile	415	1,435	4,408	5,174
Colombia	675	14	6,657	4,378
Other South America	8,665	18,131	73,871	150,325
Tallow (*Sebo; Sebo; Suif*):				
Central America	5,123	16,136	66,757	103,056
Mexico	1,724	3,196	18,149	74,322
Cuba	142	51	7,812	5,522
Brazil			1,285	
Chile	773	2,260	3,212	31,066
Colombia	1,561	1,738	5,462	10,249
Other South America	4,435	2,856	28,580	22,841
Bacon (*Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé*):				
Central America	601	1,494	13,101	11,029
Mexico	2,955	3,617	24,203	27,098
Cuba	23,120	43,419	268,140	256,949
Brazil	6,794	21,987	43,055	102,895
Colombia	13		707	328
Other South America	247	949	4,310	6,625
Hams (*Jamones; Presunto; Jambons*):				
Central America	6,227	4,247	32,491	48,079
Mexico	10,091	9,146	68,728	79,654
Cuba	35,598	44,919	264,202	290,553
Brazil	375	66	1,253	170
Colombia	949	221	4,758	2,681
Venezuela	3,234	3,580	28,630	33,194
Other South America	2,728	4,467	21,145	41,033
Pork (*Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc*):				
Central America	12,440	19,514	90,881	108,821
Cuba	32,619	64,062	185,521	346,132
Brazil	7,703	84	36,077	1,098
Colombia	1,181		5,306	2,109
Other South America	13,747	28,061	95,775	133,265
Lard (*Manteca; Banha; Saindoux*):				
Central America	18,056	26,424	121,255	268,459
Mexico	41,255	71,890	205,457	348,781
Cuba	122,075	236,542	896,040	1,449,683
Argentine Republic	112	222	1,390	1,888
Brazil	14,636	11,999	141,625	70,401
Chile	5,380	6,422	33,023	46,143
Colombia	9,207	4,853	56,045	273,376
Venezuela	15,853	28,775	153,983	244,200
Other South America	19,880	45,073	249,633	333,960
Butter (*Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre*):				
Central America	6,928	8,133	44,520	66,227
Mexico	11,517	12,443	61,316	71,755
Cuba	1,582	5,998	14,495	23,970
Brazil	8,896	10,757	55,678	82,059
Colombia	1,818	372	9,696	4,778
Venezuela	3,383	9,323	42,351	66,660
Other South America	4,275	3,032	10,600	16,190
Cheese (*Queso; Queijo; Fromage*):				
Central America	4,407	5,212	25,167	38,072
Mexico	2,481	3,967	21,038	23,025
Cuba	1,020	925	7,216	6,651
Brazil				
Colombia	263	44	1,852	1,140
Other South America	6	177	330	1,263
Tobacco, unmanufactured (*Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé*):				
Central America	4,465	8,125	30,771	47,523
Mexico	4,925	3,229	113,797	55,076
Argentine Republic	8,620	2,600	79,573	42,298
Colombia	4,512	1,192	18,487	6,272
Other South America	2,868	4,731	45,016	47,599

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1905.
Tobacco, manufactures of (*Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	5,646	14,696	64,719	82,855
Mexico	1,278	3,267	6,188	13,468
Cuba	12,295	10,757	68,580	66,376
Argentine Republic	....	....	5,537	11,877
Brazil	....	....	....	....
Colombia	5,510	....	10,898	748
Other South America	3,074	5,029	34,184	29,873
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (*Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut*):				
Central America	27,663	39,874	265,242	289,190
Mexico	47,141	94,842	309,373	519,726
Cuba	985	34,263	16,900	109,979
Argentine Republic	6,563	822	18,929	96,456
Brazil	....	....	8,277	3,050
Chile	11,562	2,365	14,588	12,664
Colombia	850	122	5,996	7,069
Other South America	16,783	14,529	27,596	82,825
Lumber (*Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction*):				
Central America	23,134	48,967	216,861	325,600
Mexico	123,258	126,622	1,225,896	926,116
Cuba	134,457	241,587	871,448	1,280,331
Argentine Republic	185,261	305,880	1,329,931	1,911,179
Brazil	47,303	27,121	367,017	242,411
Chile	....	38,574	126,741	329,838
Colombia	1,848	....	29,755	16,339
Venezuela	....	1,694	10,607	14,074
Other South America	69,524	151,140	252,739	395,696
Furniture (*Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles*):				
Central America	16,204	16,180	85,789	182,196
Mexico	63,919	74,947	356,060	435,059
Cuba	52,705	75,420	305,722	457,207
Argentine Republic	13,534	20,877	104,684	199,637
Brazil	....	2,816	17,214	29,096
Chile	2,397	7,932	17,343	46,165
Colombia	4,548	1,195	27,945	13,276
Venezuela	1,619	1,604	12,242	26,867
Other South America	6,122	8,182	41,565	43,206

CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The following reports are furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics by the various Latin-American consular officers at the ports mentioned:

The Consul-General of Mexico at San Francisco, Cal., advises that the imports of Mexican products through the port of San Francisco during the month of January, 1906, aggregated an invoice value of $348,993, made up of the following items:

Silver ores	$173,129
Gold ores	31,928
Silver ores	117,150
Sundry merchandise	26,784

The exports from San Francisco to Mexico during the same period amounted to $150,286, of which sum $17,627 was the value of foreign merchandise reexported. The exports of Mexican pesos to Hongkong and British Oceania during the month of January, 1906, numbered 1,759.

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of January, 1906, 13 vessels, proceeding from Mexican ports, entered the harbor of New York City, bringing 82,646 packages of merchandise. During the same month the vessels clearing from the port of New York numbered 11, carrying 201,189 packages of merchandise, consigned to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York in January, 1906, were as follows:

Article.	Quantity.	Article.	Quantity.
Henequen .... bales..	678	Metals .... boxes..	2,211
Coffee .... bags..	4,064	Sarsaparilla .... bales..	122
Hides .... bales..	6,343	Vanilla .... boxes..	144
Do .... loose..	4,628	Alligator skins .... number..	33
Ixtle .... bales..	2,427	Heron plumes .... boxes..	1
Goatskins .... do....	2,463	Bones .... packages..	621
Deerskins .... do....	197	Honey .... barrels..	366
Rubber .... do....	1,052	Cedar .... logs..	1,154
Leaf tobacco .... do....	77	Mahogany .... do....	1,898
Cigars .... boxes..	70	Jalap .... sacks..	16
Broom root .... bales..	320	Copper bullion .... bars..	4,318
Chicle gum .... do....	1,110	Mexican pesos .... number..	1,121
Fustic .... logs..	690	Oranges .... boxes..	110
Hair .... bales..	38	Red pepper .... sacks..	381
Lead bullion .... bars..	46,003		

The consul-general of Nicaragua in San Francisco reports that the shipments from that port to Nicaragua during the month of January, 1906, were as follows:

Articles.	Corinto.			San Juan del Sur.		
	Packages.	Kilos.	Value.	Packages.	Kilos.	Value.
Groceries	140	7,793	$1,077.63	66	3,687	$975.92
Flour	2,112	143,220	7,756.86	521	34,671	2,135.73
Silk	14	612	1,577.25	....	....	....
Cotton fabrics	5	755	594.39	....	....	....
Machinery	64	6,158	644.62	....	....	....
Tallow	213	44,834	4,808.43	....	....	....
Oils	1,669	74,787	4,754.90	....	....	....
Miscellaneous	91	4,765	1,451.64	....	....	....
Total	4,315	285,324	23,462.97	587	38,358	3,111.65

FOREIGN COMMERCE, JANUARY, 1906.

The foreign commerce of the United States in the first seven months of the current fiscal year 1905–6, amounted to $1,752,421,330, or an average of $250,000,000 a month in that period. Should it continue at this rate in the remainder of the year, the total foreign commerce for the fiscal year 1906 would exceed $3,000,000,000, a figure which has not been reached in any previous year in the history of our foreign trade. This increase, which is shown by figures just issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, occurs in both imports and exports, but more especially in exports.

In the seven months ending with January imports increased $70,000,000 over the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year, and exports have increased $155,000,000. Imports in the seven months ending with January, 1906, were $695,764,566, against $625,914,513 in the corresponding months of last year, and exports were valued at $1,056,656,764, against $901,190,026 in the same months of last year. This gives a larger total of imports and a much larger total of exports than in the same months of any preceding year. Imports, which had never touched $100,000,000 in a single month prior to 1905, except on one or two occasions as a result of prospective tariff changes, exceeded that sum in six of the twelve months ending with January, while exports exceeded $100,000,000 in each of the twelve months, and in December lacked but a few thousand dollars of touching the $200,000,000 line. The increase in importations occurs chiefly in manufacturers' materials and finished manufactures, while the increase in exportations occurs chiefly in agricultural products and manufactures.

A feature of especial interest in the export record is the marked increase which has developed in the last few months in the exportation of breadstuffs and provisions. The value of breadstuffs exported in January amounted to over $26,000,000, and in December to a like sum, which is a larger value of breadstuffs exported than in any month since August, 1901. This marked increase in the exportation of breadstuffs occurs in corn, wheat, and wheat flour, wheat exports in the month of January being over 4,000,000 bushels, against 250,000 bushels in January of the preceding year; flour 1,250,000 barrels, against 500,000 in January, 1905, while corn exports increased from 16,000,000 bushels in January, 1905, to 27,000,000 in January of the present year.

January also shows a marked increase in the exportation of provisions, under which term are included meats and dairy products, the total for that month being $24,000,000, against $17,000,000 in January of last year. For the seven months ending with January, provisions showed a total exportation of $134,000,000, against $108,000,000 for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Cotton for January shows a marked decline as compared with January, 1905, the quantity being 335,000,000 pounds, against 419,000,000 in January of last year, though the value for January, 1906, is practically $39,000,000, against $30,500,000 in January, 1905, the export price of cotton in January of the present year having been 11.6 cents, as compared with 7.3 cents in January of the preceding year.

The total exports of breadstuffs in December, 1905, and January, 1906, were practically two and one-half times as great as in the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year. Provisions also show a marked increase in exports in December, 1905, and January, 1906, the total for those two months being more than $40,000,000, against $27,000,000 in the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year.

The following table presents an outline of the statement in question:

Groups.	Month of January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
IMPORTS.				
Articles of food and live animals	$20,258,508	$16,339,318	$156,894,118	$151,387,685
Articles in a crude condition for use in manufacturing	38,084,178	39,343,692	206,431,807	225,587,966
Articles wholly or partially manufactured, for use in manufacturing	11,571,985	15,558,294	80,265,891	98,297,270
Articles manufactured, ready for consumption	14,497,248	18,768,591	95,348,498	119,595,021
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc	13,985,962	16,516,469	86,974,704	100,856,563
Total imports	98,342,876	106,521,359	625,914,518	695,724,475
DOMESTIC EXPORTS.				
Products of:				
Agriculture	71,619,849	104,841,689	510,001,096	619,805,958
Manufactures	40,512,915	50,128,397	302,808,258	340,218,795
Mining	3,340,311	4,462,990	29,160,758	30,494,245
Forest	4,436,272	6,628,597	36,678,599	41,526,186
Fisheries	559,188	929,540	5,591,748	5,845,216
Miscellaneous	1,144,015	1,396,710	3,057,745	3,856,358
Total domestic exports	121,612,550	168,383,123	887,293,199	1,041,741,758
Foreign merchandise exported	1,984,833	2,209,064	13,896,827	14,872,206
Total exports	123,597,383	170,592,187	901,190,026	1,056,613,959

LEATHER EXPORTS IN 1905.

The exports of leather and leather manufactures from the United States in the calendar year 1905 were the largest on record, being valued at $38,946,422, against $35,824,492 in 1904, $27,169,614 in 1900, and $12,275,470 in 1890. The growth in this feature of the foreign commerce has occurred chiefly in the last decade, especially the last half of that period. As far back as 1885 the exports under this head had reached a total of practically $10,000,000, and they ranged between that amount and $19,000,000 up to about 1897, since which date they have more than doubled.

The exportation of leather and leather manufactures, as classified by reports issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, falls under three principal heads—sole leather, upper leather, and boots and shoes. About one-half of the total is in the form of upper leather, for use in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and about one-fourth is represented by boots and shoes and sole leather, respectively. Harness and saddles show a total of a little over half a million dollars and other leather manufactures one and one-third million dollars.

Exports of boots and shoes have increased about $4,000,000 since 1900. There has been meantime, however, a noticeable change as to the destination of this class of our exports. In 1900 British Australasia led all other countries as a market for American boots and shoes, while the United Kingdom was the only other country to which we sent a value in excess of $1,000,000. In 1905 four countries showed a total of more than $1,000,000. To the West Indies and Bermuda the exports in 1905 were $2,060,324 in value, against $1,585,909 in 1904 and $572,906 in 1900; to the United Kingdom, $1,892,515, against $1,094,672 in 1900; to Mexico, $1,434,902, against $350,964 in 1900; to British North America, $1,059,821, against $400,021 in 1900; while to British Australasia, which led all other countries in 1900, with $1,338,416, the total exportation last year was only $385,652. Other countries to which we exported boots and shoes to the value of $100,000 or more in 1905 were: France, $100,357; Germany, $393,357; Central America, $318,859; Philippine Islands, $212,435, and British Africa, $186,507. The total exportation of boots and shoes in 1905 was $8,650,012, compared with $7,319,775 in 1904 and $4,626,256 in 1900.

Sole leather exported from the United States goes principally to the United Kingdom and Japan, while Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Canada are also important markets. There has been a general decrease in exports of sole leather to Europe, but the gain in exports to Japan has been sufficient to bring the total above that of any preceding year. In the calendar year 1905 Japan is credited with $3,406,774, against $2,227,577 in 1904 and $386,745 in 1900; the United Kingdom with $4,455,372, against $5,622,475 in the preceding year and $4,960,378 in 1900, and all other Europe with $531,180 in 1905, compared with $558,284 in 1904 and $784,732 in 1900. To British North America in 1905 we exported $142,961 worth of sole leather, to unspecified countries of Asia $68,879, and to British Africa $49,708.

Upper leather, as above indicated, supplies more than half of the total exportations of leather and leather manufactures. Under this head the largest value appears in the class designated as "splits, buff, grain," for which the total in 1905 was $16,185,805, against $14,838,259 in the preceding year and $11,750,615 in 1900. Glazed kid showed in the calendar year just ended a total of $1,402,786, the lowest point touched since 1899.

The destination of exports under the various grades of upper leather is not shown separately, but only for the general group "upper and other leather, except sole leather." This group, as a whole, shows a steady increase, the value of last year's exportations being stated at $19,667,702, compared with $18,025,204 in 1904 and $14,773,999 in 1900. To the United Kingdom the exports under this head were valued at $10,954,000 in 1905, against $11,097,975 in 1904 and $9,533,691 in 1900; to Germany, $1,444,756, against $991,137 in 1904 and $851,703 in 1900; to France, $944,142, against $448,976 in 1904 and $472,826 in 1900, and to other Europe, $2,448,088, against $2,569,753 in 1900; to Japan and other countries of Asia and Oceania the increase is strongly marked, the total for 1905 being $1,239,585, against $468,963 in the preceding year and $84,574 in 1900; to British Australasia there has been a decrease, the total for last year having been $531,569, against $807,686 in 1904 and $634,128 in 1900; to nearly every other country, however, the exports of upper leather are increasing; to Cuba they have increased from $42,464 in 1900 to $267,530 in 1905; in the same period the exports to Argentina have increased from $101,901 to $306,064; to Central America, from $38,117 to $158,455; to Brazil, from $99,502 to $133,846, and to Mexico, from $28,837 to $98,085, while increases also occur in the exports to the West Indies, Chile, Colombia, Venezuela, and other South American States.

While the United States is now exporting leather and leather manufactures to the value of nearly $40,000,000 annually, it is still importing leather and manufactures thereof in no inconsiderable quantities. In the year which ended with December, 1905, our total imports under the above head aggregated $12,952,519, against $10,870,214 in 1904 and $13,297,796 in 1900. The principal articles under this class were gloves of various grades, $5,424,437, about $2,000,000 value each coming from France and Germany and a little more than $1,000,000 from other Europe; skins for morocco, $2,311,617; skins and upper leather, dressed, $2,982,823, and calfskins and patent, enameled and japanned leather, $694,345.

COFFEE IN 1905.

The imports, exports, and net imports of coffee, as reported by the United States Bureau of Statistics for the year 1905, were as follows:

	1904.	1905.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Imports	1,112,709,546	893,889,352
Less exports	38,921,937	34,959,265
Net imports	1,073,787,609	858,930,087

Of the total supply, Brazil furnished 692,847,502 pounds, or 77.5 per cent; other countries in South America, 94,838,538 pounds, or 10.6 per cent; Central America, Mexico, and West Indies, 91,248,256 pounds, or 10.2 per cent; the East Indies, Europe, and all other countries, 14,955,056 pounds, or 1.7 per cent.

The above total imports, estimating 132 pounds to the bag, represent 6,771,888 bags, against arrivals reported by the coffee exchange of 6,581,892 bags, which quantity compares with 6,507,046 bags as net imports by the Government report.

URUGUAY.

PUBLIC REVENUES, 1894-1905.

The "Montevideo Times," commenting upon the State revenue for the twelve years from 1894 to 1905, gives the following statement of the revenue as divided during this period into Presidential terms, with the following average yearly results:

Idiarte Borda, 1894-1897	$9,556,000
Cuestas, 1898-1902	9,763,000
Batlle Ordoñez, 1903-1905	10,275,000

The revenue for 1905 was, in round numbers, $11,500,000.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN THE REPUBLIC.

A report furnished to the United States Department of Commerce and Labor by its special agent, writing from Montevideo under date of December 24, 1905, states that almost the only surplus products which the country has for export are pastoral products—hides, wool, jerked beef, meat extract, and meat. These articles constitute over 90 per cent of the total exports of the country, and the output has shown only moderate increase in the past dozen years. From 1891 to 1897 the total exports averaged $29,482,500 per annum; from 1898 to 1904 they were $33,338,700 per annum. During the same period the imports have increased, in about equal proportion, from $21,611,900 to $23,992,200 per annum.

Among the chief sources of supply of these imports the United States holds fourth place, being surpassed by England, Germany, and France. The following table illustrates the movement which is taking place. The figures are compiled from the export statistics of the various countries mentioned.

They show the annual average value in thousands of United States dollars of exports to Uruguay of all domestic merchandise for the two five-year periods named:

Country.	1894-1898.	1899-1903.	Per cent of increase or decrease.
England	6,300	7,400	+17.4
Germany	2,080	2,895	+42.6
France	2,040	2,115	+ 3.7
United States	1,140	1,500	+31.6
Italy	1,664	1,204	−27.6
Belgium	312	375	+20.2

The position of the various competitors in the market for the chief classes of goods can best be illustrated by an analysis of the statistics. The following tables, in as brief form as possible, show annual average values of merchandise imported into Uruguay for the two five-year periods named, the figures representing thousands of United States dollars:

Articles.	United States.			England.		
	1894-1898.	1899-1903.	Per cent of increase or decrease.	1894-1898.	1899-1903.	Per cent of increase or decrease.
Agricultural implements, etc	108	149	+ 30.0	88	31	− 64.8
Chemicals, drugs, etc	40	50	+ 25.0	22	19	− 13.6
Coal and coke	....	37	....	845	1,960	+ 132.0
Clocks and watches	4.4	7.2	+ 63.6	....	....	....
Cordage and twine	48	99	+106.3	48	45	− 6.7
Cottons	112	79	− 29.5	2,450	2,380	− 2.9
Explosives	6	6.6	+ 10.0	22	19	− 13.6
Firearms	8.4	5.6	− 33.3	....	....	....
Food stuffs (including breadstuffs, provisions, and beverages)	12.6	5.4	− 57.1	19	13	− 31.6
Glass and glassware	3.4	7	+105.9	....	....	....
Instruments, scientific, and apparatus	2.2	8.4	+281.8	9	168	+1,766.7
Iron and steel, manufactures of	187	327	+ 74.9	810	1,085	+ 34.0
Jewelry	3.6	2.8	− 22.2	....	....	....
Leather, and manufactures of	1.8	12.2	+577.8	30	31	+ 3.3
Machinery	137	204	+ 49.0	212	203	− 4.2
Machines, sewing	12	21	+ 75.0	13	....	....
Paints, colors, etc	.6	5.8	+886.7	53	68	+ 28.3
Paper, and manufactures of	4	13	+231.6	28	28	....
Wood, and manufactures of	215	277	+ 28.8	31	8	− 74.2
Woolens	2.2	.3	− 86.4	755	605	− 19.9

Articles.	Germany.			France.		
	1894-1898	1899-1903.	Per cent of increase or decrease.	1894-1898.	1899-1903.	Per cent of increase or decrease.
Chemicals, drugs, etc	49	57	+ 15.8	51	64	+ 25.5
Clocks and watches	6	14	+ 120.8	.8	6.2	+715.8
Cordage and twine	25	22	− 12.5	....	....	....
Cottons	489	600	+ 22.7	1,024	1,179	+ 15.1
Explosives	2.6	1.5	− 43.1	....	....	....
Firearms	1	14	+1,373.7	29	2.6	− 91.2
Food stuffs (including bread stuffs, provisions, and beverages)	101	333	+ 228.6	579	457	− 21.2
Glass and glassware	43	48	+ 11.8	....	....	....
Instruments, scientific, and apparatus	17	19	+ 11.7	....	....	....
Iron and steel, manufactures of	359	517	+ 43.8	86	135	+ 57.1
Jewelry	123	313	+ 154.8	6.6	7.2	+ 9.1
Leather, and manufactures of	52	53	+ 1.5	203	177	− 13
Machinery	72	57	− 20.9	14	69	+383.1
Machines, sewing	28	18.5	− 34.5	....	....	....
Paints, colors, etc	5.3	2.7	− 50.5	12.2	9.6	− 21.3
Paper, and manufactures of	93	106	+ 14	37	36	-- 3.2
Wood, and manufactures of	44	40	− 9.1	9	14	+ 56.5
Woolens	260	217	− 16.4	267	182	− 31.9

Articles.	Italy.			Belgium.		
	1894-1898.	1899-1903.	Per cent of increase or decrease.	1894-1898.	1899-1903.	Per cent of increase or decrease.
Chemicals, drugs, etc	0.6	1.8	+221.4	1.8	2.2	+22.2
Coal and coke	....	....	....	27	4	−85.2
Cottons	264	200	− 24.2	....	....	....
Firearms	....	....	....	23	6.8	−70.9
Food stuffs (including bread stuffs, provisions, and beverages)	890	596	− 33	....	....	....
Glass and glassware	....	....	....	51	45	−10.3
Instruments, scientific, and apparatus	8.4	26.6	+216.7	....	....	....
Iron and steel, manufactures of	....	....	....	56	89	+57.1
Paper, and manufactures of	84	32	− 61.7	....	....	....
Wood, and manufactures of	54	21	− 60.9	....	....	....
Woolens	39	20	− 49.5	....	....	....

The figures for foodstuffs, stated above, include breadstuffs, provisions, wines, liquors, etc., but by far the largest item is wine. The United States is doing a fair business in sporting arms and ammunition, and there are some recent striking developments in dynamite and blasting powders. The extensive sanitary works now being carried on in Montevideo are requiring large quantities of these materials, from 60 to 75 per cent of the total being purchased from the United States. The figures for 1904 and 1905 will undoubtedly show a large increase in sales.

In only one class of these goods has the United States taken any considerable share of the trade—newspaper—and the increase in sales is due almost wholly to this one item. As to other paper, there is a general opinion that the American goods are satisfactory as to price and quality, but that force of habit perpetuates the preference for other makes with which the people are already familiar. These are mainly German, English, and French, though the Italians also do a good trade in very cheap grades of wrapping paper.

As in all other South American countries, unmanufactured wood is brought to Uruguay chiefly from the United States, and the purchases increase as the needs of the country grow. That country furnishes only a small percentage of the manufactures of wood, though the share of the total is increasing. Germany furnishes the largest amount of ordinary furniture, but it is probable that a considerable part of her export is really of Austrian goods, bent-wood furniture being much in demand.

In glass and glassware the share of the United States in the total trade is small, but is increasing encouragingly. The principal items are window glass, tableware, and ornaments. Window glass is largely Belgian, while ornamental goods are German and French. The United States is beginning to make a showing in tableware.

As in the Argentine Republic, England furnishes the largest proportion of paints, pigments, etc., her makes having long held possession of the market. The United States has, however, shown a phenomenal increase in her small share, the growth of the varnish trade being accountable for the larger part of the development. Carriage and furniture varnishes suitable for application by brush are meeting with considerable favor.

In iron and steel and manufactures of, as a whole the United States holds third place in the Uruguayan market, being surpassed by both England and Germany. United States trade, however, shows an increase far more rapid than that of either of the other countries, and the outlook is distinctly favorable. French exports, which stand next in amount after those of the United States, have been swelled in recent years by demands for materials for the port works (a French company holding the contract for that enterprise), and the increase must be regarded as only temporary. The principal item in American trade in iron and steel is machinery (about two-thirds of the total), and in these goods trade has shown marked increase, while England's and Germany's have both declined. Purchases from France have increased in marked degree, but they are for the specific purpose of the port works just mentioned. Agricultural implements and machinery constitute the largest items of "machinery" purchased from the United States, the chief rival being England; but while England's sales have declined nearly 65 per cent those of the United States have increased 38 per cent. A similar development is shown in sewing machines, the next largest single item of machinery. American sales have increased 75 per cent, while those of Germany have fallen off nearly 35 per cent.

NEW BRITISH LINE TO SOUTH AMERICA.

United States Consul-General BRADLEY, of Manchester, sends the information that Frederick Leyland & Co. and the Manchester Liners (Limited) have conjointly established a fortnightly service of direct steamers from Glasgow and Manchester to Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. American citizens are financially interested in the new line, which is making good headway in the carrying trade from England to South American countries. The export trade from Great Britain to the River Plata is very large. Hitherto it has been monopolized by a strong conference or ring of steamship companies, which employed the system of deferred rebates to protect themselves against competition. Five of the companies forming the conference, viz, the Houston, Allan, Nelson, Lamport & Holt, and Mac Iver lines, load three and sometimes four steamers a week at Liverpool for the River Plata.

VENEZUELA.

TAX REGISTRATION IN 1904 AND 1905.

The total of the tax registration in the Registrar's Bureau of the Venezuelan Government for the fiscal year 1904–5 aggregated 80,216,450.68 *bolivares*. For the first quarter of 1905 a total of 24,700,056.25 *bolivares* is noted, and for the second quarter of the same year 22,525,485.09 *bolivares*.

RESCINDING OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Consul MOFFAT, of La Guaira, reports that the resolution of May 23, 1904, imposing an additional duty of 30 per cent (penalty) on all *imports* entered at Venezuelan ports, transshipped or originating at

West Indian ports, was rescinded by resolution of the Executive on January 12, 1906, only such portion of the resolution to remain in force and effect as related to imports originating at West Indian ports and embarked and not covered by invoice certified at a point of shipment abroad and without the territory named.

IMPORTATION, JULY-DECEMBER, 1904.

The importation of merchandise of the Republic of Venezuela through the custom-house at La Guaira during the last half of the year 1904 amounted to 12,092,524.75 *bolivares*. The countries of origin and their respective valuations were as follows:

	Bolivares.		*Bolivares.*
Germany	2,408,831.35	United States	3,055,446.20
Austria-Hungary	33,504.00	France	1,644,258.35
Cuba	703.60	Holland and colonies	783,402.50
Ecuador	12,700.00	England and colonies	2,884,690.25
Spain	766,147.95	Italia	502,840.55

COMMERCE WITH NEW YORK.

The Venezuelan consul-general at New York has made the following comparative summary of the exports of merchandise from New York to Venezuela during the months of May and June, 1904 and 1905:

Port.	May, 1904.			May, 1905.			Decrease.	Increase.
	Packages.	Quantity.	Value.	Packages.	Quantity.	Value.		
		Kilos.	*Bolivares.*		*Kilos.*	*Bolivares.*	*Bolivares.*	*Bolivares.*
La Guaira	21,558	1,208,852.18	600,593.55	22,885	1,113,561.80	576,658.60		
Puerto Cabello	5,982	254,440.90	110,700.90	9,398	465,859.60	185,433.25		
Maracaibo	5,356	303,591.25	205,678.65	6,464	347,756.00	187,723.75		
Carúpano	1,956	98,413.50	42,362.70	1,212	79,558.50	26,220.55		
Guanta	16	893.00	585.00	323	17,953.00	14,145.00		
Cumaná	271	15,206.00	6,680.00	377	20,562.00	6,848.25		
Ciudad Bolivar				2,183	83,529.00	57,860.00		
Total	35,089	1,880,896.83	966,695.80	42,786	2,133,779.30	1,055,589.40		966,695.80

	June, 1904.			June, 1905.			Decrease.	Increase.
	Packages.	Quantity.	Value.	Packages.	Quantity.	Value.		
		Kilos.	*Bolivares.*		*Kilos.*	*Bolivares.*	*Bolivares.*	*Bolivares.*
La Guaira	21,180	1,321,404.50	577,589.40	31,786	1,819,607	710,098.05		132,508.65
Puerto Cabello	4,864	219,074.84	107,723.65	7,090	319,271	148,318.55		40,589.90
Maracaibo	5,088	316,749.04	193,641.20	5,854	308,858	206,899.35		13,258.15
Cumaná	16	16,081.00	5,945.00	70	3,757	1,665.00	4,280	
Guanta	1,071	46,030.00	19,530.00				19,530	
Carúpano	1,279	64,085.00	23,470.00	1,124	66.198	26,120.00		2,650.00
Ciudad Bolivar	220	19,229.00	8,762.40	16,180	658,021	237,592.25		228,829.85
	33,918	2,004,658.38	986,661.65	62,104	3,170,712	1,330,688.20	23,810	417,836.55

OCEAN LINES TO SOUTH AMERICA.

STEAMSHIP CONNECTIONS WITH EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Mr. Edward C. O'Brien, United States Minister to Uruguay, has prepared a table showing the amount and character of the steamship tonnage employed between Europe and the River Plate, and the United States and the River Plate. The lines marked with an asterisk (*) carry mails, passengers, and cargo. All the others carry cargo and some of them passengers. The table follows:

BRITISH FLAG.

Company.	Service.	Where employed.	Time of voyage.	Intermediate ports.
*Royal Mail Steam Packet Company (subsidy).	Weekly	Southampton to River Plate.	21 days	Brazilian.
*Pacific Steam Navigation Company.	Fortnightly	Liverpool to Valparaiso.	24 days	Brazilian and Montevideo.
*New Zealand Shipping Company.	Monthly	Circuit		Liverpool, New Zealand, and Montevideo.
*Nelson Line	Fortnightly	Liverpool to River Plate.	24 days	None.
*Houlder Line	Monthly	do	25 to 27 days	Do.
McIver Line	Fortnightly	New York and Liverpool to River Plate.	New York, 28 days; England, 28 to 30 days.	Do.
*Prince Line	do	New York and England to River Plate.	25 to 30 days	Brazilian.
*Houston Line	Weekly	do	27 to 30 days	Brazilian and West Indian.
*Lamport and Holt Line.	do	New York and Europe to River Plate.	New York, 26 days; Europe, 25 to 30 days.	Brazilian.
*Lamport and Holt Line (passenger).	Fortnightly	New Nork to Brazilian ports.	26 days to Montevideo in combination with European mail steamers.	None.
Manchester Line	do	Manchester to River Plate.		Do.
Atlas Line	do	Europe to River Plate.		Do.
Federal Steam Navigation Company.	Monthly	London to River Plate.		Do.
Allan Line	Fortnightly	Europe to River Plate.	25 to 27 days	Do.
*Nelson-Barber Line	Weekly	New York to River Plate.	26 to 31 days	Do.
*Norton Line	Monthly	do	26 to 30 days	West Indian.
Tweedie Trading Company's Line.	do	Philadelphia and Boston to River Plata.	30 days	None.
Howard, Schoulder & Co.'s Line.	do	New York to River Plata.		Do.
Lynzan Line	Fortnightly	Belgium to River Plata.		Do.

GERMAN FLAG.

*Hamburg-South American Line (subsidy; passenger).	Fortnightly	Bremen, Antwerp, and Hamburg to River Plata.	Lisbon in 15½ days.	None.
Hamburg-South American Line (freight).	Same as above, alternate weeks.	do	Hamburg in 24 days.	Do.
Deutsche Dampfschifffahrts-Gesellschaft "Kosmos."	Weekly	Hamburg to River Plata.		Do.

GERMAN FLAG—Continued.

Company.	Service.	Where employed.	Time of voyage.	Intermediate ports.
North German Lloyd	Fortnightly	Antwerp and Bremen to River Plata.	Vigo in 19 days.	None.
Hamburg-American Line.	do	Hamburg to River Plata.		Do.
Hansa Line	do	Bremen, Antwerp, and Hamburg to River Plata.		Do.
Argo Line	Monthly	Holland to River Plata.		Do.

FRENCH FLAG.

*Messageries Maritimes (subsidy).	Fortnightly	Bordeaux to River Plata.	21 days	Brazilian.
*Transports Maritimes	Trimonthly	Marseille to River Plata.	do	Do.
Chargeurs Réunis	do	Dunkirk to River Plata.	21 to 25 days	
Do	Each two months.	Circuit, Dunkirk to Dunkirk.	Circuit, 3 to 4 months.	Japanese ports, San Francisco, and River Plata.

ITALIAN FLAG.

*Navigazione Generale Italiana La Veloce.	Semiweekly in combination (subsidy)	Genoa to River Plata.	17 days to Genoa.	Spanish and Brazilian.
*Compañía Italiana de Navegación á Vapor "Italia."	Fortnightly	do	18 to 20 days	Brazilian.
*Italian Lloyd	do	do	17 days	None.
La Ligura Brazileira	Monthly	do	20 days	Brazilian.

SPANISH FLAG.

*Compañía Transatlántica de A. A. Lopez (subsidy).	Monthly	Genoa and Bilboa to River Plata.	17 to 18 days to Spain.	Spanish.
Compañía Transatlántica de Folch y Cia.	do	Vigo to River Plata.	17 days	None.

SWEDISH FLAG.

Johnson Line	Monthly	Scandinavia to River Plata.		None.

DUTCH FLAG.

Zuid Amerika Lijn	Every three weeks.	Dutch ports to River Plata.		None.

AUSTRIAN FLAG.

Austrian Lloyd	Monthly	Trieste to River Plata.	30 days	None.

WORLD'S COCOA CROPS AND CONSUMPTION, 1901-1904.

The following extracts, as reproduced in "The Board of Trade Journal" for February 8, 1906, taken from the German cocoa trade journal "Gordian," published at Hamburg, show the world's cocoa crops and consumption for 1901 to 1904.

The 1904 cocoa crops in many countries, but especially in Ecuador, Trinidad, the Dominican Republic, the Gold Coast, and Cameroons, proved to be the largest on record. In general, the crops of all countries which have only taken up the cultivation of cocoa in recent years have increased in a far greater degree than those of the older producing countries, as is shown in the following table, which gives the crops of all countries during the four years 1901-1904:

World's cocoa crop.

Country.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Ecuador	22,896	24,965	23,238	28,433
Brazil	18,323	20,370	20,738	23,160
St. Thomas	16,982	17,969	21,450	20,526
Trinidad	11,942	15,955	14,885	18,574
Dominican Republic	6,850	8,975	7,825	13,557
Venezuela	7,860	9,925	12,550	13,048
Grenada	4,865	5,975	6,150	6,226
Gold Coast	996	2,436	2,297	5,687
Cuba and Porto Rico	1,750	1,875	2,625	3,266
Ceylon	2,697	2,673	3,075	3,254
Haiti	1,950	1,994	2,175	2,531
Jamaica	1,352	1,525	1,650	1,650
Martinique and Guadeloupe	825	925	1,150	1,215
Dutch East Indies	1,276	889	1,458	1,140
Cameroons, Samoa, and Togo	528	648	805	1,109
Surinam	3,163	2,355	2,224	854
St. Lucia	765	785	800	800
Dominica	....	....	....	485
Kongo Free State	....	....	....	231
Other countries	700	700	800	806
Total	105,720	120,939	125,895	146,552

The most noticeable increase, viz, 148 per cent, occurred in the Gold Coast, where every year more and more plantations are reaching the producing stage which require five to six years. The district of Accra alone produced 515 tons, and Lagos and Nigeria together 53 tons, most of which was shipped to Hamburg and consumed in Germany. The Accra cocoa in particular, during the few years it has been obtainable in any quantity, has established for itself a ready market in Germany, and there are times when the supply is not sufficient to cope with the demand.

In the Dominican Republic, where the next largest increase is shown, the plantations are mostly in the hands of small farmers, with the exception of a few large estates the most important of which belongs to the Swiss chocolate firm Suchard, and is fitted out with extensive agricultural machinery and narrow-gauge railways. Whereas in the Gold Coast the cultivation is almost entirely in the hands of the natives; in the Dominican Republic, in spite of the smallness of many of the plantations, they are often worked on scientific lines, and as suitable land is obtained at a very low price the crop may be expected to increase from year to year. Hamburg is the principal market for the Dominican Republic. The quantities exported from the various ports are shown in the following table:

Cocoa exported from the ports of the Dominican Republic in 1904.

Port.	Quantity.
	Tons.
San Domingo	1,800
San Pedro de Maccus	577
Sanches	6,158
Samana	782
Puerto Plata	4,245

The third increase occurred in the German colonies, but in spite of the fact that some German colonial enthusiasts have laid stress on this point, the amount of the crop, as shown in the following table, was not really of great importance, though at the same time larger amounts are to be expected from this quarter:

Cocoa shipped from German colonies in 1904.

Colony.	Quantity.
	Tons.
Cameroons	1,089
Samoa	19
Togoland	10

The Togo and Samoa cocoas are shipped exclusively to Germany, but a portion of the Cameroon crop is shipped to England. Togoland, in spite of its being situated so near the Gold Coast, is not so well adapted for the cultivation of cocoa as the latter colony, owing to the small area of its forest land, which is the most suitable land for this class of agriculture.

Trinidad, which comes next, so far as increase is concerned, used formerly to ship the entire crop to London, but now sends larger quantities direct to Hamburg, Havre, and New York by German and other steamers.

In Ecuador, the largest cocoa-producing country, also a very satisfactory increase occurred, namely, 22½ per cent, the crop having been divided among the various districts as shown in the subjoined table. As regards the exports, it will be seen from the following table that

131 tons over the amount of the crop were shipped during 1904, this small quantity having been held back from the preceding year:

Cocoa crop and exports of Ecuador in 1904.

District.	Crop.	Country.	Exports.
	Tons.		*Tons.*
Guayaquil	24,590	France	13,373
Manta	86	Germany	5,289
Bahia de Caraquez	2,884	United States	4,008
Esmeraldas	108	Great Britain	2,905
Puerto Bolivar	1,265	Spain	1,921
		Holland	573
		Argentine Republic	220
		Other countries	280
Total	28,433	Total	28,564

A very large quantity is shipped to Havre, but this may be accounted for by the fact that cocoa is often shipped to that port with the option of delivery in several other ports. In any case, the figures do not imply that the cocoa was actually consumed in France itself, where in the previous year (1903) only about 3,204 tons were used from this quarter. The fact also that Switzerland, where about 2,570 tons of Ecuador cocoa was used during the year in question, is not mentioned in the above table would probably be accounted for by the amount having been passed through Havre.

The last countries showing an increase of importance were Cuba and Porto Rico.

The proportionately small increase shown in Brazil is to be wondered at, as the exports from Bahia alone, as will be seen from the following figures, were exceedingly high:

Cocoa exported from Brazil in 1904.

Port.	Quantity.
	Tons.
Bahia	17,969
Para Manaos Itacoatiara	5,190

With regard to Ceylon it is to be noted that more shipments were made to Hamburg than in former years.

The Venezuelan crop, which only showed a very slight improvement, was shipped from the following ports:

Cocoa exported from Venezuela in 1904.

Port.	Quantity.
	Tons.
La Guaira	7,500
Carupano	4,479
Puerto Cabello	899

The remainder was divided between Ciudad Bolivar and Maracaibo. Martinique and Guadeloupe shipped, as usual, practically their entire crop to France, whereas Great Britain received all the Grenada cocoa, which is always in demand on the London market, even when other sorts are unsalable.

A decrease occurred in the crops of St. Thomas, the Dutch East Indies, and Surinam, but in the two countries first named the falling off was not of importance. As far as Surinam is concerned, however, the decrease was enormous, and in view of the much higher crops of former years (as shown in the following table) can only be considered as most unsatisfactory, all endeavors that have been made to improve matters having failed entirely:

Cocoa exported from Surinam.

Year.	Quantity.
	Tons.
1895	4,456
1901	3,163
1904	854

The following table shows the consumption of cocoa in the various countries of the world during the years 1901–1904:

World's cocoa consumption.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
United States	20,665	23,120	28,508	33,159
Germany	18,410	20,601	21,491	27,101
France	17,916	19,343	20,638	21,799
United Kingdom	18,908	20,386	17,485	20,562
Holland	14,373	14,666	16,741	21,124
Switzerland	4,363	5,707	5,856	6,839
Spain	5,931	9,259	6,006	5,611
Belgium	1,865	2,277	2,767	2,792
Austria-Hungary	1,685	1,820	2,034	2,510
Russia	1,757	1,818	1,900	2,055
Denmark	762	802	1,150	996
Sweden	455	591	774	870
Canada	459	312	585	650
Australia	568	554	443	550
Italy	563	466	468	479
Norway	368	410	439	472
Portugal	100	112	136	180
Finland	25	47	61	63
Total, including Holland's exports	109,173	122,491	127,482	147,802

From the tables of production and consumption given it would be gathered that in 1904 the consumption was greater than the production, but this in reality was not the case. The error appearing in the totals in these tables is caused by the figures for Holland, where, for statistical purposes, the total amount of cocoa imported is also given as having been consumed, whereas in reality a large portion was reexported, as is shown in the following table:

Cocoa imported and exported from Holland.

	1902.	1903.	1904.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Imported	14,666	16,741	21,124
Exported	5,493	6,011	8,939
Amount actually consumed	9,173	10,730	12,185

On referring to the table of consumption, it will be seen that the most important increase occurred in Germany, viz, 26 per cent; while among the other most important users, the United Kingdom increased 17½ per cent, and the United States 16½ per cent. Among the smaller consumers, Austria-Hungary increased 24½ per cent and Switzerland 17 per cent. Taking into account the incorrect figures given for the consumption in Holland, it will be seen that, whereas the crop in 1904 increased 16 per cent, the consumption increased 14½ per cent against the 1903 totals.

It is to be noticed that the planting of high-grade cocoas is not being carried on to the same extent as the cheaper varieties, which may be accounted for by the fact that cocoa is now no longer merely a luxury but is becoming a staple article of food even among the working classes, this end having in a great measure been brought about by the improved methods introduced in the process of manufacture, which has enabled the lower grades of cocoa to be handled to advantage.

In 1904 Hamburg became the leading center of the cocoa trade, having surpassed Havre and New York. London, however, is losing ground year after year in favor of both Hamburg and New York, as will be seen from the following tables:

Cocoa received at various ports.

Port.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	Sacks.	*Sacks.*	*Sacks.*
London	227,025	183,362	210,395
Havre	515,291	504,167	446,751
Hamburg	371,100	409,435	645,136
New York	296,425	351,455	413,298

Cocoa disposed of for either home consumption or export.

Port.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	Sacks.	*Sacks.*	*Sacks.*
London	239,887	197,247	178,547
Havre	471,507	497,239	430,699
Hamburg	369,235	406,354	589,051
New York	304,861	350,086	408,824

Cocoa on hand at the end of each year.

Port.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	Sacks.	*Sacks.*	*Sacks.*
London	64,197	50,340	83,092
Havre	114,345	121,252	187,304
Hamburg	17,772	20,858	77,088
New York	11,446	12,815	17,289

The proportion disposed of as compared with the amount received differed considerably in the various ports, and was as follows:

Percentage of sacks offered which remained unsold at the end of the year.

Port.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Average of the three years.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
London	21	20	32	24⅓
Havre	19⅛	19⅛	24	21⅛
Hamburg	4⅓	5	11	7
New York	3½	3½	4	4

From the above it will be seen that cocoa remains longest unsold in London, and this is probably one of the reasons why Trinidad and Ceylon firms are shipping less to that port than formerly. The reason why such a large amount always remains on hand in Havre is that the consumers, instead of taking the cocoa direct from the ship to their factories, prefer to keep it several months in bond, as in this way they are protected against sudden price fluctuations, and the cocoa, besides becoming milder, also dries up to a certain extent, which, of course, causes a saving in the amount of duty to be paid. In Germany this plan is also adopted by some firms, but it is not nearly so general as in France.

Every year manufacturers are getting more into direct communication with the producers abroad, and now a considerable portion of the cocoa which passes through Hamburg, Havre, and New York goes straight to the manufacturer without passing through the hands of any middleman. This condition of things is much less prevalent in London, where cocoa is largely sold at public auctions, a method which is rarely adopted at other centers, with the exception of Amsterdam, where about eight auctions of Java cocoa are held annually.

The following table shows the quantity of cocoa remaining in stock in the various countries at the end of each year:

Stock of cocoa on hand at the end of each year.

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
France	11,353	9,432	13,637	15,935	19,259
England	7,779	5,940	4,882	8,440	6,060
Germany	1,651	1,075	1,362	1,538	5,519
United States	1,205	1,778	1,234	1,375	1,819
Other countries	300	275	300	400	600
Stock in ports of discharge	22,288	18,500	21,355	22,688	33,257
Stock afloat	8,506	8,818	10,328	10,566	12,200
Total stock	30,794	27,318	31,683	33,254	45,457

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the stock at the end of 1904 in the various ports of discharge amounted to 33,257 tons—namely, 10,000 tons more than the stock in hand at the same ports at the end of 1900. In spite of the stock in question appearing somewhat large, it is in reality considered to be satisfactory, as it is sufficient to insure the manufacturers against any sudden dearth, without being large enough to cause producers to be afraid that their crops in future will be unsalable.

THE COCHINEAL INSECT.

The city of Cuzco, high up in the mountains of Peru, has always been the world's leading mart in the sale of cochineal. Although the business has declined to a mere fraction of its former proportions, Cuzco still exports to the United States and Europe more than $3,000,000 worth of the little insect every year.

The cochineal insect was unknown to Europeans until the discovery of the New World, being a native of America only. It was soon cultivated, outside of Mexico and Peru, mainly in Algiers, southern Spain, and Canary Islands. The insect is very plentiful on the wild cactus plants of the desert regions of southern California, New Mexico, and Texas, but it is of no commercial value for the reason that the dyes produced by its use are pale, insipid pink in color. That this is due entirely to the influence of the climate is proved by the fact that when Mexican insects are taken to California they lose their valuable characteristics, while California insects moved to the southern Republic are indistinguishable from those native to Mexico.

Of late years the industry of raising cochineal has greatly declined. Probably there are not one-tenth as many nopalries in existence to-day as there were twenty or twenty-five years ago; and it seems not unlikely that ere many years have passed the business will be abandoned entirely. This is mainly due to the competition of cheaper, and in most cases inferior, dyes, compounded in the laboratories of the chemist. The most important of these are products of coal tar, which has been put to a multitude of uses by modern scientific methods. Besides many different dyes, printer's ink, black varnish, flavoring extracts, and a large number of drugs and medicines are extracted from it. However, for the finest class of goods, where great permanence and unfading brilliancy are desired, no satifactory substitute for the little tropical American insect has yet been discovered.

How long this peculiar industry has been carried on in America no one knows. When Cortez conquered Mexico he found many great nopalries in operation, and there is no doubt that this form of agriculture was then many hundreds of years old. Some of the districts of Mexico paid their tribute to the king, Montezuma, in cochineal, which was the only dye used in coloring garments of the royalty and nobility. Specimens were sent to Spain in the year 1518, and so greatly was King Ferdinand pleased with the brilliant colors produced by its use that he instructed his viceroys in America to obtain of the finest dyes they could. Ever since that time cochineal has been considered one of the finest dyes, and its production has been an important industry.

There is no more curious and interesting industry than cochineal farming. The cochineal is a little related to the plant lice so troublesome to northern farmers. It thrives in Mexico, Peru, and some other countries of tropical America on the nopal plant, sometimes called the cochineal fig, which closely resembles the common prickly pear. These plants are raised on large farms or plantations called nopalries, which form the basis of very valuable scarlet carmine, and orange dyes.

The nopal plant is a kind of cactus. It thrives only on the elevated plateaus of the interior, where for seven months of the year rain is never known and where almost all forms of vegetation but cactus plants and mesquite bushes wither and die. Often it grows to a height of 10 or 15 feet, but generally when it grows so tall it becomes top-heavy and falls over the ground, taking root anew wherever it touches.

A nopalry is started by simply placing cuttings in the ground, 15 or 20 feet apart, at any time during the rainy season. The only cultivation necessary is to keep down the growth of mesquite plants, and to cut out all surplus nopal plants in order that they may not grow too close together. If this is neglected the plants will soon become crowded and lose their vigor, and the insects found on them will become few in number and produce only dim and sickly colors.

Where the cochineal insect comes from is something of a mystery. Wherever a nopal plant comes up the little creature is almost certain to be found on it. For this reason it was supposed to be a seed or

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During the rainy season many millions of the little creatures are drowned or washed off the plant, so that when the long, dry summer arrives there are but few survivors on each plant. However, they multiply very rapidly, and ere long every plant is nearly covered.

How long the cochineal insect lives has not yet been ascertained. Some say its period of existence is measured by hours, while others claim it lives for several days, but all agree that its life is short. The females outnumber the males by at least 200 to 1, which is very fortunate from the point of view of the planter, as the males are entirely valueless. The last act in the life of the female is to lay a large number of eggs, upon which her dead body rests, protecting them from the burning rays of the sun until the little ones emerge.

In about six weeks after the beginning of the dry season the insects are sufficiently numerous to justify the first harvest of the season. The plantation laborers make the rounds of the nopalry armed with a brush and a wide-mouthed bag, held open by a loop. With the brush they go over every part of each plant, sweeping the tiny creatures into the bag by the thousands. They are then killed by immersion in hot water, by exposure to steam, or being placed in hot ovens. Those killed by hot water or steam turn a very dark reddish brown, and are marketed under the name "black cochineal." Those killed in hot ovens are of a grayish-red color, and are known as "silver cochineal." Another variety, called "granilla," is composed of insects gathered from wild plants, and is very inferior to those secured from nopalries.

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Enough of the little animals escape the brush and bag of the gatherers to begin to repopulate the plants. In about two months they are again as numerous as at the time of the first gathering, and another harvest is gathered.

During the seven months of rainless weather three gatherings take place, the last about a month before the beginning of the rainy season, in order that there may be time for the insects to increase in numbers sufficiently to insure that enough will survive the constant rains to stock the plantation for the next year.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

The American Consul-General at Lima, Peru, has been asked by the local *Institute de Higiene* to make known that it is proposed to open at an early date a permanent museum of hygiene, intended to educate the Peruvian public in the science of sanitation and hygiene. Dr. M. O. TAMAYO, the director of the institute, would be thankful for samples of sanitary goods, printed matter, and general information on the subject. The institute is prepared, to a limited extent, to pay freight on exhibits, but it might be well to submit the matter to its director before shipping, especially in the case of bulky articles. Among the lines in which the museum would be interested are the following: Artificial foods, meat extracts, mechanical appliances (surgical), condensed milk, sanitary plumbing, disinfecting apparatus, sera, vaccines, articles of clothing (or textiles) of special hygienic interest, mineral and aerated waters, electro-therapeutic appliances, cuspidors, desiccators, school furniture, building material, portable houses for use in sanitary work, and baby food. The museum in question is a municipal institution and gained prominence some years ago under the Italian bacteriologist, Dr. UGO BIFFI. It is directed by a corps of efficient medical men and possesses well-equipped laboratories.

Lima, Peru, is to have an electric traction system, using American electric apparatus and American railway materials entirely. The new lines will cover 30 miles and will be in operation inside of twelve months. This is the first American electric traction system on the west coast of South America. Hitherto British and German firms have secured all such contracts in that part of the world. The present mule lines of the *Compañia Ferrocarrilles Urbano de Lima* are to be transformed, electrificated and several miles of new track constructed. The contract for the entire work has been assumed by W. R. Grace & Co., of New York. The General Electric Company, of Schenectady, N. Y., will furnish the large amount of electric apparatus needed. Forty-five motor cars of the open type of the Broadway summer car will be used. The car bodies will be built by the Stephenson Car Company, of Elizabeth, N. J. Electric power for the lines will be generated at a hydro-electric plant, 30 miles from Lima, on the Rimac River. Now that the Orient is opening up, the west coast of South America will become of increasing importance, so that this large and important piece of American work in a practically new field for American electric equipments is a significant step forward.

United States Consul ALGER reports from Tegucigalpa the granting of a concession for a new Honduran agricultural loan bank, which he states does not affect the Bank of Honduras, established in 1889. The terms of the concession for the new Agricultural Loan Mortgage Bank

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	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1903.	1904.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19,259
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,440	6,060
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,519
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,819
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The American Consul-General at Lima, Peru, has been asked by the local *Institute de Higiene* to make known that it is proposed to open at an early date a permanent museum of hygiene, intended to educate the Peruvian public in the science of sanitation and hygiene. Dr. M. O. Tamayo, the director of the institute, would be thankful for samples of sanitary goods, printed matter, and general information on the subject. The institute is prepared, to a limited extent, to pay freight on exhibits, but it might be well to submit the matter to its director before shipping, especially in the case of bulky articles. Among the lines in which the museum would be interested are the following: Artificial foods, meat extracts, mechanical appliances (surgical), condensed milk, sanitary plumbing, disinfecting apparatus, sera, vaccines, articles of clothing (or textiles) of special hygienic interest, mineral and aerated waters, electro-therapeutic appliances, cuspidors, desiccators, school furniture, building material, portable houses for use in sanitary work, and baby food. The museum in question is a municipal institution and gained prominence some years ago under the Italian bacteriologist, Dr. Ugo Biffi. It is directed by a corps of efficient medical men and possesses well-equipped laboratories.

Lima, Peru, is to have an electric traction system, using American electric apparatus and American railway materials entirely. The new lines will cover 30 miles and will be in operation inside of twelve months. This is the first American electric traction system on the west coast of South America. Hitherto British and German firms have secured all such contracts in that part of the world. The present mule lines of the *Compañía Ferrocarrilles Urbano de Lima* are to be transformed, electrificated and several miles of new track constructed. The contract for the entire work has been assumed by W. R. Grace & Co., of New York. The General Electric Company, of Schenectady, N. Y., will furnish the large amount of electric apparatus needed. Forty-five motor cars of the open type of the Broadway summer car will be used. The car bodies will be built by the Stephenson Car Company, of Elizabeth, N. J. Electric power for the lines will be generated at a hydro-electric plant, 30 miles from Lima, on the Rimac River. Now that the Orient is opening up, the west coast of South America will become of increasing importance, so that this large and important piece of American work in a practically new field for American electric equipments is a significant step forward.

United States Consul Alger reports from Tegucigalpa the granting of a concession for a new Honduran agricultural loan bank, which he states does not affect the Bank of Honduras, established in 1889. The terms of the concession for the new Agricultural Loan Mortgage Bank public. The capital stock is fixed at $5,000,000 silver , and can be increased up to $10,000,000. It can begin $2,000,000 has been subscribed and $500,000 paid in. on is for fifty years, and during the first twenty-five years the Government will not authorize any other establishment to issue bills or mortgage loans. Thereafter no bank can be established with less cash paid in than the concessionary bank may have at the time. The bank may issue cedulas bearing interest for a sum equal to the amount they have loaned out on mortgage. The bank bills they issue are to be receivable in all Government offices for duties, etc., but the bank will not be obliged to accept paper money itself, even though same may have been declared in compulsory circulation. The bank must keep in cash on hand 40 per cent of its bills in circulation and must commence business within eighteen months.

Wireless telegraphy was put in public service on January 1, 1906, and messages are now being sent and received for Guayamas and Santa Rosalia, Lower California, the latter place having been, up to said date, without telegraphic communication. The tariff rate for a message is $1 American currency for each 10 words, and 10 cents American for each additional word. It is too early to give an opinion as to the success of the system, which consists of two plants, called the "Slaby Arco" and "Telefunken," both of which were imported from Germany. During December, 1905, the receipts of the Mazatlan telegraph office (the telegraph lines being owned and operated by the Federal Government) were as follows: Messages sent and received, 6,244, the fees for which were nearly $10,000 American currency. The Government messages amounted to $643 in addition.

The last Mexican official gazette of patents and trade-marks contains a dozen applications for patents on processes for the extraction of this rubber by Americans, Mexicans, and one German. The Continental Rubber Company is now operating their initial $200,000 guayule rubber factory at Torreon, and will make extensions. Pimental & Bro. have received a twenty-year Federal concession for securing the guayule rubber on Government lands in the States of Durango, Coahuila, Zacatecas, and San Luis Potosi. They are to pay $25,000 annual rental for each 17,000-acre tract marked off. Government inspection is provided to avoid destroying young guayule plants and so perpetuate the industry.

The Silveira Sugar Company, an American-Cuban syndicate, has put out specifications for the erection of a complete sugar factory to deal with about 2,250 tons of sugar cane per day. The system is to be multiple crushing and evaporation, as used in the most modern cane-crushing plants. British manufacturers have been asked to figure on the machinery, The plant will be erected in the vicinity of Ciego de

Avila. It is understood that Manuel Silveira of Habana is one of the prime movers in the project, which includes the planting of 10,000 acres of sugar cane at once.

United States Minister O'Brien reports that the Uruguayan Government has agreed to postpone for four months the letting of contracts for the construction of highways and bridges in Uruguay in order to give American manufacturers and contractors sufficient time to prepare and send in their proposals. Details of the improvements to be made and the manner in which the money appropriated is to be expended have been previously reported by Consul O'Hara at Montevideo.

United States Consul Ruffin, of Asunción, transmits a copy of the recent act of the Paraguayan Congress calling for bids for the electric lighting of the capital city and for motive power. The city decision to give the lighting over to a private company is thus rescinded and the city ordered to ask for public bids, which will be opened April 2. This will afford an opportunity not only to American contracting electricians, but to a line of electric appliances for buildings and industrial plants as well.

According to a telegram, published in the "*Correo de la Tarde*," the Mexican Government will establish in Mazatlan a naval academy and school for marine engineers, which will be inaugurated next September. For the present the buildings of the military hospital (which is a Federal institution) will be used for the academy. The hospital is situated fronting the sea and about 300 yards from the shore.

An exhibition of British goods manufactured by some fifty Birmingham firms has been opened in Buenos Ayres, the Argentine Government courteously giving a portion of a public building for the purpose and charging no duty except on such goods as are retained in the country. After remaining three months the exhibit will be moved to Rio de Janeiro, where the Brazilian Government will give similar facilities.

The Chilean "*Diario Oficial*" contains a decree granting Don Eulogio C. Lorca land necessary to build a railway 221 kilometers between the Bay of Blanco Encalada and Imilac, Province of Antofagasta. The same issue records the application of Señor Luis Cárlos Campusano for building a 60-kilometer railway from Pan de Azúcar Bay to the Mina Arenillas.

"*El Peruano*" of December 30, 1905, contains copy of a law sanctioning the expenditure of £1,091 during each of the years 1906-7, on the construction of a telegraph line to connect Puquio (Province of Lucanas) and Coracora (Province of Parinacochas) with Nezca (Department of Ica).

The "*Diario Oficial*" of Chile publishes decrees granting the *Compañia General de Electricidad Industrial* concessions for supplying the cities of Linares, Los Angeles, and Providencia with electric heat, light, and motive power. The concessions run ten years.

The city of Rosario in the Argentine Republic is inviting bids for the installation of an electric-light plant, tenders being received up to April 16, 1906.

The Santa Rosa Rubber Prospecting Syndicate is the title of a new company recently organized in London for the purpose of raising and manufacturing rubber in Brazil. The company has a capital of £500,000.

The Cuban "*Gaceta Oficial*" of January 31, 1906, contains a law sanctioning the expenditure of $20,000 on constructing and repairing telegraph lines and wireless telegraphy installations.

The Brazilian "*Diario Oficial*" prints a decree authorizing the ministry of justice and home affairs to expend $2,600,000 for the erection of a building for the national library.

BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.

The second paper covering "What the People Read in South America," of the series appearing in the "Monthly Review of Reviews," is published in the issue of that magazine for March and deals with journalism in the Argentine Republic, Chile, Brazil, Uruguay, and Paraguay. The "*Prensa*," of Buenos Ayres, is stated to be the largest and most influential newspaper in South America, and throughout the Republic, "it is not only a newspaper, but a free lawyer, a free library, a free forum, a free museum, and a free hotel for distinguished foreign visitors." The "*Nacion*," of the same city, is one of the oldest Spanish papers in South America, and was formerly owned by General MITRE, whose recent demise has been the cause of great grief in the Republic. The "*Diario*" is the official organ, while the "*Tiempo*," the "*Tribuna*," and "*Pais*" are all journals of influence. The cosmopolitan character of the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres render it necessary to issue daily papers in other languages than Spanish. Among the well-known English papers are the "Standard," the "Buenos Ayres Herald," and the "Southern Cross." Two English weeklies of value are the "Times," of Argentina, and the "Review," of the River Plate, the latter being the leading commercial organ. German, Italian, French, Arabian, and Syrian publications represent the interests of the respective nationalities, while many illustrated weeklies and comic papers supply the demand for literary mirth. Among the monthly reviews published under the auspices of the universities are "*Anales de la Universidad de Buenos Ayres*," publishing articles on sociological, medical, legal, and literary topics; the "*Revista de Derecho, Historia y Letras*," treating mainly of historical matters; and also many publications of the national board of education of Buenos Ayres. While the capital is the keynote for the nation's literary pursuits, many other cities, notably Rosario, Mendoza, and Tucuman, publish influential journals of their own, the total for the country numbering over one thousand. The most enterprising and perhaps the most influential daily of Chile, with morning and evening editions in both Valparaiso and Santiago, is the "*Mercurio*." It is also the oldest daily paper in the Republic, having been established in 1827. Next in influence is the "*Ferrocarril*" of Santiago, the representative of the agricultural and landed interests. In Santiago, also, is the "*Diario Ilustrado*," the "*Chileño*," the "*Ley*," and the "*Porvenir*." In Valparaiso, in addition to those already mentioned, are the "*Unión*" and the "*Heraldo*." In the provinces are the "*Patria*" and "*Nacional*" of Iquique; the "*Industrial*" of Antofagasta, and the "*País*" and "*Sur*" of Concepción. The newspapers of Rio de Janeiro are of course the most influential of Brazilian journals, the "*Jornal do Brazil*" and the "*Revista da Semana*" being the most important. The "*Jornal do Commercio*" is the largest and most conservative daily in the Republic, and other influential dailies are the "*Gaceta de Noticias*" and the "*Paiz*." The periodical press of Uruguay is largely, if not exclusively, the press of the capital and largest city—Montevideo. The "*Telegrafo Maritimo*," now in its fiftieth year, an evening paper, is the commercial organ of the La Plata valley, while other well-known dailies are the "*Siglo*," the "*Razón*," the "*Dia*," the "*Tiempo*," and the "*Tribuna Popular*." Various commercial and agricultural publications are also issued both weekly and monthly, among them being "*Anales del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura*," "*Revista de la Associación Rural del Uruguay*," the "*Mercurio*," and the "*Revista de la Unión Industrial Uruguaya*." The Montevideo "Times" is the daily organ of the English colony, which has also the "Weekly News." The newspapers and reviews of Paraguay display a liberal and progressive spirit, and in addition to the "*Diario Oficial*," exclusively devoted to the publication of official documents and decrees, are the "*Diario*," the "*Porvenir*," the "*Rundschau*," the "*Patria*," the "*Tarde*," the "*Ley*," the "*País*," and the "*Revue Mensuelle du Paraguay*," published in English and French. The "*Sucesos*," the "*Civico*," and other liberal organs flourish under the new régime.

In the Botany series, Volume VIII, of the "Reports of the Princeton University Expeditions for Patagonia, 1896–1899," an interesting résumé is given of the conditions governing plant life in Patagonia and the Antarctic regions. The migrations of the regional flora, as it exists to-day, are traced from their probable center in central Asia, the various currents, winds, and other agents of distribution being duly credited. The striking phenomenon of the existence of plants of the same or closely allied species in unconnected localities is dealt with and the fact of a possible Antarctic land connection with the Old World is suggested. The character and origin of Patagonian flora seems to indicate a broken chain of land or an archipelago on a great scale, with interruptions which secured animal and vegetable isolation, yet permitting the occasional passage of seeds and birds. The number of species in the Patagonian-Fuegian plant region is about 2,100, with 350 good varieties in addition. The number of genera is given as 522, belonging to 113 families, the conclusion being drawn that the Patagonian lands constitute a true botanical region, well characterized yet not sharply limited by natural boundaries. An analysis of the orders and families, topographical distribution, the collectors, and a bibliography are included in the volume in reference.

The "Mining Magazine" for February, 1906, contains an instructive article written by EUGENIO SANIN, on the "Present Condition of the Gold Mining Industry in Colombia." This paper, which has special reference to the industry in the northeast section of the Province of Antioquia, states that "imagination can hardly conceive the immense quantity of gold which has been extracted in Colombia by the aborigines before the discovery of America, then by the conquerors until the country became independent, and up to the present time, and yet the placers and gold and silver mines are to-day, so to speak, intact." From the sixteenth century to the nineteecth (up to 1886), inclusive, it is estimated that the production of gold in Colombia amounted to $224,928,000 in value. With the exception of Brazil, therefore, Colombia may be considered the largest gold-producing country of South America. Improved methods are being applied for the extraction of the precious metal, and provisions recently enacted by the customs law of the Republic provide for the free admission of certain classes of mine-working machinery.

Dr. F. CARRERA Y JUSTIZ, as his introduction to the history of the local institutions of Cuba, devotes two volumes (recently received by the Columbus Memorial Library) to a consideration of the "Origin of Municipal Rule." To the Kingdoms of CASTILE and LEON he attributes the sociological and institutional regimen of the island, and his researches into the formative causes of municipal government in those dominions are carried backward to the earliest historical records. The colonial period of the Island Republic is outlined in its bearing on the subject and the rational development of the present-day institutions is indicated.

"Mexico, To-day and To-morrow," is the title of an attractive pamphlet written by Mr. RALPH WATERMAN VINCENT, the subject-matter appearing originally in the daily bulletins of the New York News Bureau Association and in the Wall Street Summary. Rearranged and compiled, the articles form a comprehensive and instructive guide for seekers after facts and figures regarding the principal traffic-producing centers of the Republic. An outline of the present earning power and future possibilities of the railroad systems of the country is also given, and the many pictures which embellish the book add much to its instructive value.

A paper on the "Geology of the Diamond and Carbonado Washings of Bahia, Brazil," being a résumé of an article published in the "*Diario da Bahia*" for June 1 and 15, 1905, and subsequently translated for the November-December issue of "Economic Geology," appears in the "Mining Magazine" for February, 1906. The geological structure of the region of the State of Bahia, situated on the upper part of the basin of the Rio Paraguacu, is described, it being stated that owing to the peculiarities of geologic formation very little hope is encouraged for the existence of minerals other than diamonds and carbonados. The stocks of these must be abnormal, though only a relatively small part of the mass can be worked with profit by the processes now in use.

The "Pan-American Magazine" for January, 1906 (City of Mexico), devotes its subject-matter to a consideration and exposition of the remarkable progress made by the Republic, especially during the last twenty-five years. The State of Sinaloa and its port Mazatlan are noted as evidences of this progressive movement in the country's development, while the harbor works at Manzanillo, constructed under the American engineer E. K. SMOOT, are minutely described. The magazine is handsomely illustrated and the letter-press is a fine sample of workmanship.

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v. 2. Appendix to the case of the United States.
v. 3. Case of Great Britain and appendix.
v. 4. Counter case of United States and appendix.
Counter case of Great Britain and appendix.
v. 5. Printed argument of the United States.
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v. 6. Minutes of proceedings at London.
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Guatemala. Development of communication facilities.
Honduras. Adherence to the sanitary convention.
Mexico. Foreign commerce in August, 1905; rate of exchange for January, 1906; exports, first quarter of 1905-6; condition governing wheat importation; budget estimates for 1906-7; economic conditions during 1904-5; modifications of the tariff; gold and silver production, 1894-1905; mail service during October, 1905; municipal improvements at Tampico; movement of the port of Tampico, 1900-1905; financial statement; report of the Cananea Mining Company, 1904-5; export statement, 1900-1905; railway development; currency reform; New steamship service between Canada and Mexico; contract for the exploitation of timber, grazing, and cultivated lands in the State of Chihuahua; shipment of oranges from Tampico; the revenue-stamp tax and metallurgical establishments; stamp duties, August and September, 1905; onyx quarries of northern Mexico.
Paraguay. Tariff modifications.
Peru. Collection of the salt tax.
Salvador. Foreign commerce in 1904; vanilla.
United States. Trade with Latin America; recognition of Latin-American consular officers; trade with Latin America, first eleven months of 1905; consular trade reports; foreign commerce in November, 1905; report of the Isthmian Canal Commission; Government estimate for expenditures in 1906-7; financial statement, 1905; copper exports, first eleven months of 1905; output of manufactured tobacco, 1895-1904; production of leaf tobacco, 1901-1903; export conditions in 1905; a reported scarcity of hides.
Uruguay. Railway development.
Venezuela. Customs tariff, 1905-6; mining law; concession for the exploitation of salt mines; import trade, 1903-4; port movements, 1903-4.
The world's petroleum supply.
Trade opportunities in Latin America.
Book notes.
Library accessions and files.

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION. . . . Sanitary convention signed ad referendum on October 14, 1905, by the delegates of the United States, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, and Venezuela. [Washington, Government Printing Office, 1905.] 18 p. 8°. (U. S. 59th Cong., 1st sess., Ex. B.)

PRINCE, CARLOS. Idiomas y dialectos indígenas del continente hispano sud-americano, con la nómina de las tribus indianas de cada territorio, por Carlos Prince. Lima, Impreso en casa del autor, 1905. xiv, 131, (3) p. 8°. (Publicado por el Ministerio de fomento, Perú).

TOVEY'S OFFICIAL BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' DIRECTORY of the United States and Canada. 1906. New York, The Brewers' Journal [1906]. 76 p. 16°.

MAPS.

EAST COAST OF MEXICO, port of Vera Cruz. Compiled from the latest information. Washington, U. S. Hydrographic Office, 1905. 20 x 25 inches.
(Shows water front of the city of Vera Cruz.)

MAPA DEL ESTADO DE SONORA Y DEL TERRITORIO DE LA BAJA CALIFORNIA, República Mexicana. Dibujado por Max°. Bohmer. 1906. Hamburg, Geogr. Lith. Anstalt von Köhler. Scale 1:750,000. In two sheets. Each sheet, 28 x 45½ inches.

PERMANENT LIBRARY FILES.

Those publications marked with an asterisk have no recent numbers on file.

Persons interested in the commercial and general news of foreign countries will find the following among the official and periodical publications on the permanent files in the Columbus Memorial Library, International Bureau of the American Republics:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Boletín de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud. Weekly.
Boletín Consular. (Ministerio de relaciones exteriores.) Buenos Ayres. Irregular.
Boletín de la Unión Industrial Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
* Boletín del Instituto Geográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres.
* Boletín Demográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
* Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
Bollettino Mensile della Camera Italiana di Commercio ed Arti in Buenos Aires. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
Buenos Aires Handels-Zeitung. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
Buenos Aires Herald. Buenos Ayres. Daily and weekly.
* El Comercio Exterior Argentino. Buenos Ayres.
Monthly Bulletin of Municipal Statistics of the City of Buenos Ayres. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
La Nación. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
La Prensa. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
Review of the River Plate. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
Revista Mensual de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud. Monthly.
Revista Nacional. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
The Standard. Buenos Ayres. Mail supplement.

BOLIVIA.

Boletín de la Oficina Nacional de Inmigración, Estadística y Propaganda Geográfica. La Paz. Quarterly.
Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de la Paz. La Paz. Irregular.
El Comercio. La Paz. Daily.
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* Boletim de Serviço da Estatistica Commercial da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil. Rio de Janeiro. Irregular.
* Brazilian Mining Review. Ouro Preto. Irregular.
* Brazilian Review. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.
Diario da Bahia. Bahia. Daily.
Diario Oficial. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.
* Gazeta Commercial e Financeira. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.
* Jornal do Commercio. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.
Jornal do Recife. Pernambuco. Daily.
Jornal dos Agricultores. Rio de Janeiro. Semimonthly.
Provincia (A) do Pará. Belém. Daily.
Revista Agricola. São Paulo. Monthly.
* Revista Brazileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
* Revista Industrial e Mercantil. Pernambuco. Monthly.
Revista Maritima Brazileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.

CHILE.

Boletín del Ministerio de relaciones esteriores. Santiago. Monthly.
Boletín de la Sociedad Agricola del Sur. Concepción. Semimonthly.
Boletín de la Sociedad de Fomento Fabril. Santiago. Monthly.
Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura. Santiago. Weekly.
Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería. Santiago. Monthly.
Chilian Times. Valparaiso. Semiweekly.
Diario Oficial de la República de Chile. Santiago. Daily.
El Mercurio. Valparaiso. Daily.
El Noticiero Comercial. Santiago de Chile. Monthly.
El Pensamiento. Santiago. Monthly.
* Revista Comercial é Industrial de Minas. Santiago. Monthly.

COLOMBIA.

Diario Oficial. Bogotá. Daily.
* Revista de la Instrucción Pública de Colombia. Bogotá. Monthly.

COSTA RICA.

* Boletín Comercial. San José. Daily.
Boletín Judicial. San José. Daily.
La Gaceta. (Diario Oficial.) San José. Daily.
Limon Weekly News. Port Limon. Weekly.

CUBA.

Boletín Oficial de la Cámara de Comercio, Industria y Navigación de la Isla de Cuba. Habana. Monthly.
La Gaceta Económica. Habana. Semimonthly.
Gaceta Oficial de la República de Cuba. Habana. Daily.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

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Anales de la Universidad Central del Ecuador. Quito. Monthly.
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FRANCE.

Les Annales Diplomatiques et Consulaires. Paris. Monthly.
Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce de Paris. Paris. Weekly.
Bulletin de la Société de Géographie Commerciale de Paris. Paris. Irregular.
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Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale. Paris. Monthly.
Moniteur Officiel du Commerce. Paris. Weekly.
Le Nouveau Monde. Paris. Weekly.
La Revue. Paris. Semimonthly.
*Revue du Commerce Extérieur. Paris. Semimonthly.

GERMANY.

*Deutsche Kolonialzeitung. Berlin. Weekly.
Petermann's Mitteilungen. Gotha. Monthly.
Südamerikanische Rundschau. Berlin. Monthly.
Der Tropenpflanzer. Berlin. Monthly.
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British Trade Journal. London. Monthly.
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Diplomatic and Consular Reports. London.
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Mining (The) Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette. London. Weekly.
The Scottish Geographical Magazine. Edinburgh. Monthly.
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El Guatemalteco. Guatemala. Daily. (Diario Oficial.)
*La República. Guatemala. Daily.

HAITI.

*Bulletin Officiel de l'Agriculture et de l'Industrie. Port au Prince. Monthly.
*Le Moment. (Journal politique.) Port au Prince, Haiti. Weekly.
Le Moniteur. (Journal officiel de la République d'Haïti.) Port au Prince, Haiti. Biweekly.
Revue de la Société de Législation. Port au Prince, Haiti. Monthly.

HONDURAS.

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El Estado. Tegucigalpa. (3 nos. per week.)
La Gaceta. Tegucigalpa. Daily. (Diario Oficial.)
Gaceta Judicial. Tegucigalpa. Semiweekly.
*El Pabellón de Honduras. Tegucigalpa. Weekly.
*El Republicano (semi-official). Tegucigalpa. Three times a week.
Revista del Archivo y Biblioteca Nacional de Honduras. Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Monthly.

ITALY.

Bollettino del Ministro degli Affari Esteri. Roma. Irregular.

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El Agricultor Mexicano. Ciudád Juarez. Monthly.
Boletín de Estadística. Mérida. Semimonthly.
Boletín del Instituto Científico y Literario. Toluca. Monthly.
Diario Oficial. México. Daily.
El Economista Mexicano. México. Weekly.
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El Hacendado Mexicano. México. Monthly.
Mexican Herald. México. Daily. (Filed for one year.)
Mexican Investor. México. Weekly.
Mexican Journal of Commerce. Mexico City. Monthly.
Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Guerrero. Chilpancingo, México. Weekly.
Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Michoacán de Ocampo. Morelia, México. Semiweekly.
* Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Oaxaca. Oaxaca de Juarez, México. Semiweekly.
Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Tabasco. San Juan Bautista, México. Semiweekly.
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Semana Mercantil. México. Weekly.

NICARAGUA.

The American. Bluefields. Weekly.
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Diario Oficial. Managua. Daily.
La Estrella. Granada. Daily.
El Independente. León. Daily.
La Tarde. Managua. Daily.
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PANAMA.

*La Estrella de Panamá. Panamá. Weekly.
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PARAGUAY.

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*Diario Oficial. Asunción. Daily.
Paraguay Rundschau. Asunción. Weekly.
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PERÚ.

Auxiliar del Comercio. Callao. Biweekly.
Boletín de Minas, Industrias y Construcciones. Lima. Monthly.
Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima. Lima. Quarterly.

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* El Economista. Lima. Weekly.
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Padrón General de Minas. Lima. Semiannual.
Revista de Ciencias. Lima. Monthly.
* Revista Pan-Americana. Lima. Monthly.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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La Correspondencia de Puerto Rico. San Juan. Daily.

EL SALVADOR.

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SWITZERLAND.

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Bookman (The). New York. Monthly.
Bulletin of the American Geographical Society. New York.
Bulletin of Books added to the Public Library of the City of Boston. Boston. Monthly.
Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. Philadelphia. Monthly.
Bulletin of the New York Public Library. Monthly.
Century Magazine. New York. Monthly.
Current Literature. New York. Monthly.
Dun's Review. New York. Weekly.
Dun's Review. International edition. New York. Monthly.
Engineering Magazine. New York. Monthly.
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Engineering News. New York. Weekly.
Export Implement Age. Philadelphia. Monthly.
Field Columbian Museum Publications. Chicago.
Forum (The). New York. Quarterly.
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India Rubber World. New York. Monthly.
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Library Journal. New York. Monthly.
Literary Digest. New York. Weekly.
* Mexican Industrial Review. Chicago. Monthly.
Mining World. Chicago. Weekly.
Modern Mexico. St. Louis. Monthly.
Monthly Consular and Trade Reports. (Department of Commerce and Labor.) Washington. Monthly.
National Geographic Magazine. New York. Monthly.
North American Review. New York. Monthly.
Novedades (Las). New York. Weekly.
Outlook (The). New York. Weekly.
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Records of the Past. Washington, D. C. Monthly.
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URUGUAY.

Anales del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura. Montevideo. Monthly.
* Montevideo Times. Montevideo. Daily.
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Revista de la Unión Industrial Uruguaya. Montevideo. Semimonthly.

VENEZUELA.

El Fonógrafo. Maracaibo. Daily.
Gaceta Oficial. Caracas. Daily.
La Industria. Caracas. Monthly.
* Venezuelan Herald. Caracas.

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THIRD PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING, APRIL 4, 1906, OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics was held on Wednesday, April 4, 1906, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the Diplomatic Reception Room of the Department of State.

The meeting was called to order by the Hon. ROBERT BACON, Assistant Secretary of State.

The following members were present: His Excellency JOAQUÍM NABUCO, Ambassador of Brazil; His Excellency JOAQUÍN D. CASASÚS, Ambassador of Mexico; Mr. J. N. LÉGER, Minister of Haiti; Sr. D. JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Minister of Costa Rica, also representing Honduras; Sr. D. LUIS F. COREA, Minister of Nicaragua; Sr. D. JOAQUÍN WALKER-MARTÍNEZ, Minister of Chile, also representing Ecuador; Sr. D. GONZALO DE QUESADA, Minister of Cuba; Sr. D. IGNACIO CALDERÓN, Minister of Bolivia; Sr. D. JORGE MUÑOZ, Minister of Guatemala; Sr. D. EPIFANIO PORTELA, Minister of the Argentine Republic; Sr. D. DIEGO MENDOZA, Minister of Colombia; Sr. D. FELIPE PARDO, Minister of Peru; Sr. D. PEDRO REQUENA BERMÚDEZ, Chargé d'Affaires of Uruguay; Sr. D. C. C. AROSEMENA, Chargé d'Affaires of Panama. Mr. WILLIAMS C. FOX, Director of the Bureau, and Mr. FRANCISCO J. YÁNES, Secretary, were also present.

Upon motion of the Minister of Cuba, seconded by the Minister of Nicaragua, the minutes of the last meeting were unanimously approved without being read.

The Minister of Costa Rica, Chairman of the Committee on Internal Regulations of the Bureau, submitted a report which was read by the Secretary, and at the suggestion of the Minister himself the consideration of such report was postponed for a future meeting, taking into consideration the importance of the programme for the Third International Conference which was to be submitted to the Board.

The Secretary then read a letter which had been received by the Minister of Chile from the Chargé d'Affaires of Ecuador, requesting the Minister to represent him both at this meeting and at the meeting of the Committee on Preliminary Regulations for the Third Pan-American Conference.

The Secretary then stated that the Committee on Programme for the Third Pan-American Conference, consisting of the Honorable the Secretary of State, chairman; His Excellency the Ambassador of Brazil, vice-chairman; His Excellency the Ambassador of Mexico, and the Ministers of Costa Rica, Chile, Cuba, secretary of the committee, and Argentine were ready to report.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe a copy of this report has been sent to all the members, and I assume everyone will be familiar with it. I have to say that the report is made unanimously, and I do not think there is anything further to be added.

The MINISTER OF CUBA. A copy of the programme was sent last Saturday to all the members of the Governing Board. I would request that the Secretary read the programme.

The Secretary read the programme.

The MINISTER of BOLIVIA. I wish to make a few remarks, Mr. Chairman. I do not propose to make a question out of this matter. I respect the opinion of the distinguished diplomats who form the committee, but I regret to say that the committee has failed to introduce in the programme the proposition that the question of the free navigation of rivers be considered by the conference at Rio de Janeiro. I wish to ask the chairman to have these few remarks spread upon the minutes in order to show the reasons why my Government has asked to have the question of the free navigation of rivers introduced in the programme of the Third International Conference. If the Board wishes I will ask the Secretary to read my statement.

The Secretary then read the following statement made by the Bolivian Minister:

"My Government understands that if the Pan-American Conference is to cement the harmonious relations, the peace, and the increase of the political as well as the economical relations of our respective countries, it is necessary to commence by establishing the basis that will make possible the free development of their resources and that may insure their growth, under just rules, that will avoid all causes of disagreement, and, if they should unfortunately arise, establish the means of settling them by arbitration.

"All the agreements upon a uniform system of money, the laws about patents, trade-marks, copyright, and many other questions of international nature, have a secondary place when we look to the relations that bear upon the sovereignty and the peace of the Republics.

"It would be useless to enter into stipulations to facilitate the means of communication, if previously we do not acknowledge the essential principle of the free use of all those natural means destined to such an end.

"When conquest and the predominance of one nation upon others was the settled policy of nations, the strongest contended to have the exclusive right of the straits, the rivers, and even the seas.

"The progress of ideas and civilization has condemned such contentions, and proved that any restriction of the free and universal use of the natural highways is not only contrary to progress but even to self-interests. The trend of all modern discoveries is to shorten the distances by having closer together the countries, and by the rapid and increasing contact of their inhabitants to form at least that universal brotherhood proclaimed by all the great thinkers.

"The development of democratic doctrines and tendencies that aim to establish the well-recognized principle of free communication, without restrictions other than those affording protection against contagious diseases or the admission of criminals, has put an end to passports and the duties created under the form of taxes or right of transit.

"To these general considerations we may add that the principle of free transit and free navigation of the seas, straits, and rivers, which are ways opened by nature to universal commerce, has been recognized by all the civilized nations by explicit declarations.

"The system of rivers of South America is such that if free navigation is not recognized the germ for great and serious dissensions will remain latent to disturb the peace and harmony of the Republics; and as it is a natural and unquestionable right and an absolute necessity, will have to be established sooner or later.

"Its adoption now will not only be an acknowledgment of one principle of justice but a provision to insure peace and a stimulus toward the development of good relations between the American countries.

"Fortunately there is no American Republic that is opposed or does not acknowledge the truth and the necessity of the principles for which Bolivia contends; and there is no cause or reason why the programme should not contain the declaration that the free navigation of rivers having their sources in the territory of one Republic and emptying in that of another is recognized in American and accepted as a principle of international law—that is to say, that all nations situated at the headwaters of a navigable river have the right of free passage to its mouth, and that the merchant vessels of any nationality may be admitted without other restrictions than those established by maritime practice.

"If the importance of the great arteries for universal commerce which nature has placed at the disposal of mankind in the continent of South America is considered, if it is remembered that the Amazon is truly an inland sea which has powerful tributaries that rise in the territory of many of the republics, the necessity and the justice of such a declaration will be easily understood.

"It is already a part of many solemn and binding documents.

"The Republic of Argentine has treaties stipulating the free navigation of its rivers. Uruguay and Paraguay, Bolivia, Peru, and Brazil have recognized the same principle. Its confirmation by the Pan-American Conference will consolidate the ties of free and friendly communication established between all the republics, and their desire to obliterate the jealousies and restrictions so contrary to the spirit of freedom and the increase of communications, which ought to be the political guide of countries that have no other interests than their own well-being and harmony.

"As in the inland transportations no civilized people will oppose or prohibit the passage through its territory of lawful articles of commerce destined to a neighboring country, the fact of goods being carried by water routes which nature has created, can not alter the truth and justice of the principle of free communication which is to-day the necessary base and the corollary of all progress and the development in the application of steam and electricity to the commerce of the world.

"To raise to the rank of one of the great principles of international law, the free navigation of the rivers, is to advocate the fundamental doctrine of peaceful approach of the nations. It is a subject of general interest, because it is not only profitable to the countries bordering the rivers, but to universal commerce, and would mean the disappearance of the last vestige of the restrictions to the free interchange among civilized nations."

The CHAIRMAN. You have heard the admirable statement of Mr. CALDERON, and if there is no objection it will be spread upon the minutes of the Board.

The MINISTER OF PERU. Permit me to ask, Mr. Chairman, that the following declaration be spread upon the minutes of this meeting:

It is with interest that I have become acquainted with the report of the Committee on the Programme for the Third Conference, believing as I do that the subjects in the programme are of true importance in fostering closer relations among American Nations.

Although not exactly in accordance with my Government's wishes, arbitration has been included, a subject as to which paramount importance is attached by Peru, because my Government believes, as it always has believed, that the day when this principle will become general in its application in America peace will be consolidated and American nations will be enabled to devote their energies, not hampered by fear or apprehensions of any kind, to their natural aggrandizement.

Should the Congress at Rio succeed in carrying into effect this programme, its achievement will reflect honor to America, marking an epoch in the history of international law, whose principles are daily better understood and followed as the ideas of righteousness and solidarity become more generalized, also as the necessity for active and close intellectual, social, and commercial intercourse increases.

In compliance with my instructions, I will transmit to my Government the programme voted upon to-day; but I wish to go on record as stating now that if, as probable, Peru is represented at the Congress at Rio her delegates will discuss there the several subjects with such amplitude as may be necessary, and under the conviction that the matters the programme contains are not formulas for acceptance or rejection, but mere recommendations for the Third Conference to consider and discuss.

I will state, finally, that the delegates of Peru shall cooperate with those of the United States and other Republics in the labors of the Conference, voicing the sentiments of Peru of enthusiastic support of everything tending to bring about closer relationship among the Republics, and the peace of the continent.

The CHAIRMAN. You have heard this statement of the Peruvian Minister. If there is no objection, it will also be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

The MINISTER OF COLOMBIA. I beg to request, Mr. Chairman, that the following two statements be also spread upon the minutes:

FIRST STATEMENT. The Colombian Minister regrets to see that the most important question of the free navigation of rivers has not been included in the programme for the Third Pan-American Conference, with a view to adopt resolutions or agreements in harmony with the doctrine which is bound to prevail, recognizing as perfect and inalienable the right of those living upon the upper shores of a river or its affluents to navigate said river or affluents to its fullest extent down to the sea, without compensation of any description, and free from all encumbrances except those imposed upon merchandise in transit for the proper maintenance on an equitable basis of the waterway.

SECOND STATEMENT. That in accepting the programme such as it has been submitted by the committee on programme the Minister of Colombia believes that the matters therein contained are only topics submitted to the Third Pan-American Conference for possible discussion, and not statements to be approved or rejected by the delegates of the nations present at the Conference, and that he reserves any rights Colombia may have to extend or discuss the topics of the programme, and to submit to the Conference, if it be deemed expedient, other matters proposed but not included in the programme, or new subjects which may be deemed favorable to the welfare of the American nations.

The CHAIRMAN. If there is no objection the statement made by the Minister of Colombia will also be spread upon the minutes.

The MINISTER OF BOLIVIA. I would suggest the approval of the programme with the reservations of the Ministers of Peru and Colombia, as the subjects contained in the programme are simply recommendations this Board makes to the conference, and are not in any way binding upon the conference, nor do they prevent the conference from making any changes in the programme. In this light I move that the Board accept the programme.

The MINISTER OF GUATEMALA. I second the motion.

The AMBASSADOR OF MEXICO. I want to declare that I do not share the opinion of the Minister of Colombia accepted by the Minister of Bolivia. We have prepared a programme because our belief was that the conference would accept it in the spirit in which it was made. If the conference is to have the right to introduce new questions and to look upon other questions in a contrary spirit, it would then be useless to prepare this programme and submit it to the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics. I would like this declaration to be spread upon the minutes of to-day.

The CHAIRMAN. The Secretary will include the remarks of the Ambassador of Mexico in the minutes.

The MINISTER OF CHILE. Mr. Chairman, I ask the favor of having it stated in the minutes that I make the same declaration I made before the committee on programme. It is well known to all diplomats what it is to make a programme for a conference of diplomats. We are not going to hold the first conference in the world. At The Hague as in every international conference subject to a programme, such programme, once adopted, is strictly and faithfully respected. The committee has prepared this programme and submits it for approval now. The discussion is open. My honorable colleagues have the right to propose any amendment, but from the moment the programme be approved it will be considered as the fundamental rule of the Third Pan-American Conference.

The MINISTER of BOLIVIA. We are under instructions from our Governments to submit certain matters to be discussed at the Conference, and some of those topics have been excluded from the programme. I would be completely failing to fulfill my duty if I accept the report of the committee as it is. We can not bind our Governments to this programme unless we have received instructions to do so. That is why I consider it very important that we accept the programme of the committee without binding our Governments to matters which we have not been instructed to accept. We are in duty bound to send this programme to our Governments and then they will instruct us how to act.

The MINISTER OF ARGENTINA: Mr. Chairman, I beg to request that the Secretary read the statement I made before the committee and that it be spread upon the minutes.

The Secretary then read the following statement from the Argentine Minister:

"Mr. Chairman: The memorandum submitted by the Minister of Chile at the meeting of Friday, the 28th, in reference to the principle of arbitration as variously stated in the suggestions of different governments, leads me to make a few explanations with a view of establishing my position in regard to that particular topic and all other subjects contained in the programme of the Conference.

"The Chilean Minister has, I believe, anticipated a discussion which in my opinion should be exclusively reserved for the Conference, so I will not follow him. I only wish to have it well established that my cooperation in the committee of programme has been, with the reservations made in my statement of March 2, mainly directed to aid in facilitating the preparatory work of the Third Conference, and that I shall continue to lend my services to this end as cheerfully as heretofore. But I have never believed nor do I now conceive that in giving my cooperation in the preparation of the programme I have impaired in any way the liberty of thought and action of my Government as regards the topics contained in the programme, as such course would have been beyond my authority. Consistently with that declaration I must state here that should my Government decide to attend the Conference of Rio it will be with the understanding that my Government will have absolute freedom to discuss any and all of the subjects of the Conference and to propose such action thereon as my Government may deem expedient and of his own free will."

The CHAIRMAN. If there is no objection the statement of the Argentine Minister will be spread upon the minutes.

We shall now proceed to take a vote on the question of the programme. All in favor of accepting the programme as reported by the committee will please signify by saying "Aye;" contrary, "No." The motion is unanimously adopted.

The MINISTER OF BOLIVIA. I would like to have a vote taken on the following motion: That the acceptance of the programme is not binding to our Governments, but the programme is subject to their approval and such further instructions as may be given to their delegates.

The CHAIRMAN. That, I understand, is what you have expressed in your statement. If you have made the statement that your vote is subject to that reservation, will that not be sufficient?

The MINISTER OF BOLIVIA. I suppose so. I will let it stand.

The CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES OF URUGUAY. As regards Uruguay, allow me, Mr. Chairman, to state that although I recognize that in the preparation of the programme an endeavor has been made by the committee to reconcile the different aspirations and interests of all the American nations, the instructions I have, expressly state that it is the wish of my Government that arbitration be included in the programme, in the belief that such topic would be discussed at the Congress of Rio.

Now, this programme includes such an all important question for our countries simply as "A resolution affirming the adherence of the American Republics to the '*principle*' of arbitration," to be submitted to the Second Conference of The Hague for determination. Under these circumstances I agree with the declarations made by the Ministers of Argentina, Peru, Colombia, and Bolivia, inasmuch as they refer to the acceptance of the programme with certain reservations. Consequently I beg to request that the statement that while accepting the programme I reserve my right to refer it to my Government, be spread upon the minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. If there is no objection this will also be spread upon the minutes.

The MINISTER OF HAITI. There is no programme then. I want to know, because I want to report to my Government.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand very differently. The members of this board accepted the invitation to the conference and referred the matter of the programme to a committee on programme. This committee has made a unanimous report which has been unanimously accepted. I assume that it is perfectly competent for any of the delegates of any country to interpret their acceptance of this programme in their particular way. Personally, if you allow me, I quite agree with the remarks of the Ambassador of Mexico, that such construction would largely nullify the good effect of the acceptance of the programme; and, agreeing with the Minister of Chile, I feel that the scope of programmes of all conferences of this kind should be so well known by precedent, that this should be accepted as the programme of the Rio Conference.

I deprecate the inability of the gentlemen who have spoken to accept the programme unreservedly, but I quite appreciate for myself the position which has been so well stated by the Minister of Bolivia, and his inability to accept and to commit his Government absolutely to this particular programme without reservation. Of course if the conference is to go on and the programme which has been adopted *un*reservedly by a large majority of the representatives is to obtain, it is competent for the delegate or representative of any country to decline the invitation to the conference. I assume that anyone can do that if they like. But having gone through the regular steps of preparation of a programme, and it having been determined by a committee of your own selection in good faith, it seems to me that the conference must be bound by the acceptance of that programme. Naturally it is possible for any one of the governments to decline to participate at the last moment.

In answer to the question of the Minister of Haiti, it seems to me that there is a programme which has been definitely settled by the Governing Board, and I understand that even the objections or reservations, so well expressed by the Minister of Bolivia, are not in contradiction to the terms of this programme or in any way in contravention of this programme. The position of the other gentlemen who have spoken is practically the same as that of the Minister of Bolivia—that is, that it would be *ultra vires* for them to commit their governments to some positive action upon these lines.

The MINISTER OF BOLIVIA. I would state that my objections do not refer to the meeting of the conference, but we want it well understood that all these points mentioned in the programme are not to remain just as they are, but are to be open to discussion. The delegates may decide that arbitration will not be submitted to The Hague, if we do not make that reservation. It may be contended that you have no right to decide this question. I want it understood that I am in no way antagonizing the conference, on the contrary, I am and we are all very willing to go and to make it a success. It is better, however, to go having a clear understanding of what is to be our position. While we have made these reservations we are not opposing the conference. I have bowed to the decision of the committee, but I am not authorized by my Government to accept the programme unreservedly.

The MINISTER OF COSTA RICA. Now that the programme for a Third Conference has been unanimously accepted, before adjourning I beg to be allowed to avail myself of this opportunity to make a statement with the request that it be spread upon the minutes. Although the suggestion is of no general character, it is still of interest to the coffee-producing countries of America, which may perhaps desire to take advantage of the meeting of the Conference at Rio de Janeiro to endeavor among themselves to better the actual conditions of the market for said berry.

My Government would have wished to take some initiative in this respect but concluded not to do so in deference to Brazil, since that country is the largest producer of coffee and since it is at her capital that the Conference will take place.

The Government of Guatemala, among others, through its minister at Washington, suggested this matter as a subject for the programme;

and although not in an official manner, Doctor Pacas, the Minister of the Interior of Salvador, in a letter dated the 9th of February last, suggested to me, among other points included in the programme, the same subject of coffee, considering its solution to be a transcendent necessity to the countries interested, and suggesting that it may be advisable to agree upon some measure for the protection of this industry, at least by promoting the increase of consumption, either by the abolition of taxes on the berry, wherever there are any, or by cheapening as much as possible the cost of transportation.

In the name of the coffee growers of my country and echoing the recommendations to which I have referred, I make an appeal to those of my colleagues who favor the plan, asking that they study the matter and make such recommendations to their respective governments that they may arrive at some agreement capable of producing practical results either in the wide sense suggested by the distinguished Salvadorean, which equally consults the interests of both the producer and the consumer, or in any other form that will better the actual condition of so many millions of owners of plantations and of other persons who live by this industry in which a fabulous amount of capital is invested.

The CHAIRMAN. If there is no objection, Minister CALVO's statement will be spread upon the minutes.

The meeting then adjourned.

The following is the programme as adopted by the Board:

PROGRAMME OF THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS AT RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 21, 1906.

International Bureau of the American Republics.

I. (a) Reorganization of the International Bureau of the American Republics on a more permanent basis;

(b) Enlarging and improving the scope and efficiency of the Institution.

II. A resolution affirming the adherence of the American Republics to the principle of arbitration for the settlement of disputes arising between them and expressing the hopes of the Republics taking part in the Conference that the International Conference to be convened at The Hague will agree upon a general arbitration convention that can be approved and put in operation by every country.

III. A resolution recommending to the different Republics the extension for a further period of five years of the "Treaty of Arbitration for Pecuniary Claims," agreed upon at the Mexican Conference between the different Republics.

IV. A resolution recommending that the Second Peace Conference at The Hague be requested to consider whether, and, if at all, the extent to which the use of force for the collection of public debts is admissible.

Codification of public and private international law.

V. A convention providing for the creation of a committee of jurists who shall prepare for the consideration of the next Conference a draft of a Code of Public International Law and Private International Law, providing for the payment of the expenses incident to such work; especially recommending for the consideration of the said committee of jurists the treaties agreed upon at the Congress of Montevideo in 1889 on "Civil Law," "Commercial Law," "Criminal Law," and "Judicial Procedure."

Naturalization.

VI. The advisability of concluding a convention embodying the principle that a naturalized citizen in one of the contracting countries, who renews his residence in the country of his origin, without the intention of returning to the country where he was naturalized be considered to have renounced his naturalization in the said country, and the intent not to return shall be presumed to exist when the naturalized person resides for over two years in the country of his origin.

Development of commercial intercourse between the American Republics.

VII. Adoption of resolutions which the conference may consider proper for:

(a) The more rapid communication between the different nations.

(b) The conclusion of commercial treaties.

(c) The greatest possible dissemination of statistical and commercial information.

(d) Measures tending to develop and extend commercial intercourse between the Republics forming the conference.

Custom and consular laws.

VIII. The simplification and coordination of the custom and consular laws referring to the entry and clearance of ships and merchandise.

Patent and trade-marks.

IX. Consideration of the treaties of Montivideo and Mexico covering this subject, together with

(a) Recommendations tending toward uniformity in patent laws and procedure.

(b) The creation of an International Bureau for the registration of trade-marks.

Sanitary police and quarantine.

X. Consideration of the sanitary convention signed ad referendum at Washington and the one concluded at Rio Janeiro and such additional recommendations on matters of public health as will most effectively enable each of the Republics to assist the others in the prevention of epidemic and in the reduction of mortality from contagious diseases.

Pan-American Railway.

XI. Consideration of the report of the Permanent Committee of The Pan-American Railway and recommendation, to at the Conference, to the different Republics with regard thereto and reaffirming the interest of all the Republics in the success of this project.

Copyright.

XII. Consideration of the Treaties of Montevideo and of Mexico regarding copyright and legislation bearing on the subject in the American Republics.

Practice of the learned professions.

XIII. Measures which may be deemed necessary to carry into effect the idea embodied in the treaty agreed to in the Second Pan-American Conference with regard to this subject.

XIV. Future conferences.

PAN-AMERICAN UNITY.

The opinion of the Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State of the United States, in support of the active furtherance of inter-American commercial intercourse and expressed before a committee of Congress, was quoted by the Hon. John W. Daniel, of Virginia, in his speech in the Senate of the United States advocating a generous support of the Third International Conference at Rio de Janeiro.

As reproduced in the "Congressional Record," Secretary Root's remarks on the subject were, in part, as follows:

"* * * I think that the work of the Bureau of American Republics, the existence of the International Union, and the holding of these conferences afford altogether the best means of breaking up the comparative isolation of this country from the other countries of America and establishing relations between us and them in place of the relations—the rather exclusive relations—that have existed hitherto between them and Europe.

"Our relation with them has been largely a political relation, while, on the other hand, their racial ties of race and language and inherited customs and usage—the relations which have come from the investment of great amounts of European capital in their country, which have come from the establishment of numerous and convenient lines of communication between them and Europe—have made the whole trend of South American trade and social relations and personal relations subsist with Europe rather than with the United States. So that while we occupy the political attitude of warning Europe off the premises in Central and South America under the Monroe Doctrine, we are comparative strangers to them, and the Europeans hold direct relations with them.

"Now, there is, I think, a strong and genuine desire on the part of the South American statesmen—and they have very many able ones—to promote a greater knowledge on the part of their people of the people of the United States, and on the part of our people a greater knowledge of the southern republics, and to promote greater intercourse. Just at this time, of course, the great increase of capital in the United States is on the threshold of seeking investment abroad. We are about at the close of the period during which all our capital and all our energy were engrossed at home, and I can see in the State Department an enormous increase of business relations between Americans and other countries. They are going into construction work and are pushing their way, making banking transactions, and all over Central and South America capital is ready to go. I take it to be the proper function of government to help create situations of friendly relations and good understanding, which will make it possible for capital to go.

"* * * It seemed to me that I could not do any more useful work to the country for the promotion of American trade interests and at the same time for the promotion of these relations which tend to maintain peace and harmony than to foster and advance this tendency which finds its expression through the Union of American Republics and these successive conferences."

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

CUSTOMS TARIFF, 1905-6.

[Money, weights, and measures: The customs duties are levied in the Argentine Republic in specie. (See art. 17 of the present law.) The monetary unit is the peso=100 centavos. For weights and measures the metrical system has been adopted.]

The customs tariff applicable in the ports of the Argentine Republic from January 1, 1906, is as follows:

Customs law No. 4933, of December 20, 1905.

[" *Boletín oficial,*" No. 3650, of December 23, 1905.]

ARTICLE 1. The importation of foreign goods and the exportation of articles of the country not being duty free shall, respectively, be subject to the import and export duties hereinafter stipulated.

CHAPTER I.—*Import duties.*

ART. 2. The undermentioned goods shall pay the following percentage duties on value:

SECTION 1.—*25 per cent ad valorem.*

All goods not specially enumerated in the present law or which are not exempt from duty.

SECTION 2.—*50 per cent ad valorem.*

Arms, accessories and their appurtenances.
Harness, and saddlery in general, complete or not.
Sword sticks.
Vehicles, finished or not, with bodies and shafts in the rough, for the same.
Cartridges for firearms.
Fireworks.
Ammunition.
Perfumery in general.
Gunpowder of all kinds.

SECTION 3.—*40 per cent ad valorem.*

Articles of all kinds of tissues, completely or partly made up.
Portmanteaus and trunks.
Bags, leather, exceeding 25 centimeters, with or without their accessories.
Sacks of canvas or other tissue of cotton.
Flasks and leather bottles, whether finished or not.
Borax.
Iron or steel safes of all kinds.
Boxes, empty, for matches.
Footwear of all kinds, finished or in pieces.
Chromos, oleographs, and prints of all kinds, in colors, on cardboard or paper.
Hides and skins, tanned.
Fine lace, of pure or mixed silk.
Fine lace, of linen.

Colored labels or chromos on paper or cardboard, for cigars, match boxes, beverages, perfumery, chemical products and the like, and for any other purpose.

Labels gummed or not, with or without printing thereon, and cardboard posters for suspending.

Buckles for harness and saddlery of all kinds. Printed commercial matter, bills of exchange, checks, policies, bonds, stamps, letters of credit, invoices, memorandums, passes, and other like documents, as also printed or headed paper or envelopes and plain envelopes.

The same, lithographed, engraved on copper or steel.

Printed matter on cardboard or card, in colors or chromos for advertising or other purposes, including bills of all kinds and calendars with or without block.

Stockings of all kinds.

Mosaics.

Furniture, finished, or parts of furniture.

Trimmings and cords, of pure or mixed silk, combined or not with metallic threads.

Polishing paper.

Hats or caps not subject to a specific duty.

Cards of all kinds, printed, engraved, or lithographed.

SECTION 4.—*35 per cent ad valorem.*

Carbons for arc lamps.

Jewelry cases.

Blankets of pure or mixed wool, with warp of cotton, hemmed or bordered.

Tissues, knitted.

Screws, bolts, and nuts, of iron.

SECTION 5.—*30 per cent ad valorem.*

Tissues of wool, of any kind, pure or mixed.

SECTION 6.—*20 per cent ad valorem.*

Steel, in bars, plates, and sheets.

Tissues of unbleached cotton, or coarse linen cloth.

SECTION 7.—*15 per cent ad valorem.*

Oak, cedar, spruce, white pine, and resinous pine (tea), unplaned.

Bolting cloth of silk.

SECTION 8.—*10 per cent ad valorem.*

White lead.

Tartaric and citric acids.

Ammonia, anhydrous, in cylinders.

Antimony, metallic.

Sand and stone, imported on vessels as necessary ballast.

Automobiles of all kinds, complete, and spare parts imported separately.

Baryta, pulverized, or impure sulphate of baryta.

Coal tar.

Pitch, mineral.

Cocoa, in the bean.

Special carts for the conveyance of cereals.

Cocoanuts of Brazil and Paraguay.

Vessels or boats of all kinds, of small tonnage, fitted together or not.

Tin, in bars or ingots.

Grease.

Malt.

Wicks, plaited or not, for candles.

Pita, jute, or hemp, spun, for the manufacture of plaiting.

Sesquisulphide of phosphorus and other substitutes of white phosphorus for the manufacture of matches.

Sulphate of lime.

Sulphate of copper.

Special cloth for bookbinding.

SECTION 9.—*5 per cent ad valorem.*

Heavy tar oils.

Iron or steel barbed fence wire.

Iron or steel wire, galvanized or not, of a diameter not exceeding No. 14.

Pure copper wire of less than 5 millimeters in diameter.

Cork in pieces squared or slightly wrought.

Jewelry.

Needles for sewing machines.

Apparatus against hailstorms.

Metallic wire or cables exceeding 5 millimeters in diameter for electricity, and all accessories for the installation of underground cables.

Ploughs and their extra parts.

Fontainebleau sand.

Saffron.

Mercury.

Sulphur, crude, in lumps.

Cotton (raw), ginned or not, and cotton yarn for looms.

Asphalt, Trinidad, and natural asphaltic rocks.

Bisulphite of sodium, impure.

Cocoa husks.

Guayaquil corozo nut (vegetable ivory).

Caoutchouc in natural state.

Quillaia bark.

Ordinary tannic extracts for tanning, from 25° to 30° Baumé, except quebracho and cebir.

Mats of vegetable fibers.

Fiber or wood pulp for the manufacture of paper.

Yarn for wax matches.

Gelatine for the preparation of preserved meats.

Iron, soft, in bars, hoops, or plates, unwrought.

Iron in ingots for foundries.

Twine for binding machines.

Tin plate unwrought, cut or not.

China clay.

Refractory bricks.

Wool, spun, or woolen yarn for the loom.

Flax yarn for the loom.

Hops.

Machines of all kinds and their spare parts.

Sewing machines, and their spare parts.

Shearing machines, with or without motors, and their spare parts.

Machines, with or without motors, for agricultural purposes, and their spare parts.

Typewriters, computing and cash-registering machines.

Machines of the Champion and other systems for repairing roads, and their spare parts.

Machines and conduits for the installation of public illumination by gas or electricity, for waterworks and sewers.

Motors or portable engines, imported separately, traction engines, tricycles, and their spare parts.

Nitrate of potash, crude.

Paper, natural white, in discs of from 1 to 2 centimeters in thickness, exclusively destined to the manufacture of paper matches.

Rabbit fur.

Resin pitch.

Precious stones.

Pita, jute, or hemp, raw, neither combed nor spun.

Lead in plates, ingots, and bars.

Presses, fodder.

Stakes of Paraguayan palm, for fence wire.

Harrows and ploughshares of iron, and horserakes.

Watches of gold, silver, plaqué, or gold plated, and of common metals.

Carbonate of soda, soda ashes, industrial silicate, nitrate and impure sulphate of soda, and caustic soda.

Sulphate of aluminium, impure.

Iron framework for bridges and sewers.

Fire clay.

Articles of gold or silver.

Zinc in ingots or bars.

Zinc in plain sheets up to No. 4, inclusive, cut in pieces for the manufacture of receptacles.

ART. 3. The under-mentioned goods shall pay the following specific duties:

SECTION 1.—*Comestibles.*

		Pesos.
Oils, vegetable, of all kinds	kilo..	0.10
Linseed oil, crude or boiled	do....	.10
Oils, cocoanut and palm	do....	.03
Olives, preserved in oil, stuffed or not, including the weight of receptacles	kilo..	.08
Olives, preserved in brine	do....	.05
Olives, pressed or not	do....	.03
"*Aji*" (kind of pimento), raw	do....	.05
Garlic of all kinds	do....	.01
Capers, in glass receptacles	do....	.08
Capers, in wooden receptacles	do....	.06
Almonds, shelled	do....	.10
Almonds, in the shell	do....	.05
Starch of all kinds	do....	.08
Alpiste	do....	.01
Lupines, in the bean	do....	.01
Lupines, shelled	do....	.02
Aniseed, in the grain	do....	.06
Vetches, in the bean	do....	.01
Herrings, smoked, in tubs	do....	.05
The same, in boxes	do....	.08

SECTION 1.—*Comestibles*—Continued.

		Pesos.
Rice	kilo..	.02
Rice, in the husk	do....	.00½
Hazelnuts, unshelled	do....	.03
Hazelnuts, shelled	do....	.05
Oats, in the grain	do....	.01½
Sugar, refined, or polarizing 96° and more	do....	.09
Sugar, unrefined, or polarizing less than 96°	do....	.07
Cod and other similar fish	do....	.04
Codfish, cut up	do....	.06
Biscuits, fine, and other dry cakes of all kinds	do....	.15
Cocoa mixed with oats and like products	do....	.25
Coffee, in the bean	do....	.03
Coffee, ground	do....	.06
Chicory, in packets	do....	.03
Chicory, not in packets	do....	.02½
Coffee of malt or barley	do....	.08
Shrimps ("*camarones*"), dried	do....	.12½
Cinnamon, in sticks	do....	.05
Carbide of calcium	do....	.03
Meat, salted, in barrels	do....	.02½
Chestnuts, shelled	do....	.05
Chestnuts, unshelled	do....	.02½
Caviare	do....	.40
Barley, husked	do....	.02½
Barley, unhusked	do....	.00¾
Onions	do....	.01
Rye of all kinds	do....	.01
Chocolate, in paste	do....	.30
Chocolate, in powder	do....	.35
Chick peas, in the bean	do....	.01
Chick peas, shelled	do....	.02
Cloves, mother cloves and clove stems	do....	.06
Prunes	do....	.08
Chilian cocoanuts	do....	.03
Cumin seeds	do....	.05
Fruits, candied, bonbons, and pastilles, loose	do....	.25
Vegetables, preserved in flasks, tins, or bottles	do....	.12
Preserves of fish, shellfish, and mushrooms, prepared in any manner, with the exception of sardines	kilo..	.20
Preserves of meat other than salted meat, with or without truffles	do....	.20
Dates, in receptacles weighing up to 2 kilograms	do....	.10
Dates, in larger receptacles	do....	.06
Peaches, dried and stoned ("*descarozados de duraznos*")		.05
Sweetmeats and nougats	do....	.25
Sausages, including Bologna sausages	do....	.30
Pickles ("*encurtidos*"), in bottles	do....	.10
Pickles, otherwise put up	do....	.07
Spices of all kinds, ground	do....	.12
Farina	do....	.00½
Vermicelli and macaroni	do....	.04
Fruits preserved in their juice or in sirup, and jams	do....	.25
Fruits in their natural state, or preserved in water or brandy	do....	.15

SECTION 1.—*Comestibles*—Continued.

		Pesos.
Biscuits, common	kilo..	.02
Pease of all kinds	do....	.04
Beans, dried	do....	.01
Flour, comestible, of all kinds, in packets or tins, with the exception of wheaten and maize flour	kilo..	.05
The same, in cases, sacks, or any other receptacle	do....	.04
Figs, dried, in receptacles weighing up to 2 kilograms	do....	.05
Figs, dried, in larger receptacles	do....	.03
Eggs of all kinds	do....	.02
Ham	do....	.25
Milk, condensed	do....	.07
Codfish tongues	do....	.10
Lentils	do....	.01
Earthnuts	do....	.01¼
Butter	do....	.10
Lard	do....	.08
Apples, pears, or cherries, dried, including the weight of receptacles	do....	.05
Ginger ("*maqui*")	do....	.50
"*Mazacote*" (a preserve made of brown sugar)	do....	.02
Honey of all kinds	do....	.03
Mustard, English or French	do....	.10
Millet	do....	.03
Walnuts	do....	.03
Oysters	do....	.04
Raisins, in receptacles weighing up to 2 kilograms	do....	.15
Raisins, in larger receptacles	do....	.10
Currants	do....	.05
Anchovy paste	do....	.30
Tomato paste	do....	.05
Stockfish, in bales	do....	.02
Fish, in brine or pressed	do....	.04
Pepper, red	do....	.03
Pimentos, in natural state	do....	.04
Pine seeds	do....	.06
Pepper, in the grain	do....	.04
Pistachio nuts	do....	.10
"*Porotos*" (kind of bean)	do....	.12½
Cheese of all kinds	do....	.20
Salt, common	hectoliter..	.20
Salt, fine, in barrels or sacks	kilo..	.01
Salt, in flasks	do....	.02
English sauce	do....	.15
Sardines in oil or sauce	do....	.05
Semolina	do....	.02
Soups, prepared	do....	.10
Tea of all kinds	do....	.20
"*Ticholos*"	do....	.15
Bacon	do....	.20
Truffles, in natural state	do....	.75
Yerba maté, of all kinds, prepared	do....	.04
The same, not prepared or crude	do....	.01½

SECTION 2.—*Beverages.*

		Pesos.
Brandy, not exceeding 79° C., in wood or demijohns	liter	0.06
The same, in bottles of more than one-half liter up to 1 liter	bottle	.25
Absinthe, not exceeding 68° C., in wood or demijohns	liter	.29
Aniseed brandy, arrack, cognac, kirsch, rum, and other similar liqueurs, not exceeding 50° C., in wood or demijohns	liter	.28
Absinthe, not exceeding 68° C., in bottles of more than one-half liter up to 1 liter	bottle	.34
Aniseed brandy, arrack, cognac, kirsch, rum, and other similar liqueurs, not exceeding 50° C., in bottles of more than one-half liter up to 1 liter	bottle	.33
Byrrh and cinchona wines, in wood or demijohns	liter	.30
The same, in bottles	bottle	.25
Bitters, Angostura, not exceeding 68° C., in bottles of more than one-half liter up to 1 liter	bottle	.54
The same in half bottles	half bottle	.27
Bitters of other trade-marks, in bottles	bottle	.27
The same, not exceeding 78° C., in wood or demijohns	liter	.29
Brandy, cane, in bottles	bottle	.25
The same, in wood or demijohns	liter	.20
Beer, in wood	do	.07
Beer, in bottles	bottle	.10
"*Chacoli,*" in bottles	do	.08
The same, in wood	liter	.04
"*Chicha,*" in bottles	bottle	.10
The same, in wood	liter	.08
Geneva, aromatic, Old Tom or Schnapps, not exceeding 50° C., in bottles of one liter	bottle	.33
Geneva and Schnapps, not exceeding 50° C., in wood or demijohns	liter	.23
Ginger ale, in bottles	12 bottles	.50
"*Grappa,*" in bottles	bottle	.25
The same, in wood or demijohns	liter	.20
Sirups, in bottles	bottle	.15
Liquors, not exceeding 50° C., in bottles of 1 liter	do	.33
The same, in wood or demijohns	liter	.29
Punch, in bottles	bottle	.10
Drinks, soda, in bottles	12 bottles	.50
Cider, in wood	liter	.10
Cider, in bottles	bottle	.15
Soda water	12 bottles	.40
Wines of all kinds, in bottles	bottle	.25
Wines, such as port, sherry, Madeira, Hock, Château-Margaux, Château-Lafitte, Château-Yquem, Burgundy, and other fine wines, in wood or demijohns	liter	.25
Wines, such as Carlon, Priorato, dry, common claret, Barbera, common Moselle and other similar common wines, in wood or demijohns, not exceeding 15° C., and not containing more than 35 per cent of dry extract, not including the reducing sugar	liter	.08

When the dry extract exceeds 35 per cent, the wine shall be subject to a surtax of 1 centavo per 5 grams or fraction of 5 grams of the excess and per liter.

NOTE.—When the wines and other beverages are of a strength exceeding the limits established in the foregoing numbers, they shall be subject to an additional duty of 1 centavo per degree or fraction of a degree in *excess and per liter.*

SECTION 2.—*Beverages*—Continued.

		Pesos.
Wines, such as Muscatel, Marsala, "*nebiolo*," Barolo, Sauterne, Moselle, and sweet, dessert, and other common wines	liter.	.12
Vinegar, in wood or demijohns	do.	.01½
Vinegar, in bottles	bottle.	.02
Vermouth, in wood or demijohns	liter.	.15
Vermouth, in bottles	bottle.	.16
Must, alcoholized or concentrated, and Mistelas	liter.	1.00
Whisky, not exceeding 50° C., in wood or demijohns	do.	.30
The same, in bottles	bottle.	.30

Miscellaneous articles.

Packing cloth of coarse pita	kilo.	.01
Sacks of canvas or of unbleached pita cloth	do.	.01½
Collars for men and boys, of cotton or linen, mixed	dozen.	1.25
Stearin	kilo.	.08
Felt, adhesive, for men's hats	each.	.30
Felt, not adhesive (shapes), for men and women's hats	do.	.50
Felt, in pieces, especially employed for the manufacture of hats	kilo.	3.00
Matches, wood	do.	.40
Matches, of wax, stearin, or any other substance, loose	do.	1.60
Matches, of wax, stearin, or any other substance, in boxes not containing more than 6 dozen	kilo.	.80
Kerosene	liter.	.03
Playing cards of all kinds	gross.	10.00
Paper, colored, of all kinds, white packing paper, bookbinders' paper (de tapas), paper for posters (carteles or barriletes), blotting paper, tissue paper, straw paper, and bag paper	kilo.	.08
Paper, white, for newspapers, in rolls or in the ream	do.	.02
Paper, white, for books and writing paper, of all kinds and of any size, including colored paper not exceeding the official size	kilo.	.04
Cuffs of cotton or linen, or of these materials mixed	12 pairs.	2.00
Tacks, Parisian	kilo.	.02½
Hats of woolen felt, of all kinds, for men and boys	each.	.35
Hats of otter, beaver, vicugna, or rabbit fur, for men and boys	do.	1.00
Hats, tall, varnished, for coachmen	do.	.70
Hats, tall, of all other kinds	do.	2.00
Emery cloth	kilo.	.20
Candles of stearine, paraffin, and of these materials mixed	do.	.10

SECTION 3.—*Tobacco.*

Cigars of Havana tobacco, in wooden boxes	kilo.	1.50
The same, loose, in packets or cardboard boxes	do.	2.25
Cigars of ordinary tobacco (other than Havana), in wooden boxes	do.	.60
The same, loose, in packets or cardboard boxes	do.	.75
Cigarettes of all kinds	do.	1.00
Tobacco stems	do.	.15
"*Pichúa*"	do.	.20
Snuff	do.	.40
Tobacco, in the leaf or cut, Havana	do.	.70
Tobacco, in the leaf or cut, of other origin, excepting Paraguayan tobacco	kilo.	.22
Paraguayan tobacco	do.	.12

ART. 4. The Executive may authorize the free importation of grain bags of coarse cloth when the price of cereals in the country shall exceed 20 centavos gold per kilogram.

If exemption from duty is granted to bags, it shall also apply, during the same period, to the coarse cloth used for making the same.

CHAPTER II.—*Export duties.*

ART. 5. The products of the soil and industry of the country shall be exempt from export duties.

ART. 6. Scrap iron shall pay a duty of 5 *pesos* gold per 1,000 kilograms.

ART. 7. Cattle imported with the object of wintering in and being subsequently reexported from the territory of the Republic, shall pay a duty of 3 pesos in gold per head.

The Executive may remit this duty in the case of those countries which do not levy a duty upon imported Argentine cattle.

ART. 8. Firms importing or exporting goods, articles, fruits, an products of all kinds, also firms effecting the transit of goods to foreign countries, shall be liable to a statistical tax of 1 per 1,000 on the value of their transactions, irrespective of whether the goods, etc., are or are not subject to the payments of customs duties.

This tax shall be entered in the different clearance documents by the customs, and be collected at the same time as the other duties.

The proceeds of this tax shall be entered under receipts in the form established for each heading of revenue.

CHAPTER III.—*Articles admitted free of duty.*

ART. 9. The following articles shall be exempt from import duty:

Schist oil imported exclusively by gas companies for carburating illuminating gas.

Cork (bark or slabs).

Animals of all kinds, on compliance with the sanitary regulations in regard to animals.

Sand and stone, imported on vessels as necessary ballast and destined to municipalities.

Apparatus, instruments and accessories, imported by universities for the upper education, provided they are consigned to the dean of the faculty to which destined, on the application of the rector of the university.

Vessels, rigged or not.

Sugar cane.

Boilers for ships, imported by shipowners.

Coal and charcoal, for fuel.

Casks of wood or iron, put together or not, used as receptacles.

Coke.

Wedges, rails of iron or steel, iron sleepers, and fish plates for railways or steam, horse, or electric tramways; also plant for the installation and traction of electric tramways, namely, carriage motors and gears, cables, trolleys, wire, bobbins, fuse boxes, brakes, rims, lightning guards, springs, insulators, controllers, wheels, rosettes, switches, and points.

Staves for casks.

Dynamite for mines and special powder for the same purpose.

Boats for regatta clubs.

Disinfecting ovens.

Receptacles, special bales or sacks, cases, put together or not, and tin plate cut for receptacles imported directly by meat-preserving establishments for packing their products.

Sheep dip of all kinds.

Water filters of the Pasteur and like systems.

Flour of wheat or maize.

Scrap iron and steel.

Fruits and vegetables, fresh, excepting grapes.

Firewood of all kinds.

Books, printed, of all kinds; reviews, journals, and scientific and literary publications, with or without illustrations; maps, geographical globes, and copy books, with models, for schools.

Locomotives and extra parts thereof.

Machines for reaping, binding, and gleaning, with or without motors, platforms, covers, or tarpaulins, and spare parts thereof.

Thrashing machines worked by steam or animal power, with or without motors, covers, or tarpaulins, and spare parts thereof.

Steam hulling machines, with or without motors, covers, or tarpaulins, and spare parts thereof.

Machines for extracting tannin.

Machines for sugar refineries.

Machines for ships.

Butter-making machines and their spare parts.

Machines, accessories, and materials for the equipment of cotton spinning and worsted mills.

Machines for mining purposes.

Cotton carding machines.

Materials destined to public sanitary works or waterworks.

War material for the nation.

Medicines, drugs, and instruments for hospitals of the Republic, except medicated cotton.

Coins.

Furniture and implements of immigrants, forming part of their baggage.

Munitions for war guns.

Naphtha and crude petroleum, and carburine.

Oranges.

Objects exclusively intended for churches, consigned to the incumbent of the temple for which required and on the requisition of the diocese concerned.

Gold, in nuggets, ingots, or powder.

Fish, fresh.

Silver, in bars or ingots.

Plants, live.

Seeds, for sowing, of all kinds, with the exception of those otherwise mentioned in this law.

Serum for the preventive and curative treatment of infectious diseases.

Wheat, maize, and potatoes for sowing.

Accessories, instruments, and furniture for schools and colleges imported on the requisition of the Ministry of Public Instruction, the provincial governments, or National Council of Education.

Art. 10. The customs will, on the exportation thereof, refund to exporters of butter and sterilized milk the duties paid on the importation of wooden cases mounted or not, special packing paper, and tin receptacles.

Exporters of flour will be entitled to like drawback for sacks weighing more than 250 grammes each.

Art. 11. The Executive may accord no exemptions other than those established in this law or in special laws.

Chapter IV.—*Liquidation and collection of duties and appraisement of goods.*

Art. 12. The import duties shall be paid according to an evaluation or customs tariff established by taking for a basis the price of the goods in deposit.

The duties leviable on goods not enumerated in the evaluation tariff shall be calculated on the value declared by the shippers and substantiated by means of the original invoice.

Art. 13. Until such time as Congress shall have sanctioned the general evaluation tariff the Executive will designate and fix the specie value of the goods and products to be enumerated in the tariff mentioned in the preceding article. For goods not specially mentioned the value declared shall always be considered as being in specie.

As to unenumerated furniture, including furniture which has been in use or is destined for a specified purpose, the declaration of value shall be made by the owner and verified by his signature in the manifest when the application is made by another person.

Art. 14. The evaluation tariff is rendered applicable from and after January 1, 1906.

Each year the Executive shall submit to the approbation of Congress, during the first month of its session, such draft reforms as he may deem fit to propose.

Art. 15. Goods of foreign origin not enumerated in the tariff shall pay the duty established therein for goods of the same kind and according to the value in deposit declared by the importer. Should it be impossible to assimilate them to any of the goods comprised in the tariff, they shall be subject to the general duty of 25 per cent on their value in deposit declared in the manner aforesaid.

Art. 16. The import duties must be paid in cash before the withdrawal of the goods.

Art. 17. Import duties, export duties, and statistical fees, also the evaluations under the tariff and those declared by the interested persons, must be deemed to be established in specie. Said duties and fees may be paid in coin of legal tender for an equivalent value, *according to Law* No. 3871.

ART. 18. Small packages, whatever be their value, shall pay the duties to which they are respectively subject, the exemption from payment of duty accorded by article 209 of the customs ordinances being repealed.

ART. 19. The duties leviable on postal parcels shall be collected by the post-office, with the intervention of the examiners of the respective custom-houses, in the manner to be prescribed by the Executive.

ART. 20. A reduction of 5 per cent for leakage shall be allowed on wines, oils, brandies, beers, and liqueurs in wood, proceeding from ports above the equator, and of 2 per cent when proceeding from ports under the equator.

A reduction of 2 per cent for breakage shall be granted on similar liquids when imported in bottles, whatever be the port from whence proceeding.

ART. 27. The specific duties shall be collected in the following manner, viz: On tea according to the net weight; on all goods dutiable on weight and packed in two or more receptacles, according to the weight of such goods, including the immediate receptacle; and on articles imported in wooden casks, with such allowance for tare as the Executive may deem fit to grant.

ART. 22. In the cases mentioned in the preceding article 12, as well as in all others provided for in the tariff, the declared value shall, when the ad valorem duty is leviable on unenumerated goods, include the price in the port of origin, justified by the original invoices, augmented by the freight charges, insurance premiums, and other ordinary expenses incurred up to the time of the entry of the goods in the customs warehouses at the point of discharge.

ART. 23. Goods of national manufacture which are exported and, for some reason, returned to the country, shall pay import duty except in case where said good essentially differ from similar foreign goods and provided that the return of the goods be effected within one year from the date of their exportation.

ART. 24. The time allowed by articles 426, 429, and 433 of the Customs Ordinances for lodging claims in respect of errors found in the calculation, liquidation, and collection of duties is limited to two years.

CHAPTER V.—*Clearance of goods.*

ART. 25. Goods exempt from, or enjoying a reduction of, duty owing to their being destined to an industry, special manufactories, or for public benefit shall be cleared direct by the customs in the ordinary and usual manner and by complying with the reglementary formalities prescribed by the Executive for the application of the present law.

ART. 26. If spare parts of metal or any other material, whatever be their shape and kind, are declared as such, and are duly found to apply to the machines for which intended, they shall be entitled to the exemption granted to complete machines under the present law, even though said spare parts should not be specially enumerated in the evaluation tariff.

Spare or integral parts of a machine shall not include belting of any material, wrenches, asbestos packing, oilers, screws, nuts, bolts, rivets, hooks, washers, pins, chains, pulleys, cocks, saws, rings, with or without inserted cloth or metal, whippletrees, poles, and felts of all kinds.

ART. 27. The attributions assigned to the maritime customs in virtue of article 11, paragraphs 1, 2, and 3, of Customs Ordinances, are limited to imports of goods, the product of contiguous countries, transported by trading vessels arriving direct from ports in said countries. The customs at Viedma, Rio Gallegos, and Chubut are excepted from this provision.

ART. 28. The transit by land of goods subject to import duty and on which duty has not been liquidated in one of the custom-houses of the Republic shall be prohibited, with the following exceptions:

(1) Goods in transit to ports of Brazil or Paraguay, passing through the ports of Concordia and Monte Caseros.

(2) Goods in transit, destined to ports in Brazil, passing through the ports of Empedrado and Paso de los Libres.

(3) Goods shipped in transit through the custom-houses of the capital and Rosario to those of Mendoza, San Juan, Salta, and Jujuy in destination of Bolivia or Chile.

(4) Goods forwarded through the custom-house of La Plata to the capital, and vice versa.

(5) Goods which from Chile pass through the Bahia Blanca custom-house to the custom-house of the capital.

ART. 29. Whenever goods in respect of which an application has been made for clearance directly on arrival or for removal from bond are not so cleared within thirty days after landing, or removed from bond within twenty days after production of the manifest, a fine of 5 per cent, provided for in articles 195 and 359 of the ordinances, shall be imposed.

If within a fortnight from the landing of goods imported direct, and within ten days after production of the application for clearance in regard to goods removed from bond, the interested party has not completed the customs formalities, the examiners will proceed to clear the goods in his absence and without his concurrence, and no further claim will be admitted on that account.

ART. 30. The reshipment and transshipment of goods in destination of national ports shall be subject to the formality of passes ("torna-guias") which must be discharged in the form determined by the Executive.

ART. 31. The Executive may establish the use of passes should customs conventions be concluded with contiguous countries. Should no convention exist, masters of vessels and carriers of goods proceeding from such countries shall be required to present, at the first Argentine port of arrival, the manifest of the cargo destined to that port or to foreign ports, stating the mark, number, receptacle, and nature of the goods, and the class, quantity, and nature of the goods contained in each package, conformably to the customs ordinances relative to the clearance of goods at the place of destination. The customs may, when they deem proper, examine the goods on board or on their entry into the warehouse, in order to ascertain whether they tally with the manifest, and in case of discrepancy as to the kind, quality, quantity, etc., of the goods, the interested party shall be subject to the dispositions established in articles 128, 129, and 930 of the customs ordinances.

Corrections in the manifests mentioned in article 846 of the customs ordinances can no longer be made once the customs have detected the error.

ART. 32. The time limit assigned to mail steamers by section 4 of article 847 of the customs ordinances for correcting errors made in the general manifest is fixed at forty-eight hours after completion of their discharge.

ART. 33. The customs shall make no allowance for damage which containers of goods and accessories are found to have suffered if the goods prove to be in a good condition.

ART. 34. In addition to the formalities stipulated in articles 20 and 880 of the customs ordinances applicable to bills of lading which prove the ownership of goods, these documents must state the weight or volume of every package, according as the freight is paid when relating to "*de Hacienda*" packages, and in other cases both the weight and volume.

Argentine consuls shall not exact the above particulars in the ships' manifests and accompanying bill of lading, but shall insist upon the charterer inserting same in the series of bills of lading required to be produced. The customs of the Republic shall not allow the clearance of any goods unless the bills of lading accompanying the customs declaration be drawn up conformably to the stipulations of this article.

ART. 35. The indications mentioned in the preceding article entered in consular manifests and bills of lading shall, as against the importer, constitute the same legal proof as copies of invoices, shipping manifests, or any other customs document.

ART. 36. For every vessel which has shipped goods for a foreign port, the reglementary permit must be presented at the custom-house of the last Argentine port of call, in order to ascertain whether the goods shipped are still on board.

ART. 37. Import merchants who have no commercial house in the country and shipping and custom-house agents must, at the time of their registration, furnish a bond guaranteed by a house of business of five years standing, approved by the customs, or deposit a cash security fixed at 3,000 pesos in gold or in national debt stock.

ART. 38. In the cases stipulated in articles 1056 and 1057 of the customs ordinances, the "*Administradores de Renta*" must submit to the approval of the ministry of finance the absolutory decisions which have been pronounced when they relate to amounts exceeding 500 pesos of legal national currency.

ART. 39. Imported goods bearing labels attributing qualities tending to augment their value shall be dutiable according to the denomination given on the labels.

ART. 40. Works of art, executed abroad by Argentine subjects, may be admitted free of duty on compliance with the formalities to be prescribed by the Executive.

ART. 41. Should the contents of packages be ignored, the importer, consignee, or shipper shall be required, conformably to the provisions of articles 108 and 280 of the ordinances, to produce the detailed documents within eight days following the time granted by article 219 for the presentation and the deposit of copies of invoices. At the expiration of this time, and within twenty-four hours thereafter, the customs shall proceed to examine the contents of the packages at the expense of the interested party who, in addition, shall be liable to the payment of 5 per cent of the duties by way of fine.

ART. 42. Should alimentary products, adulterated or mixed with substances noxious to health, be presented for customs clearance, the customs shall request the advice of the National Chemical Laboratories, and should the fact be established, the products in question shall be destroyed, unless the merchant reships the same within three days after notice. In the latter case, the competent "Administración de Rentas" shall affix special marks to the packages in such manner that they can not be presented in any other custom-house of the Republic.

ART. 43. In cases of damage provided in articles 140 and 141 of the customs ordinances, the officer charged with the auction shall be designated by the competent customs administrations.

All sales by auction effected by order of the customs shall be subject to the approbation of their corresponding administrations.

ART. 44. By abrogation of articles 247 and 249 of the customs ordinances, all articles of foreign origin necessary to state administrations shall be purchased inclusive of the duties paid thereon.

ART. 45. The administrator shall refuse clearance to any person or bondsmen who, from any reason whatsoever, shall be in arrear with the payment of the sums due to the treasury, and he shall exact in writing the payment of the sum due within three days, whatever be amount or origin of the goods.

ART. 46. After the expiration of the three days referred to in the foregoing article, the administrator shall be entitled to seize the goods belonging to the debtors or bondsmen and being at the custom-house, to the amount of the debt and interest, at the rate established by the national bank.

ART. 47. For the application of articles 45 and 46, the regulations established in articles 170 to 176 of the customs ordinances shall be observed.

ART. 48. The importation of triangular daggers or stillettos or their blades, iron knuckles with or without points, as well as of obscene figures or articles is prohibited.

Arms and munitions of war can only be imported with the sanction of the competent ministry.

ART. 49. In exceptional cases, when the shipment of national goods is authorized during the night or on holidays, the interested parties shall be required to pay 10 pesos in national currency per night or day and per employee required to attend the shipment.

The "*Administradores de Rentas*" and heads of the respective departments concerned will charge with this attendance every employee in his turn, remitting monthly to each of them the amounts due to him for this extra service, and will transmit to the "*Dirección general de Rentas*" a detailed statement of the sums collected on this account.

ART. 50. Importers of labels, dyes, or metallic capsules, with names of commercial houses or firms printed or engraved thereon, shall be required to prove to the customs authorities that they are the proprietors or duly authorized representatives of such firms.

ART. 51. Article 196 of the customs ordinances, prohibiting the reshipment of merchandise for which an application for direct clearance has been made, is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER VI.—*Penal provisions.*

ART. 52. Whosoever commits the offense of contraband as defined in article 1036 of the customs ordinances is liable, in addition to the penalties established by said ordinances, to an imprisonment of from one month to three years.

ART. 53. Should the person committing said offense be a customs employee he shall be suspended from service for a period of from three to five years, without prejudice to the penalties prescribed by the ordinances in force.

ART. 54. In the cases provided for in the two foregoing articles, and should both the customs law and common law referred to in article 1060 of the customs ordinances have been transgressed, the administrators shall investigate the infractions direct by applying, conformably to said ordinances, the provisions affecting each offense, be it contraband or fraud, and they shall immediately afterwards transmit the papers to the ordinary judge, in order that he may adjudicate upon the common-law offense and apply any corporal penalties incurred.

Art. 55. As to the application of the penalty of imprisonment, the responsibility of the offender shall be absolutely personal and can not be extended to persons other than those to whom the offense is directly imputable.

Pecuniary penalties can not be substituted for corporal punishment.

Art. 56. The provisions of the customs ordinances concerning false declarations shall apply to goods which, although not included in articles 200, 201, and 202 of the aforesaid ordinances, may nevertheless be presented to the customs as samples, small parcels, or luggage.

Art. 57. Should the penalty incurred be the seizure of the fraudulently imported packages or a fine equal to the value thereof, and if it be impossible to ascertain the kind of goods contained in such package, by reason of the consignee's or owner's class of trade not being known, or because no information can be gathered from the customs or commercial documents or books, the "*Administradores de Rentas*" shall inflict a fine of 500 pesos gold for every package, and this amount must be paid by the owner of the vessel or, in his place and stead, by the consignee. The amount of every fine shall be divided into two equal parts, one of which shall be attributed to the treasury for the prejudice caused, and the other to the denunciator or to those who detained the goods.

Art. 58. Should goods dutiable at a rate exceeding 50 per cent be confiscated, the proceeds of the sale at public auction, after deducting expenses, shall be divided into two shares, one of which shall be attributed to the treasury, and the other shall go to the denunciator or to those who effected the seizure.

Art. 59. Should, at the time of examination of a package, a fraud entailing seizure be detected, this penalty shall apply to the entire contents of the package, even when attempt was made to defraud but a part of the package, provided that the value of such part amounts to one-half of the total value of said package.

Art. 60. If in one same lot of goods there should be found in excess and not manifested imported articles concealed in other receptacles or in manifested articles, or hidden in any other manner whatsoever, the penalty incurred shall extend to the other lot.

Art. 61. For the purposes of liquidation of confiscations or fines, in respect of goods already cleared through the customs, the value of the goods shall be the amount for which they were entered at the customs, plus the duties payable thereon on the date of the condemnation.

Art. 62. Captains or masters of vessels who throw ballast into the river shall, according to the case and the regulations adopted by the executive, be punished by a fine of from 200 to 500 pesos.

River pilots on board of vessels coming from the high seas must inform the competent authorities at the port of arrival when any ballast has been thrown out during the trip.

Should they not comply with these instructions they shall forfeit their licenses as pilots and be punished by a fine of 200 pesos.

ART. 63. Should goods not set forth in the manifest according to customs ordinances be discovered on board the ships and in possession of persons employed on board or in the cabins reserved to them, the "*Administradores de Rentas*" may seize the same, and, moreover, inflict on the vessel a fine equivalent to the value of such goods.

ART. 64. The importation of books, pictures, or figures of an obscene character, and other goods referred to in article 46, shall be punished by a fine equivalent to the value thereof, to be determined by the competent customs, and the same shall be attributed share and share alike to the treasury and to the informant, without prejudice to the immediate destruction of the goods.

ART. 65. The administrators or collectors of revenue can, in no case, have any lien upon the amount of seizures or fines for offenses of contraband, frauds, or customs contraventions whatsoever committed within their jurisdiction.

When, in the performance of their duties or acting nonofficially but within their district, they shall have effected seizure of any kind, taken any measures or reported any offense whatsoever, the advantages secured by article 1030 of the customs ordinances shall accrue to the treasury.

CHAPTER VII.—*Means of appeal.*

ART. 66. Should the customs employees consider the decisions issued by the "*Administradores de Rentas*," in the cases mentioned in articles 1054, 1056, and 1057 of the ordinances, prejudicial to their prerogatives, they may appeal in writing to the Minister of Finance, subject to giving the administrator notice to that effect either at the time of the appeal or within three days thereafter. Immediately afterwards, the heads of the customs shall hand the papers to the Inspector-General of Customs so that he may transmit same, together with his opinion in the matter, to the Minister of Finance, who will examine the case summarily after taking the opinion of the "procurador" of the treasury.

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ART. 67. Appeal from the condemnatory resolutions pronounced by the "*Administradores de Rentas*" may be made to the Minister of Finance in the form laid down in the foregoing article.

The fact that the interested parties have chosen to appeal to the administration shall entail renunciation to judicial appeal, and vice versa.

ART. 68. Pending inquiries into customs contraventions, the customs may require the interested parties to withdraw goods which, owing to their nature or property, have commenced to, or might, deteriorate or decrease in value. In this case the value of the goods, including the customs duties leviable thereon, shall be deposited to the order of the customs. Should the interested party refuse to withdraw the goods, or should ten days from the date of notification elapse, the goods shall, whatever be the jurisdiction deciding the contravention, be sold at public auction. The sum deposited by the interested party, or the proceeds of the sale, as the case may be, shall be duly remitted to the judge hearing the case.

ART. 69. Those who took part in confiscations or in the infliction of fines referred to in article 130 of ordinances shall, if they so desire and independently of fiscal action, be considered as parties in the proceedings for contraband, fraud, or transgressions.

ART. 70. Should, in the sentence for contraband, fraud, or transgressions, the offender be condemned to the payment of the expenses, the fiscal "*Procuradores*" shall receive the emoluments granted them conformably to the provisions of the law. In case of acquittal the costs shall be borne by appellant.

ART. 71. Should, on examination of shipments, a difference other than that tolerated by the ordinances be detected, 25 per cent of the ascertained difference shall be attributed to the employee who detected the error, whatever be his grade.

ART. 72. Masters of sailing or steam vessels, even when enjoying a privilege of whatever kind, shall be required to enter in the manifest their ship's provisions conformably to articles 31 and following of the customs ordinances and the regulations to be established by the Executive.

CHAPTER VIII.—*General provisions.*

ART. 73. Every denunciation respecting customs infringements, frauds, or contraband made by persons not connected with the customs administration must be formulated in writing and addressed to the general inspector of customs or to the local administrator, failing which it will not be taken into consideration.

ART. 74. The import duties established by the present law shall be deemed to be the minimum tariff and shall be applicable to products and goods of all countries which apply their minimum tariff to exports from the Argentine Republic, which do not increase the present duties on such exports, which do not establish a duty on exempted articles, which do not exceptionally reduce their present tariff for similar goods of any other origin, and which do not impede by restrictive measures the importation of Argentine products.

For any country not coming within these conditions, the Executive is authorized to levy on goods and products proceeding from such countries a maximum tariff equivalent to a surtax of 50 per cent on the minimum tariff, when relating to dutiable goods, and to impose a rate of 15 per cent in the case of goods duty free on importation.

The application of the maximum tariff shall be effected by order of the Executive by exacting that the countries of origin of the goods be entered in the manifests, justified by original invoices and bills of lading, and, whenever deemed necessary, the presentation of any other document may be insisted upon; any attempt to conceal or erroneously enter goods shall be punished conformably to the prescriptions of the customs ordinances relating to fraudulent declarations.

The Executive is likewise authorized to allow during a specified period exceptional reductions, which may not exceed 50 per cent of the duties established by the present law, to certain articles proceeding from countries which, in its opinion, grant equivalent privileges.

This privileged treatment shall be granted by the Argentine Government subject to the right of terminating same upon giving six months' previous notice.

Art. 75. National or nationalized goods, removed from one place to another in the Republic, shall be cleared at the custom-houses merely on production, at the place of destination, of the accompanying pass, the various clearance formalities required by the customs ordinances being accordingly abolished.

Art. 76. If goods nationalized or of national production shipped to coasting-trade ports on mail steamers can not proceed on the same vessel to their place of destination, either for some uncontrollable reason or because the conveying ship does not continue its voyage, they may be transshipped on other vessels enjoying the same privileges without fresh passes or any other formality beyond a declaration made by the master or captain of the conveying ship on the general manifest, if the transshipment took place in an open port, and a note made by the officials of the customs post on the passes or permits, showing that the goods are proceeding on their voyage in the ship which is to take them to destination.

Steamers navigating on rivers and unable to continue their voyage for want of water may transship their cargo on other craft without fresh manifests, passes, or permits, such craft taking in that case the place of lighters used in unloading the merchandise at the place of destination.

Art. 77. All dispositions contrary to the present law are repealed.

Art. 78. The Executive is intrusted with the execution of the present law.

Art. 79. The present law shall be communicated to the Executive.

Palace of Congress, Buenos Ayres, 11th December, 1905.

NEW CABINET.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed by the Department of State of the United States, under date of March 20, 1906, that Señor Dr. Don José Figueroa Alcorta, President of the Argentine Republic, has appointed the following Cabinet:

Dr. Manuel Augusto Montes de Oca, Minister of Foreign Relations.

Dr. Norberto Quirno Costa, Minister of the Interior.

Dr. Norberto Piñero, Minister of the Treasury.

Dr. Federico Pinedo, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.

Lieut. Gen. Luís Marís Campos, Minister of War.

Rear-Admiral Onofre Betbeder, Minister of Marine.

Señor Ezequiel Ramos Mexía, Minister of Agriculture.

Engineer Miguel Tedín, Minister of Public Works.

COMMERCIAL RECORD FOR 1905.

The total value of exports from the Argentine Republic for the year 1905 was $322,843,841, a gain of $58,686,316 over 1904. The amounts sent to the principal countries were as follows:

Country.	Exports.	Increase.
Germany	$37,058,221	$7,536,109
Belgium	20,780,850	3,214,816
Spain	2,334,802	410,910
United States	15,717,458	5,502,469
France	37,594,281	6,997,722
Italy	6,468,941	2,123,989
Great Britain	44,826,670	8,381,531

The total value of imports of merchandise into the country for the year 1905 was $205,154,420, a gain over the year 1904 of $17,848,451.

The following table shows the value of imports from the principal countries, the respective amounts, and percentages of gains:

Country.	Imports.	Gain.	Per cent of gain.
Germany	$29,083,027	$4,156,749	0.23
Belgium	8,727,076	342,047	.01
Spain	5,726,872	928,876	.05
United States	28,920,443	4,446,566	.25
France	21,248,202	4,138,486	.23
Italy	20,284,673	1,156,771	.06
Great Britain	68,391,043	3,873,040	.21

Classification of articles shows that the increase has been general on all classes of merchandise, with extraordinary gains in but few special cases, notably in locomotives, railroad and tramway cars, steel rails, and other materials for railroad construction, in which the gain was

$10,529,730. This includes automobiles, with a gain of $218,666. In manufactures of iron and steel the gain was $1,192,165; in manufactures of other metals, fancy goods, including watches and clocks, a gain of $1,265,682; in coal, a gain of $474,495; in hydraulic cement, a gain of $190,531; in electrical apparatus and supplies, a gain of $708,229. With the exception of a few articles, there has been less agricultural machinery imported than in 1904, the total gain being $369,782, while the gain on thrashing machines was $533,940.

FREE IMPORTATION OF QUEBRACHO WOOD DESIRED IN GERMANY.

United States Vice-Consul Schlemmer reports from Mannheim that tanners in that part of Germany are asking for the abolishment of import duty on quebracho wood from Argentina on the ground that Germany does not produce enough tanning material to supply the home demand.

They claim that prices on leather and leather products have been depressed to such an extent by importation from abroad, particularly shoes from the United States, that the tanning business has ceased to be profitable, and unless they are enabled to obtain cheap material by the removal of this duty most of the small tanners will have to go out of business.

THE FROZEN-MEAT TRADE IN 1905.

The value of the frozen mutton exported from the Argentine Republic in 1905 is officially quoted as $6,268,059, and of frozen beef $15,285,693, while frozen meats, various, figure for $356,299. In 1894, or eleven years previous, the articles in reference showed export valuations to the amount of $1,864,110, $12,400, and $59,645, respectively.

In 1900 the ports of the United Kingdom, until that time the principal outlet for the Argentine stock industry, were closed to imports of cattle and sheep from the Argentine Republic, and shipments thither dropped from 312,150 cattle and 543,462 sheep in 1899 to 150,550 cattle and 198,102 sheep in 1900. Shortly after this decline in the exports of live stock, the frozen-meat industry began to improve and has continued to advance. The cattle exports up to and including 1904 did not regain their former importance, but in 1905 live cattle shipments from the Republic were valued at $5,160,483 and live sheep at $364,209.

The "*Revista Mensual de la Cámara Mercantil*," of Buenos Ayres, No. 65, states that the Argentine Republic exported in 1905 nearly 2,000,000 quarters of refrigerated beef, or about 500,000 head of choice beef cattle, the immediate effect of such large shipments being an unprecedented scarcity of this article of consumption. The same authority fixes the number of frozen wethers exported from the Republic in 1905 at 3,468,032, a slight decline being noted as compared with the preceding year.

In the British reports on the subject of frozen meats, the Argentine Republic and Uruguay are credited with supplying 1,168,133 quarters of frozen beef in 1905, an increase of 379,024 quarters over the preceding year. From the same source frozen mutton and lamb carcasses were received to the number of 3,203,210. It is also stated that a further increase is anticipated in 1906, as the demand is always advancing, the output capacity of the freezing establishments being greater and the sheep farming in the far South having been considerably developed. Latest estimates place the number of sheep on Argentine ranches at 59,000,000 and 46,000,000 lambs.

A general review of conditions affecting this particular branch of trade would indicate that South America had succeeded in wresting from North America a considerable proportion of the chilled-meat trade with the United Kingdom, the former source showing an increase of 15,328 tons as against a shrinkage from the latter of 8,372 tons in 1905. The valuations given by British official reports to receipts of fresh beef from the Argentine Republic in 1905 are £3,751,780 as compared with £2,482,704 in 1904, while the figures of receipts from the United States are £4,814,611 and £5,130,286, respectively. In fresh mutton, receipts from the Argentine Republic are valued at £2,458,915 in 1905 and £2,491,210 in 1904, no quotations being furnished with regard to the United States.

IMPORTS OF BAGS AND SACKINGS.

The imports of sacks and hessians by the Argentine Republic, for the shipment of its large grain exports, continue to increase. In 1905 the value of cotton bags imported, principally for flour, amounted to $801,776 gold, an increase of $206,408 over 1904. The weight of these was 1,603½ tons, an increase of 412½ tons. Of these bags, those subject to duty were valued at $393,620 and those admitted duty free at $408,156. The import of tarred bags comprised 93½ tons, valued at $23,360, an increase of $14,865. Of the last named, a value of $22,359 were subject to duty and $1,001 were duty free. The amount of thread for sewing bags was 574 tons, a decrease of 235 tons. This was valued at $172,258, a decrease of $70,555. The value of the spun jute imported was $174,483, an increase of $40,591, the weight being 2,121¾ tons, an increase of 503¾ tons. The imports of bags for grain comprised 3,606 tons, a decrease of 2,858 tons, valued at $576,972 and admitted free of duty. The value of the hessians was $6,119,021, a decrease of $2,535,096, and the weight was 40,793½ tons, all of which was admitted free of duty. The weight of the binding twine for reapers was 7,276 tons, a decrease of 1,764 tons, and valued at $1,455,228.

PORT MOVEMENTS, 1905.

The following table shows the port movements of the Argentine Republic during the year 1905, the total values of which amounted to $205,154,420 gold for importation and $322,843,841 gold for exportation:

	Imports.	Exports.
Bahia Blanca	$7,505 288	$42,864,245
Buenos Ayres	168,277,712	141,735,578
Campaña	1,671,046	5,540,650
Colon	273,855	1,915,438
Concordia	305,629	3,350,977
Gualeguaychu	112,552	3,244,247
La Paz	43,820	1,352,508
La Plata	1,675,042	14,230,838
Mendoza	12,317	637,244
Parana	410,607	3,656,292
Rosario	21,676,741	68,503,422
Santa Fe	2,019,234	1,889,724
San Juan	500	62,690
San Nicolas	23,128	13,104,534
Zarate	490,353	5,961,254
Other ports	656,546	10,113,296
Villa Constitucion	....	4,500,904
Total	205,154,420	322,843,841

IMPORTS OF BULLION DURING 1905.

The imports of bullion by the Argentine Republic in 1905, according to the returns of the customs authorities, amounted to $28,902,115.50. Of this amount $16,873,600 came from England and $11,047,800 from New York, the remainder being from various countries. The banks importing were:

	Amount.		Amount.
London and River Plate	$11,742,691.50	London and Brazil	$2,023,100.00
Banco de la Nación	4,828,000.00	L. B. Superveille	622,500.00
Parapacá and Argentina	3,080,800.00	Bunge and Born	252,000.00
Aleman Transatlantico	3,411,800.00	Various	76,264.00
British	2,865,000.00		

ANGLO-ARGENTINE COMMERCE IN 1905.

The Argentine Consul-General in London has forwarded to the Foreign Office a statement of the imports into the United Kingdom from the Argentine Republic and the exports to said country during 1905. These are as follows:

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Tons.	Value.		Tons.	Value.
Wheat	1,061,820	£8,282,388	Tallow	18,040	£474,527
Maize	947,730	5,090,862	Salt hides (including Uruguay)	4,432	253,755
Beef, frozen	129,000	3,751,780	Sheepskins, number	1,360,822	205,713
Mutton, frozen	73,122	2,458,915			
Wool	14,125	962,328			
Linseed	311,009	1,741,778	Total	....	23,220,041

EXPORTS TO THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

	Tons.	Value.		Tons.	Value.
Coal	1,783,996	£1,194,911	Woolen cloth, etc., meters	4,048,540	£460,199
Iron ingots	7,853	60,895	Linen and wool, etc., meters	3,572,280	379,545
Iron, wrought	4,260	50,859	Carpets .... meters	428,580	61,047
Cast iron and fittings	3,718	71,549	Hessians .... do	8,895,060	140,620
Rail, iron and steel	103,913	494,191	Flaxen goods .... do	2,341,530	111,425
Iron, all classes	7,109	94,130	Pottery and glass	17,364	133,004
Wire goods	1,922	81,427	Bags, hessians .. dozen	587,089	132,164
Galvanized sheets	67,370	747,497	Cement	17,688	28,326
Iron pipes	8,381	46,152	Railway iron	18,863	194,827
Cutlery	....	29,360			
Tin goods	2,064	89,633			
Cotton, sheeting, etc., meters	143,203,770	2,149,145	Total	....	6,700,916

MOVEMENT OF THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, JANUARY, 1906.

According to the "Times," of the Argentine Republic, the arrivals of sea-going vessels at the port of Buenos Ayres during the month of January were as follows:

	Steamers.		Sailers.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
British	98	206,227	2	1,792
German	21	54,047	1	747
Italian	21	47,523	11	11,433
French	10	24,340	....	....
Norwegian	5	7,651	16	17,031
Swedish	4	6,730	3	2,341
Dutch	2	5,920	1	160
Argentine	8	4,298	....	....
Brazilian	4	2,562	....	....
Spanish	1	2,778	....	....
Uruguayan	1	1,886	....	....
Russian	1	1,596	1	884
Danish	1	1,351	1	363
Total	177	336,909	36	34,751
Total in December, 1905	152	326,585	26	25,165
Increase in January	25	41,324	10	9,586

ARGENTINE PATENTS, 1905.

During the year 1905 the Argentine patent office granted 577 patents, as against 285 in 1895, and registered 2,214 trade-marks, as against 781 in 1895. The revenue amounted to $175,000, as against $92,000 in 1901.

LIVE STOCK CENSUS OF CHUBUT.

The Governor of the Chubut Territory has sent in his report of a census taken in November, 1905. The population is given as 12,417. The live stock figures are interesting in view of the discussion now going on in reference to the number of live stock in the Argentine

Republic. The Chubut figures for 1905, compared with those of the National census of 1895, are:

	1895.	1905.
Sheep	47,306	1,361,219
Pigs	563	1,026
Goats	53	11,429
Horses	13,907	96,843
Cattle	3,186	225,658
Total	64,015	1,695,675

This is the first report showing an increase in sheep. Those recently published of the Pampa and Entre Rios were all the other way, so that the Chubut total will help to make up a little of the lost ground.

SUGAR CROP IN TUCUMAN, 1905.

The sugar crop in the Province of Tucuman, Argentine Republic, in 1905, was as follows: Cane crushed, 1,595,547 tons, yielding 115,949 tons of sugar, being an increase of 7,415 tons when compared with 1904. The sugar exported from the Province was 106,132 tons, so that the stock is 9,817 tons, held by 15 of the mills. Twenty-seven mills worked during the year.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS OF BUENOS AYRES, 1904.

A large volume has recently been published in the Argentine Republic comprising all statistical data taken from the last census of September, 1904, relative to the population, education, construction of buildings, commerce and industry of the city of Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres has at present over a million inhabitants (1,025,653), while on the 18th of September, 1904, its population was 950,891, of which 523,041 were Argentine and 427,850 foreign. About 320,589 Argentine citizens were born in the capital, 197,319 in other parts of the Republic, and 5,133 were naturalized. The population of the capital of Buenos Ayres in 1895 was only 663,854 inhabitants.

The number of school children from 6 to 15 years of age is 188,271, of which 23,635 can read. Of these, 126,989 children received their education in public schools, 617 in factories and other workshops, and 9,503 at home or at other places. Besides, 4,362 left school before completing their studies, although capable of reading. Therefore the total of the population of children from 6 to 14 capable of reading is 160,977.

According to the census of 1895, the percentage of the inhabitants able to read was 75.9 per cent; in 1904 it was 86.8 per cent, which clearly shows that Buenos Ayres has progressed greatly from an educational point of view. The percentage of foreigners capable of reading is given as 69.1 per cent.

The census gives the following data with reference to number of inhabitants having professional employments:

	Number.
Agriculture and cattle raising	4,613
Industry and manual labor	127,244
Commerce	90,114
Transportation	15,281
Domestics	57,248
Real estate agents	10,729
Government employees, etc	30,060
Sanitary professions	3,531
Liberal professions	8,791
Educational professions	13,556
Unclassified	55,125
Total	416,832

The above table refers to the number of persons having professions and who are over 14 years of age.

The number of persons owning real property in Buenos Ayres in 1887 was only 34,039, while in 1904 the number was raised to 78,300.

Great development is apparent in the investment of capital in that city, when it is considered that in 1895 it amounted to $254,146,755 worth of goods and in 1904 it more than doubled—that is, in nine years it rose to $520,706,300.

Commerce has also developed rapidly. Only 3,139 commercial establishments existed in Buenos Ayres in 1855, while in 1895 there were 12,831, and in 1904, 17,985.

The following figures will clearly show the industrial development of the Argentine capital: 6,128 industrial establishments existed in 1887, and in 1904 there were 8,877; the amount of insurance funds was $19,000,000 in 1887 and $60,000,000 in 1904; the total horsepower of the motors was 6,277 in 1887 and 19,858 in 1904; the total value of raw materials amounted to $47,754,500 in 1887, while in 1904 it reached the enormous sum of $183,500,000.

OUTPUT OF THE NATIONAL HAT FACTORY IN 1905.

[From "*La Revista Industrial y Comercial*," of Buenos Ayres, No. 96.]

In 1905 the national hat factory manufactured hats in the following quantities: In the first nine months, 57,116 woolen and 51,327 felt hats, or a total of 108,443. Exact figures of the hats manufactured during the third quarter of 1905 are not at hand, but a conservative estimate is 19,000 woolen and 17,000 felt hats. On this basis the production in 1905 was 76,000 woolen and 68,000 felt hats, or a total, in round numbers, of 144,000.

In the manufacture of the 76,000 woolen hats 30,400 kilograms of wool were used, or an average of 400 grams per hat. During the first nine months of 1905 the factory sold 51,700 felt hats and 43,187 woolen hats, or a total of 94,887.

The foregoing figures show that the manufacture and sale of this article were of great importance. Nevertheless, this industry has not yet reached its full development when it is borne in mind that a large quantity of modern machinery has recently been installed, by the use of which the national hat factory can easily make 100 dozen hats daily, or a total of 400,000 per year.

BOLIVIA.

STAMP TAXES ON ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.

[Decree of February 2, 1906.]

CHAPTER I.—*Taxes and classification.*

ARTICLE 1. Wines, liquors, beers, and alcoholic beverages, which may be imported or sold in the Republic, shall pay a stamp tax as herein indicated:

	Bolivianos.
Beer, domestic, per ordinary bottle	0.01
Beer, foreign, per ordinary bottle	.05
Wine, domestic, per ordinary bottle	.02
Wine, foreign table, per ordinary bottle	.05
Wine, foreign fine, as sherry, port, burgundy, madeira, malaga, etc	.10
Spirits, domestic, per bottle	.02
Spirits, foreign and of different kinds, as cognac, whisky, Old Tom, chartreuse, etc.—that is to say, all kinds of bitters, aperients, and cologne spirits	.20
Champagne, per bottle	.50

ART. 2. Liquors otherwise contained than in bottles shall pay upon the unit of the liter, one-half centavo for domestic and 2 centavos for foreign over the rates above set out.

ART. 3. The stamps must adhere, covering the stopper and part of the neck of the bottle in such a manner as to be rendered unserviceable upon opening the bottle; and to this end they shall be rectangular in shape, 10 centimeters in length and 1 centimeter in width. They shall be differentiated in color, rose colored for domestic and sky blue for foreign liquors.

ART. 4. Halves, quarters, eighths, etc., of a bottle shall bear the proportionate part of the stamp of the proper rate. In the case of a rate of 1 centavo per bottle, the halves and other subdivisions shall bear the stamp divided lengthwise in proportion to the tax.

ART. 5. Every keeper of alcoholic liquors in bottles subject to this law shall be required to keep the same with the proper stamp adhering in the form above set out; also every keeper of the said liquors otherwise contained than in bottles shall be obliged, under penalty of confiscation, to keep in his possession stamps corresponding to the quantity thereof, so defaced as to be rendered unserviceable.

CHAPTER II.—*Imported alcoholic liquors.*

ART. 6. In the case of imported liquors the importer or person interested shall obtain stamps corresponding to the total amount of the custom-house clearance certificate, and shall preserve these stamps with the liquors, so long as he shall keep the same in his possession boxed up or packed.

ART. 7. For the purposes of the preceding article, in the custom-houses of the Republic there shall be placed at the service of the officials charged with the supervision of this impost, all documents which may be requested, in order to furnish information, such as manifest, in gross or in detail, consular invoices, permits, etc.

ART. 8. The administrator of the custom-house shall remit to the inspector or commissioner the permit, in order that he may take note of the entry and may proceed to make effective the impost. Stamps shall be obtained from the inspector's office separately with relation to each clearance certificate, the person interested not being allowed to present stamps purchased in anticipation or in bulk for several importation entries.

ART. 9. Just as soon as a keeper of alcoholic liquors shall open for whatever motive one or more of the boxes or packages, whether or not he takes therefrom its contents, he shall cause to be fixed immediately to each bottle or vessel the proper stamps.

ART. 10. Once that any portion of the stock on hand in liquors of any wholesale merchant or importer passes, by reason of sale or other cause, to a second person or is sent to another point, there shall be attached to each bottle its proper stamp, whether the bottles are encased or packed or not.

ART. 11. When liquors contained in pipes, casks, decanters, skins, etc., are cleared, there must be obtained and preserved stamps of an amount corresponding to the quantity noted in the clearance certificate, and in addition the surcharge set out in article 2, observing in this case the provisions of article 16.

CHAPTER III.—*Domestic alcoholic liquors of foreign raw material.*

ART. 12. Manufacturers and rectifiers of wines, beers, liquors, spirits, and other alcoholic drinks of foreign raw material shall be obliged to submit to the departmental inspector's office, within twenty days after the installation of newly-built manufactories, a report for the purpose of registration, which shall contain: The name of the manufacturer and proprietor; the situation of the manufactory; the kind of liquor to be produced; the quantity per year, and the kind of vessel in which shipped.

ART 13. Likewise the manufacturer as well as the shipper of the products shall be obliged to affix the proper stamps in the prescribed form as soon as the product is bottled.

ART. 14. In case the same shall not be bottled, but put into pipes, casks, decanters, skins, etc., there must be obtained and preserved stamps corresponding to the quantity therein, taking as a base the unit of the liter with the surcharge provided for in article 2.

ART. 15. In order to remove from any manufactory any quantity of finished products for the purpose of sale or otherwise, the purchaser or person so removing must secure the stamps appertaining to the quantity of liquor removed from the possession of the seller or manufacturer.

ART. 16. If the purchaser or remover has bought by weight, measure, etc.—that is, unbottled—he must preserve the specified stamps and immediately on drawing off the liquor without bottling is under the obligation of advising the inspector, subinspector, or commissioner thereof and of presenting the said stamps, which he must keep in his possession, in order that they be canceled.

ART. 17. If this information is not given and the stamps presented within a reasonable time in the judgment of the inspecting office, said office shall take steps to ascertain the facts of the case, and on finding that there has been a violation of the law, shall assess a fine in its judgment of from 20 to 500 bolivianos.

CHAPTER IV.—*Domestic alcoholic liquors produced from domestic raw material.*

ART. 18. Manufacturers and rectifiers of beers, wines, liquors, and other alcoholic beverages from domestic raw material are likewise obliged to make the report referred to in article 12.

ART. 19. Immediately on bottling their products they must affix thereto the stamps in the prescribed form.

ART. 20. Every purchaser or consignee, as soon as he shall receive any amount of not bottled alcoholic liquors made from domestic raw material, shall obtain the proper stamps in order also to affix them in the prescribed form.

CHAPTER V.—*Of Penalties.*

ART. 21. Every bottle containing alcoholic liquors, subject to this decree, found without the proper stamps affixed in the prescribed form shall be confiscated. When the quantity attached shall exceed a half dozen bottles, one-half the amount of the fine shall go to the informer. If the amount attached be less than one-half dozen, the confiscated liquor shall go to the informer, who shall be responsible for the value of the proper stamps on the confiscated bottles.

ART. 22. In the event that any package or case of liquors is found in the possession of a wholesale merchant or importer which shows signs of having been opened and the bottles or vessels contained therein are found without the proper stamps affixed thereto, then the penalty shall attach thereto in the proportion set out in article 21.

ART. 23. In other cases expressly provided for in this law there shall be applied the special penalties herein set out.

CHAPTER VI.—*Exports.*

ART. 24. There shall be refunded on domestic liquors which are exported, the amount corresponding to the value of the stamps to which they have been subject by the impost, after complete verification of the fact of their exportation.

ART. 25. The verification referred to in the preceding article shall be made on the export permit issued by the custom-house by means of a brief annotation signed by the exporter or person interested, and finally by a certificate issued at the place of destination by the Bolivian consul or a consul of a friendly country.

CHAPTER VII.—*General Provisions.*

ART. 26. Alcoholic liquors subject to the monopoly will not pay the stamp tax.

ART. 27. Alcoholic liquors produced by chemical change of the alcohol bought of the monopoly, or for disinfection, or simply to be watered or reduced in grade, and put upon sale as such, are not exempt from the stamp tax.

CHAPTER VIII.—*Inspectors and subinspectors.*

ART. 28. There shall be an inspector in each department capital, a subinspector in some provincial capitals, and as many commissioners as may be necessary. Their duties shall be: (*a*) To look after the strict compliance with and observance of the provisions of this law. (*b*) To issue the proper stamps, which the national treasury shall provide monthly to the inspectors, prior account whereof must be rendered in the manner set out. The inspectors shall supply the subinspectors and commissioners on the same conditions. (*c*) They shall keep books necessary to the methodical and careful accounting of the impost, such as sales book of stamps, book of registry, etc.

ART. 29. In the cantons there shall be subordinate officials charged with looking after and issuing stamps.

ART. 30. When in spite of the means of control and verifications made by the inspectors and subinspectors it happens that liquors escape *the payment* of the stamp tax, a fine of from 50 to 500 *bolivianos* shall be imposed upon the importer or owner independently of the confiscation of the liquors found unstamped.

Art. 31. In full remuneration for services the inspectors shall have 10 per cent upon the sale of stamps made directly by them, and 2 per cent upon sales by subinspectors, which latter shall have the 8 per cent on their sales.

Art. 32. Inspectors and subinspectors shall furnish bonds proportional to the amounts handled by them.

EXPORT DUTIES ON TIN.

United States Minister Sorsby, in a report from Bolivia, says that the Bolivian Congress passed on December 29 last the following law, which has been approved by the Executive and is now in operation:

"Article I. From January 1, 1906, duties of exportation on tin metals and minerals will be collected in conformity with the following tariff:

For barrilla (concentrates).

	Bolivianos.
If the market quotation for straights is less than 100 liters per quintal	0.90
From 100 to 110	1.00
From 110 to 120	1.15
From 120 to 130	1.30
From 130 to 140	1.45
From 140 to 150	1.60
From 150 to 160	1.75
From 160 to 170	2.00
From 170 to 180	2.25
From 180 to 190	2.60
From 190 to 200	3.00
From 200 and above	3.50

For bars.

If the market quotation for straights is less than 100 liters per quintal	1.50
From 100 to 110	1.60
From 110 to 120	1.75
From 120 to 130	1.90
From 130 to 140	2.10
From 140 to 150	2.30
From 150 to 160	2.50
From 160 to 170	2.80
From 170 to 180	3.10
From 180 to 190	3.40
From 190 to 200	3.80
From 200 and above	4.20

"Art. II. The Minister of Hacienda will revise and fix the duty to be collected on tin barrilla and bars according to the market quotations (in Europe) and in strict conformity with the foregoing tariff, which shall remain in force and effect for fifteen days, regardless of the fluctuation in the market value of tin.

"ART. III. The companies which exploit tin mines are exempted from the payment of the 3 per cent upon their net earnings.

"ART. IV. From January 1, 1906, there shall be collected on bismuth the following duties of exportation:

	Bolivianos.
On lingotes or bars, per quintal	10
On mineral or barrilla, per quintal	8

"ART. V. The export of coined gold money shall no longer be free, and shall be subject to an export duty of 3 per cent.

"ART. VI. The Executive shall establish the rules and regulations for the execution of the present law."

MINING INDUSTRY.

Señor M. V. BALLIVIAN, Director-General of Statistics of the Republic of Bolivia, states that the mining industry in Bolivia has reached a notable degree of development and has come to be regarded as the national industry par excellence.

The mountains and heights of this Republic inclose great veins of rich ores, forming the most varied combination. They are not, however, being worked to their full capacity on account of the scarcity of capital and chiefly because of the lack of easy means of communication. In spite of this Bolivia can boast of possessing an industry in the front rank of modern progress and can rely for the exploitation of its riches on the best miners in South America.

The distribution of the veins of ore in the territory of Bolivia is a matter which has attracted the attention of the geologist. A clever naturalist, speaking of the Bolivian highlands, called them "a table of silver, supported by columns of gold."

There is certainly not in all South America a geologic region more favored than that of Bolivia. It contains in marvelous abundance gold, silver, tin, copper, bismuth, wolfram, etc., and among its mineral substances not metallic may be named borax, coal, saltpeter, petroleum, and many others.

The gold mines of Bolivia during a period of two hundred and ten years, from 1540 to 1750, produced the sum of £420,000, and from the last-named year to the beginning of the nineteenth century the mines and wash-hutches of the district of La Paz alone produced $14,000,000 gold. From 1818 to 1868 they produced $150,000,000. The product of the other mines of the nation from the middle of the eighteenth century to the closing years of the nineteenth is estimated at £25,000,000. At present the annual production of gold is estimated at 550,000 kilograms, with an official value of 275,000 bolivianos.

It is well known that Bolivia has for a long time occupied the third place among the silver-producing countries of the world. Within the limits of the Republic there are more than 10,000 abandoned silver mines, idle not for lack of ore but for want of capital, application of water power, and other obstacles. The hill of Potosi, celebrated in the mining annals of the world, has produced, in the three hundred and twenty years since its discovery, 3,631,128,352 silver dollars, or an average of 11,284,776 per year. At the present time there are but few companies engaged in the working of the silver mines, and among the few the first place is given to the Huanchaca Company of Bolivia, whose production from the year 1873, the date of its organization, up to 1904 has been 4,600 tons of pure silver.

The exploitation of tin is a recent enterprise in Bolivia. Nevertheless, its annual production reaches about 30,000 tons. Each day brings discoveries of immense deposits of this metal in different points of the Republic, the richest and most abundant being found in the districts of Potosi, Oruro, and Inquisivi.

Copper is produced in the largest quantities in the district of Corocoro, where the annual output is from 3,000 to 4,000 tons. The other copper mines in the Republic have been abandoned.

In addition to the minerals which have been mentioned there are many others of great value, occupying a considerable portion of the Bolivian territory, but they are being exploited on a very small scale on account of the difficulties referred to above. Mining in Bolivia will make wonderful advances very shortly when the project for railway communication has been realized.

BRAZIL.

NEW PRESIDENT.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed by the Department of State of the United States, under date of March 29, 1906, that on March 1, 1906, Dr. Affonso Penna was elected President of the Republic of Brazil, and Dr. Nilo Peçanha, Vice-President, for a term of four years, beginning on November 15, 1906.

COFFEE MOVEMENT, JANUARY, 1906.

The coffee movement at the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos for the month of January, 1906, compared with that of the same month of the previous year, was as follows:

	Rio de Janeiro.		Santos.	
	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.
	Bags.	*Bags.*	*Bags.*	*Bags.*
Entries	117,676	196,489	280,582	374,509
Shipments	201,520	189,420	554,218	600,765
Sales	123,000	154,000	231,681	397,480
Daily average of entries	3,793	6,336	9,049	12,081
Daily average of shipments	8,089	7,413	17,878	19,379
Entries from July 1	2,278,323	1,926,696	5,838,956	6,822,881
Shipments from July 1	2,373,525	2,058,236	5,546,143	5,302,118
Stock on hand January 31	212,523	434,691	1,069,671	1,570,164

CONVENTION WITH THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC FOR THE PROTECTION OF TRADE-MARKS.

The convention concluded between Brazil and the Argentine Republic for the protection of commercial and industrial trade-marks was approved by the Brazilian Congress on November 28, 1905, and the respective ratifications were exchanged in the same city on the 10th of January, 1906. The text of the convention is as follows:

"The Presidents of the Republic of the United States of Brazil and of the Argentine Republic, desiring to secure for their respective manufacturers and merchants the reciprocal protection of their industrial and commercial trade-marks, have decided to conclude a convention for this purpose and have named their plenipotentiaries, to wit:

"The President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, Dr. OLYNTHO MAXIMO DE MAGALHÃES, Minister of Foreign Relations;

"The President of the Argentine Republic, Dr. MANUEL GOROSTIAGA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic in Brazil;

"Who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, which were found in good and due form, have agreed on the following:

"ART 1°.

"Manufacturers and merchants of the United States of Brazil and manufacturers and merchants of the Argentine Republic who have registered their industrial or commercial trade-marks in accordance with the laws of their respective countries shall also have the right to register the same in the other country, provided they comply with the conditions established by the laws and regulations of the country where the registry is made.

"ART 2°.

"The present convention shall be ratified, and the exchange of the ratifications shall take place in the city of Rio de Janeiro as soon as possible. It shall cease to be in force at the expiration of six months, counted from the date on which notice is given by either of the high contracting parties of its intention to terminate the arrangement.

"In testimony whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have affixed their signatures and seals to the present convention in duplicate, each copy being written in both languages.

"Done at the city of Rio de Janeiro on the 30th day of October, 1901.

"[L. S.] OLYNTHO MAXIMO DE MAGALHÃES.
"[L. S.] MANUEL GOROSTIAGA."

EXPORTS FROM PERNAMBUCO, JANUARY, 1906.

The "*Boletim Mensal*" of the Commercial Association of Pernambuco publishes the following statistics of the export movement at that port for the month of January, 1906:

Sugar	kilos..	24,580,529	Rubber	bales..	2,128
Cotton	do....	1,669,946	Textiles	do....	322
Brandy	pipes..	742	Corn	bags..	27,372
Alcohol	do....	985	Skins	bales..	171
Hides	number..	5,212	Castor-oil seed	bags..	11,397
Cotton seed	bags..	8,299	Coffee	do....	4,699
Carnauba wax	do....	1,177	Soap	boxes..	6,239
Mandioca flour	do....	14,380	Oil	do....	570
Rubber	barrels..	3	Do	barrels..	136

PROHIBITION OF GOODS BEARING FALSE INDICATIONS OF ORIGIN.

The Brazilian "*Diario Official*" for December 8, 1905, contains the text of a decree prohibiting the importation into Brazil of all goods bearing a false indication of origin, under the terms of the Madrid Convention of 1891. Such goods will be seized by the customs authorities, or by the Federal judiciary authorities if the goods have passed out of the hands of the customs. Goods seized in the fiscal zone must be reexported by the importers within thirty days; failing which they will be destroyed. Goods seized outside the fiscal zone will be rendered useless or destroyed. In either case, importers will incur a fine of 50 per cent of the value of the imported goods.

NEW RUBBER COMPANY.

The Santa Rosa Rubber Prospecting Syndicate is the title of a company recently incorporated in London for the purpose of acquiring land in the State of Para and other points of Brazil for the cultivation of rubber. The company has a capital of £50,000.

IMPORTATION OF RUBBER GOODS, 1903 AND 1904.

An official statement published in The "India Rubber World" of April 1, 1906, gives the total valuation of rubber manufactures imported into the Republic of Brazil during the year 1904 at 2,280,762 *milreis*, as compared with 2,374,823 *milreis* for the previous year. The detailed statement of their origin and destination is as follows:

ORIGIN.

	1903.	1904.
	Milreis.	*Milreis.*
Germany	878,259	797,664
United States	150,776	156,639
France	289,871	275,602
Great Britain	767,308	714,016
Italy	189,872	218,164
All other	104,237	118,677
Total	2,374,823	2,280,762

DESTINATION.

	1903.	1904.
	Milreis.	*Milreis.*
Manaos	77,640	84,950
Para	155,725	145,900
Pernambuco	135,703	92,757
Bahia	89,728	90,329
Rio de Janeiro	244,261	1,025,847
Santos	877,203	585,292
Porto Alegre	104,168	97,537
Other ports	190,895	158,150
Total	2,374,823	2,280,762

QUALITIES OF NATIVE COAL.

From the findings of Doctor WHITE, State geologist of West Virginia, in regard to Brazilian coal, it appears that the samples recently sent to Germany for analysis were not in any way picked, but were slices cut containing sulphur, slate, and even clay. When these samples were made into briquettes they contained only from 10 per cent to 13 per cent of ash, which is a less proportion than that contained by coal used by many of the shipping lines. Of sulphur, the briquettes contain only six-tenths of 1 per cent. Doctor WHITE does not maintain that Brazilian coal is of first quality, or anything like it, but what he does maintain is that all that is needed to make it serviceable for briquettes of good quality is power and water. These can be obtained on the spot.

The reason the coal has not been used on the Donna Thereza Christina Railway is that before purification it is not fit for use, but as soon as the plant is erected the briquettes will be used, and no other coal. Doctor WHITE points out that since the English company closed down, immense strides have been made in the scientific methods of washing coal. The Government has, it appears, decided to run the railway to the mouth of the mine, and a plant will also be erected for the manufacture of sulphuric acid from the residue left by the washed coal. These facts go to show that native coal may become of great use and that the result will be highly beneficial to trade.

CHILE.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, JANUARY, 1906.

The customs receipts of the Republic of Chile for the month of January, 1906, amounted to $6,051,923 for export and $3,139,430 for import duties, forming a total revenue of $9,191,353.

The receipts during the same month of 1905 were, respectively, *$5,563,484 and* $2,441,010, giving a total of $8,004,494, consequently

January, 1906, shows an increase in receipts of $1,186,859 compared with those of 1905, of which increase $488,439 correspond to export and $698,420 to import duties.

The following statement gives the particulars of the receipts of the different ports during the before-mentioned months of both years:

	1905.	1906.
EXPORT DUTIES.		
Pisagua	$1,047,248	$1,297,388
Iquique	3,017,388	3,190,683
Tocopilla	688,519	733,986
Antofagasta	485,400	219,748
Taltal	824,829	610,118
Total	5,563,484	6,051,923
IMPORT DUTIES.		
Arica	4,982	22,604
Pisagua	11,022	13,369
Iquique	203,220	263,981
Tocopilla	21,379	19,026
Antofagasta	67,398	188,814
IMPORT DUTIES—cont'd.		
Taltal	$8,432	$38,152
Caldera	8,029	8,427
Carrizal Bajo	288	....
Coquimbo	37,079	88,521
Valparaiso	1,568,096	2,039,722
Talcahuano	276,314	247,169
Coronel	23,906	21,555
Valdivia	40,224	61,145
Puerto Montt	1,870	5,852
Frontier customs-houses	169,271	61,093
Total	2,441,010	3,139,430
Grand total	8,004,494	9,191,353

BUDGET OF EXPENSES, 1906.

The Chilean "*Diario Oficial*" for February 13, 1906, published the following decree:

"No. 1854. The National Congress has approved the budget of expenses as estimated for the public administration of the Republic for the year 1906, as follows:

	National currency.	Gold.
Interior Department	$18,846,752.47	$1,291,810.66
State Department	707,835.05	1,321,736.15
Worship	1,358,432.00	....
Colonization	1,510,720.00	....
Department of Public Instruction	17,645,008.04	178,333.33
Department of Justice	6,401,843.78	....
Treasury Department	10,755,314.43	20,910,322.97
War Department	14,277,950.18	80,877.26
Navy Department	9,510,126.13	6,644,079.27
Department of Industry	2,867,877.63	100,433.33
Department of Public Works	4,893,499.82	....
Railroads	35,087,895.20	540,600.00
Total	123,863,254.73	31,058,192.96

MODIFICATION OF SUGAR DUTIES.

"The Board of Trade Journal" for March 8, 1906, states that a Chilean law authorizing the reduction of the import duty on refined sugar by 1s. 6d. per 100 kilograms, and the increase of the import duty on raw sugar by the same amount has been finally approved.

END OF THE NITRATE COMBINATION.

United States Minister Hicks reports from Chile that the secretary of the nitrate producers' combination, after vain efforts to renew the agreement for a term of years, or even for another year, has issued a circular announcing his failure, and stating that the directors have unanimously resolved to abandon the attempt to renew the combination. It is worthy of notice that in all the enormous output of nitrate of soda in northern Chile there is no American capital interested, although shipments to the United States are increasing. The companies are mostly English, with a few Chilean and German.

As an example of the profits in the production of nitrates, the annual report of the London Nitrate Company, Limited, on October 31, showed that the company was organized in 1887 with a capital of $800,000. In the eighteen years the company had paid in dividends $1,170,000 and had returned to its stockholders $400,000 of its original capital, making a total of $1,570,000 cash. Besides this, the company had established new plants at a cost of $400,000 and had begun a sinking fund invested in English securities of $100,000 more. This showed that the total cash earnings of the company in eighteen years had reached the enormous sum of $2,100,000. It still has on hand a capital stock of $400,000 and assets worth, at low valuation, $355,000.

The nitrate industry in Chile is of the greatest importance, because the Government receives something like $25,000,000 in gold annually from an export duty on the nitrates. The annual transactions in nitrate—that is, the gross value of the product shipped out of the country—will extend into the hundreds of millions, and thousands of men in Chile and Europe have been made wealthy by it.

THE NITRATE LAW.

Congress has passed the proposed law concerning the final titles to nitrate properties. Under the terms of this law, persons who consider themselves entitled to nitrate claims on uncultivated Government or municipal lands shall appear before the proper court, setting forth the grounds on which they base their claim, within the term of four months from the date on which this law becomes effective, without, however, recovering any rights that may have been forfeited in conformity with the provisions relating to this matter.

The surveys of the claims whose titles have been or may be recognized by the courts shall be made within the term of six months from the date of the aforesaid law or from the date of the decision of the court. The engineer appointed by the parties in interest shall make the survey, and if there is no such engineer in the Department said survey shall be made by the expert appointed by the judge, and the engineers appointed by the Government's nitrate agency shall cooperate in said operation. The surveys shall always be submitted to the approval of the courts, and said approval shall only be granted when, from the verified examination of the surveys and of the application, it shall appear that the nitrate claim is situated at the proper place.

The promulgation of the law concerning the final titles to nitrate properties is an act deserving of the praise of all those really interested in the preservation of the property of the Government. On the other hand, said law also fixes the terms in which the survey corresponding to the recognized title shall be made, protecting the interests of the State by wise provisions.

The efficient provisions of this new law show due regard for all rights legally acquired and prevent the spoliation of Government nitrate property.

TRANSANDINE RAILROAD.

The section of the Transandine Railroad that was inaugurated on February 12, 1906, consists of an old portion of the road and a new one; the former extends from Los Andes to Salto del Soldado, being finished by the first contractors, Messrs. Clark & Co., and the latter, extending from Salto to Juncal, was recently finished by Messrs. Grace & Co., who have now the contract for the termination of the railroad. The section referred to is 54 kilometers in length.

From Juncal to Cumbre, which is a distance of 14 kilometers, lies the watershed, and from this point the road descends on either side from 2,222 to 3,189 meters. Large tunnels are being built at this point so that the Chilean and Argentine sections shall join each other.

The works on the Transandine Railroad were begun on April 5, 1889, and the section between Los Andes and Salto del Soldado was finished in August, 1893.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN THE REPUBLIC.

The Minister of the United States to Chile reports that so far as manufactures are concerned, Chile has always depended to a great extent upon importations for the supply of almost all articles used in everyday life, and the work of building up her own factories has progressed but slowly. A national exposition recently held at Talca shows, however, that a beginning has been made, and it will not be long before the home market will be at least partially supplied by Chilean manufacturers. Wines and beer are manufactured to a very large extent. There was a very large showing in both lines. The wines of Chile are so excellent and the production so extensive that as there is a strong protective tariff the consumption of French wines is practically limited to the wealthy class. Throughout the Republic people drink the native wines almost exclusively and, like all the Latin races, they consume such a vast amount that the wine business is very profitable.

There were excellent exhibitions of matches made in Chile. Three large match factories are located in Talca alone. Each factory is said to be clearing at least 12 per cent on its capital stock, and there is a ready market for all its production. The match commonly used in South America is the "safety" kind, put up in very small wooden boxes and made in Sweden. So wedded are the South Americans to this kind of match that they will use no other. The factories in Talca make a match identical in appearance with the imported match and equally as good. The Diamond Match Company of the United States established a factory at Valparáiso several years since, but it was forced to suspend operations because it did not produce the kind of match wanted by the people.

In the machinery department, a German-made loom was at work weaving woolen cloth. It was brought from a Chilean factory at Tome, which turns out a great variety of cloths made from wool and from the wool of the alpaca and vicuña, but the work is of a secondary nature, and the manufacturing process is only partial, because the native wool, both from sheep and vicuña and alpaca, is shipped to Europe, where it is carded and made into yarn. The yarn is then brought back to Chile and woven into cloth. There were stills for the distillation of alcohol; leather goods made in the country from hides of Chilean cattle; glass bottles and jugs made in Chile; furniture, both of wood and, in the case of bedsteads, of enameled iron and brass made in Chile; flour made in Talca by the improved roller process and from Chilean wheat, and a few others.

The little city of Curico has a manual training department in its schools, and the specimens of work sent out by its scholars would do credit to the best pupils in American schools. In articles made of wood, especially, great skill and knowledge of tools were exhibited. Among other schools represented at the Exposition was the School of Arts and Trades, Santiago, which started in 1849 with 24 pupils. It now occupies an immense set of buildings, with accommodations for 300 scholars.

The consumption of manufactured goods in the country is very large, and a trade once established would be worth something. In every part of the Republic there is a great demand for labor, real estate is steadily advancing in price, banks have an abundance of money, new business enterprises are being started constantly, and the "boom" can be compared to nothing but the similar movement which has been in progress in "the States." It is very plainly to be seen that such a country will soon be a most important commercial ally.

COLOMBIA.

SURTAX ON FLOUR IMPORTS.

Decree No. 166, of February 5, 1906, establishing a surtax on the importation of foreign flour into the Republic of Colombia, is as follows:

"Considering that the importation of foreign flour is prejudicial to the development of the production of wheat in the Republic, and that it is the duty of the Government to stimulate this national industry so far as it will not be injurious to those regions wherein certain industries do not exist, and therefore it becomes important to favor the importation of said articles, it has enacted:

"ART. 1. Foreign flour exported from the ports on the Atlantic Ocean to all those of Magdalena River, including Calamar, shall pay a surtax of 8 *centavos* per kilogram.

"ART. 2. This duty shall be paid at the custom-house of the port from whence the flour is sent to the interior of the Republic. The custom-house inspector, upon payment of said duty, shall issue a permit wherein the following requisites will be enumerated: The name of the consignor, that of the consignee, that of the port wherein the goods were received, the number of bags, the total weight, and the fact that the duties have been paid.

"ART. 3. The steamship companies whose ships navigate the Magdalena River are prohibited from accepting any flour whatsoever that is not accompanied by a permit complying with the above-mentioned requisites. If these steamship companies accept said goods in violation of the above they shall be deemed contraband and will be liable as such to the penalties imposed by law.

"ART. 4. The permit must be presented to the inspector of the National Treasury of the port of destination in order that he may legalize and grant, with such legalization, the right to disembark the flour if its subsequent destination is some town in the interior of the Republic.

"ART. 5. Flour which is transported without the due formalities required by this decree shall be regarded as a contraband, and the owner or carrier will be punished according to law.

"ART. 6. In the cases of fraud to which this decree refers, the officials taking cognizance shall be those to which article 78 of the decree No. 339 of April 4, 1905, refers, and they shall conform to such disposition and procedure established by said decree and decree No. 72 of January 16, 1906.

"ART. 7. This decree shall be transmitted to the customs-houses on the Atlantic and will take effect on the day in which said authorities receive it, and it shall be published by proclamation and by the press immediately upon its receipt."

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1906.

Decree No. 167 of February 5, 1906, relative to the modification of the customs law and of article 95 of the Fiscal Code, is as follows:

ART. 1. In order to protect those enterprises which make up the development and progress of the Republic the following articles will be included under Class I of the customs law, which provides that they shall be free from importation duties:

Iron rails for railroads, whether for public use or otherwise.
Iron of ships or parts of same for them.
Mineral coal.
Roman cement.

ART. 2. The period of forty days granted by article 95 of the Fiscal Code to captains of ships as the time within which they shall be at liberty to disembark such cargo that may not have been landed since the delivery of its bill of lading is hereby raised to sixty days.

ART. 3. The present decree shall take effect twenty days subsequent to its publication in the "*Diario Oficial.*"

SANITATION MEASURES IN THE REPUBLIC.

With the purpose of affording protection against yellow fever and other epidemics, the Government of the Republic of Colombia has enacted stringent regulations, through its Central Board of Health, for the sanitation of dwellings and public buildings as well as the harbors of the country.

The "*Diario Oficial*" for February 7, 1906, publishes the regulations in reference, from which the following, covering port-sanitation measures, is taken substantially:

Every vessel coming from a port infected with yellow fever, or that during its voyage has touched ports or places infected with yellow fever, or on board of which there is or has been any case of yellow fever shall be considered as having a foul bill of health, regardless of the bill of health with which she is provided.

Every vessel carrying a foul bill of health of yellow fever shall be subjected to the following regulations:

The officer of the Board of Health of the port shall make a visit for the purpose of thoroughly inspecting the passengers and crew. If there is on board a case of yellow fever or a suspicious case, the patient shall be placed under a new mosquito net or covering, entirely closed, and only in this condition shall he be allowed to land. The patient shall be carried to a pavilion or place destined for this purpose, where he shall be kept under a mosquito net.

The windows and doors of such place shall be protected by wire screens or curtains which shall prevent the entrance of mosquitoes, large or small, and shall be previously fumigated.

Passengers in good health may land, exchanging their clothes for others which have previously been disinfected by the Clayton disinfecting stove or apparatus. In the absence of said apparatus such clothes shall be subjected to fumigation in a closed berth with pyretic powder, sulphur, tobacco, or formyl vapors.

Passengers' baggage shall be subjected to the same treatment.

After the landing of the passengers and baggage and before the unloading of the vessel the cargo shall be subjected to fumigation by means of the Clayton apparatus, and in the absence of the latter it shall be fumigated with tobacco, pyretics, sulphur, or formyl in the holds of the ships, hermetically closed for a period of eight hours.

The fumigation shall be longer in vessels carrying fruits or sugar in their holds. Mosquitoes of all kinds encountered on the floors, walls, and ceilings, after the fumigation, shall be burned.

Passengers in good health who land from a vessel bearing a foul bill of health of yellow fever, shall be subjected to the inspection of the physician of the Board of Health for six days from the date of the arrival of the vessel. The physician shall take the temperature of said passengers twice a day, and as soon as he detects any increase of temperature in any of them he shall confine him to his room and place him under a well-closed covering until all symptoms of fever have disappeared.

Passengers in good health, who shall have to subject themselves to the inspection of the physician at Puerto Colombia, may go to Barranquilla, with the consent of the physician of the Board of Health, and the latter shall immediately notify the authorities of said city, in order to continue there such vigilance as the departmental board of health of the Atlantic may see fit to direct.

If, during the voyage, there has been a case of yellow fever on board, all the berths and halls shall be fumigated as aforesaid, care being taken to thoroughly fumigate all the corners, windowpanes, and other places where mosquitoes are frequently found.

The potable water deposits shall be emptied, washed out, and subjected to fumigation with sulphur or formyl, and said deposits shall be kept covered with metallic gauze or cotton cloth.

The detention of vessels on account of the foregoing regulations shall not exceed:

(*a*) For the visit of inspection, twelve hours, counting from the time of arrival. If the vessel arrives after sunset, the twelve hours shall be counted from sunrise on the following day.

(*b*) The disinfecting shall not exceed twenty-four hours after the inspection of the passengers and crew.

Whenever yellow fever appears in any port the foregoing regulations shall be put in force.

The departmental boards of health may issue such orders and rules as they deem convenient for the better compliance of these regulations.

EXTENSION OF THE GIRARDOT RAILWAY.

The "*Diario Oficial*," of Bogota, of January 12, 1906, publishes a contract made by the Colombian Government with Messrs. ODELL & BOWLES, under the terms of which the Government of Colombia agrees to construct 3 kilometers of the Girardot Railway for $12,000 gold. The railroad company also agrees to furnish the Government, free of charge, all the tools, rails, etc., that may be needed in the construction of the 3 kilometers referred to. In order to hasten the construction of the work, the company offers the Government an additional sum of $1,500 and $1,000 if the construction is terminated within fifty and sixty-five days, respectively, from the date of the signing of the contract.

CONCESSION FOR THE EXPLOITATION OF ASPHALT.

[From "*Diario Oficial*," of Bogota, of January 18, 1906.]

The Government has granted an important asphalt concession to LORENZO PAREJA R, under the terms of which he is permitted to exploit for a period of ten years five asphalt deposits situated in the Department of Santander. The concessionary guarantees an output of not less than 1,000 tons of asphalt every two years and agrees to pay to the Government $2 gold on every ton exported. The contract may be assigned to third parties, but not to a foreign nation or government.

THE CAUCA RAILWAY.

Under date of January 18, 1906, the "*Diario Oficial*," of Bogota, publishes the complete text of the contract made by the Government with IGNACIO MUÑOZ C, rescinding the former contracts concerning the construction, repair, and maintenance in good condition of the Cauca Railway. The contract referred to having been rescinded by the mutual agreement of the parties thereto, the Government immediately entered into another contract with A. B. and E. H. MASON, under the terms of which the gentlemen referred to agree to repair the Cauca Railway from Buenaventura to kilometer 12, inclusive, and to construct and equip the railway from kilometer 12 to Palmira. One year is allowed for the repair of the line, and five years for the construction and equipment of the new part or extension of the railway.

TOBACCO LEAF MONOPOLY.

The sale and exportation of tobacco leaf in the Republic of Colombia has been made a Government monopoly by a recent decree of the

President of that country. From September 1, 1906, no tobacco produced in Colombia can be exported and sold on account of private persons. From that date the importation into the country of tobacco and cigarettes in any form whatsoever is also prohibited, save that this prohibition shall not affect other articles necessary for manufacturing and putting up cigarettes. The last section of the decree reads as follows:

"The cultivation of tobacco is absolutely free in Colombia, as is also the introduction of seeds for the improvement thereof; growers shall, however, observe all such regulations as may be adopted hereafter with a view of preventing fraud to the prejudice of the treasury."

COSTA RICA.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, SECOND HALF OF 1905.

The customs receipts of the Republic of Costa Rica for the second half (July–December) of the year 1905 were $1,946,213.10, as follows:

	San José.	Limón.	Puntarenas.	Others.
July	$145,095.45	$93,577.53	$13,480.04	$6,966.54
August	163,416.58	86,411.09	13,785.09	9,063.20
September	197,009.67	96,596.51	22,662.61	8,276.87
October	245,182.53	84,909.75	24,020.17	15,148.04
November	221,672.08	94,152.64	52,493.33	10,804.03
December	176,161.13	110,302.69	43,541.40	11,484.13
Total	1,148,537.44	565,950.21	169,982.64	61,742.81

The following figures show the total customs receipts of all the ports of the Republic during each one of the six months:

July	$259,119.56
August	272,675.96
September	324,545.66
October	369,260.49
November	379,122.08
December	341,489.35
Total	1,946,213.10

REDUCTION OF DUTY ON CARBON DIOXIDE.

United States Minister MERRY reports the issuance of an Executive decree by the President of Costa Rica reducing the import duty on carbon dioxide, commonly known as liquid carbonic-acid gas, to 15 cents per kilogram in Costa Rican currency instead of the prohibitory rate of 1 colon (46½ cents) per kilogram previously fixed. He was informed by the Minister of the Treasury that upon examination it was ascertained that the liquid carbonic-acid gas made in Costa Rica was prejudicial to the public health, and the tariff reduction was made to induce the importation of a better article as well as to promote the sale of soda-water fountains, which use it.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTEROCEANIC ROUTE.

According to Mr. WILLIAM L. MERRY, United States Minister at San Jose, reporting under date of December 28, the Government of Costa Rica purposes the immediate construction of the railway between Santo Domingo and Esparta, near the Pacific coast, thus completing the interoceanic railway from Limon to Puntarênas. Mr. MERRY writes:

"The law authorizes the arrangement of an interior loan of 2,000,000 *colones* (46.5 cents), with interest not exceeding 8 per cent per annum, and a commencement is to be made with 800,000 *colones* borrowed from the Banco Anglo-Costarricense. The Government publicly states that it has been promised the additional funds by parties in Costa Rica as needed for construction. The railway from Puntarenas to Esparta is about 15 miles long, and thence to Santo Domingo the distance is approximately the same, but the survey adopted makes the new section to be constructed about 25 miles long, through a country mostly level, with only one bridge of considerable length. It is a productive country, which will aid in the maintenance of the railway. Native engineers and labor are to be almost exclusively employed, and it is intended to do the work under Government supervision. The total cost will approximate about $1,000,000 United States currency, and it is hoped to complete the road during the next year.

"Once completed, Costa Rica can market her coffee crop via the Pacific to Panama or Tehuantepec unless reasonable rates are made to carry it eastward. The Costa Rica interoceanic railway route thus completed will be about 185 miles long, approximately the length of the Tehuantepec Railway. But it has to surmount an elevation of 5,040 feet and has a gauge of 3½ feet, with some heavy grades and many short curves, while the Tehuantepec road has only a summit level of 885 feet and the Panama 296 feet. These conditions must deprive the road of any great interoceanic value, but it will be an attractive road for passengers through beautiful scenery and agreeable climate. Even now quite a number of tourists are crossing from ocean to ocean in both directions through Costa Rica in preference to taking the shorter Panama transit, especially when yellow fever was prevalent there.

"There is a good iron wharf at Puntarenas, but it must be extended to the 6-fathom curve to permit its use by ocean steamships, and avoiding the present lighterage. The port is fairly well protected by the *projecting headland* of Cape Blanco, and the water there is very seldom rough. It is in fact a better port than Limon or Colon, as it is at present. The anchorage is good and the port has of late been healthy. Inasmuch as the only funds to be expended abroad in the construction of this road will be for rails and rolling stock, it does not appear that there will be serious difficulty in arranging the finances, while the public sentiment is strongly in favor of pushing it to completion at the earliest date possible."

CUBA.

REELECTION OF PRESIDENT PALMA.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed by the Department of State of the United States, under date of March 20, 1906, that Señor Don TOMÁS ESTRADA PALMA, was reelected on March 19, 1906, as President of the Republic of Cuba, and Señor Don DOMINGO MÉNDEZ CAPOTE of Havana Province, was named Vice-President, for a term of four years beginning on May 20, 1906.

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES, 1905.

The value of merchandise imported into the United States from Cuba in the calendar year 1905, according to figures prepared by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, was $95,857,856, against $57,228,291 in 1903, $31,747,229 in 1900, and $16,233,456 in 1897, in which year United States imports from Cuba touched the lowest point in the last half century. The exports from the United States to Cuba in the calendar year 1905 were valued at $44,569,812, against $23,504,417 in 1903, $26,934,524 in 1900, and $7,296,613 in 1896, in which year they were smaller than in any preceding year in the last half century. In both imports and exports the figures of the year 1905 are larger than those of any earlier year in United States trade with Cuba.

Sugar and molasses, tobacco, cigars, and fruits are the principal articles forming the imports into the United States from Cuba. By far the largest and most important of these articles is sugar, of which the total importation in 1905 was valued at $72,649,818, and formed 70 per cent of the sugar brought into the United States from foreign countries and 48 per cent of that brought in from all parts of the world. The growth is doubtless due also in part to the great increase in production of sugar in that island in 1904 and 1905, as compared with the years in which production was reduced by reason of damage to sugar estates during the period of hostilities which existed in that island.

The value of sugar imports in 1905 was, as already indicated, over $72,000,000, while that of the calendar year 1903 was $37,000,000, and that of 1902, $30,000,000. Imports of molasses from Cuba in 1905 were valued at $1,097,153, against $1,108,289 in 1903 and $770,893 in 1902. Leaf-tobacco imports in 1905 amounted to $11,879,938, against $10,157,975 in 1903 and $9,736,526 in 1902. Cigar imports in 1905 amounted to $3,855,820, against $2,977,924 in 1903 and $2,522,089 in 1902. Fruit importations in 1905 amounted to $1,236,028, of which all but $5,803 represented the value of bananas. Another item of considerable importance in the imports from Cuba is iron ore, of which the value imported in 1905 was $1,537,890, against $1,501,480 in 1903 and $1,576,617 in 1902. The other items of sufficient importance to justify a separate statement by the Bureau of Statistics were, for the year 1905, copper, $55,689; mahogany, $89,204; while under the general group of "all other articles" is included merchandise to the value of $3,456,316.

United States exports to Cuba include a much larger number of articles than do the imports from that island. The largest single item in 1905 was flour, valued at $3,443,048, against $2,068,083 in 1903 and $2,059,876 in 1902; cattle, $1,983,152, against $1,393,295 in 1903 and $1,243,166 in 1902; bituminous coal, $1,487,776, against $1,277,471 in 1903; cotton cloth, $1,212,319, against $271,582 in 1903 and $208,039 in 1902, the quantity being, in 1905, 24,247,573 yards, against 3,861,295 yards in 1903 and 3,530,775 in 1902. Exports of boots and shoes to the island in 1905 amounted to $1,586,790, against $744,119 in 1903 and $485,073 in 1902; lard, $2,231,650, against $1,408,673 in 1903 and $2,198,238 in 1902; lard compounds at $1,005,215, against $1,515,757 in 1903 and $773,211 in 1902; bacon at $412,672, against $322,383 in 1903; hams, $468,842, against $576,673 in 1903; pork at $480,938, against $273,938, and milk at $647,926, against $277,745 in 1903. Lumber is also an important item, the exports of this article to Cuba in 1905 being valued at $2,001,214 against $1,011,628 in 1903. Vegetables are also of considerable importance in United States exports to Cuba, the value exported to that island in 1905 being $885,997. Exports of furniture to the island in that year amounted to $696,579; crude mineral oil, $412,867; refined mineral oil, $351,120; paper and manufactures thereof, $406,400; and rice, $845,049. The shipment of rice to Cuba is an entirely new feature in United States export trade, the total value of rice sent to that island in 1904 being but $172,707, and in 1903 but $15, while, as above indicated, the total for 1905 was $845,049.

By far the largest group of articles in the exports to Cuba from the United States is that of iron and steel manufactures, of which the total in 1905 was $8,484,267, against $3,461,937 in 1903 and $4,325,304 in 1902. The largest single item under this head is locomotives for railways, $628,831 in 1905, against $127,845 in 1903. Builders' hardware, including saws and tools, amounted to $628,809 in 1905, against

$366,325 in 1903; sewing machines, $370,356 in 1905; electrical machinery, $190,337, and typewriters, $69,881.

The total trade of the United States with the principal countries of America in the fiscal year 1905 was: With Canada, $203,000,000; with Cuba, $125,000,000; with Brazil, $111,000,000; with Mexico, $92,000,000, and with the Argentine Republic, $39,000,000. Cuba, therefore, ranks second in importance in the trade relations of the United States with other American countries.

TRADE OF CIENFUEGOS IN 1905.

The total foreign trade of Cienfuegos for the fiscal year 1905 amounted to $19,269,252, viz: Imports, $6,888,734; exports, $12,479,097. The imports from the principal countries were as follows: United States, $2,870,955; United Kingdom, $996,537; Spain, $633,914; Uruguay, $490,672; Colombia, $481,105, and Germany, $354,272. The principal articles of import from the United States were machinery, $498,802; breadstuffs, $380,357; provisions, $360,224; rice, $168,804; lumber and furniture, $139,364; wire and cable, $133,563; animals, $138,082; boots and shoes, $51,363; oil, $80,170, and manufactures of cotton, $82,014. The imports of cotton goods from the United Kingdom were valued at $302,032; machinery, $31,923, and rice, $173,421. Cienfuegos imported from Spain cotton goods valued at $116,628; boots and shoes, $53,769; olive oil, $48,132. The principal imports from Germany consisted of rice, valued at $145,330; beans, $24,841; paper, $20,134; manufactures of cotton, $17,913; and glassware, $15,798. The principal articles of export to the United States were sugar, valued at $12,077,616, and tobacco, $245,413.

United States Consul BAEHR, of Cienfuegos, states that the exports valued at $12,479,097 from that port during the last fiscal year all went to the United States, excepting $98,181 worth, while of the imports only a little over one-third came from the United States.

SUGAR INDUSTRY AND EXPORTS.

The totals of the quantities and valuations of sugar exported by the Republic of Cuba to the various countries during the year 1903–4, as compared with the previous year, were as follows:

	1902-3.		1903-4.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
United States	1,030,752	$41,315,549	1,249,875	$57,536,513
England	17,299	758,767	4,978	191,508
Colombia	147	4,346	....	40
British Antilles	87	3 864	88	2,234
Spain	45	3,503	40	3,766
Mexico	30	1,220	3	150
Uruguay	8	760	4	400
Canary Islands	2	299	71	3,223
Germany	2	295	....	12
Total	1,048,377	42,088,603	1,255,013	57,737,846

The production of sugar in the Republic for the last fifty-four years, 1850 to 1904, was as follows:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1850	223,145	1869	726,000	1887	646,578
1851	263,999	1870	726,000	1888	656,719
1852	251,609	1871	547,000	1889	560,333
1853	322,000	1872	690,000	1890	632,868
1854	374,000	1873	775,000	1891	816,980
1855	392,000	1874	681,000	1892	976,000
1856	348,000	1875	718,000	1893	815,894
1857	355,000	1876	590,000	1894	1,054,214
1858	385,000	1877	520,000	1895	1,004,264
1859	536,000	1878	533,000	1896	225,221
1860	447,000	1879	670,000	1897	212,051
1861	446,000	1880	530,000	1898	305,543
1862	525,000	1881	493,000	1899	335,668
1863	507,000	1882	595,000	1900	283,651
1864	575,000	1883	460.397	1901	612,775
1865	620,000	1884	558,932	1902	863,792
1866	612,000	1885	631,000	1903	1,003,873
1867	597,000	1886	731,723	1904	1,052,273
1868	749,000				

In the sugar crop for 1904 throughout the island 174 sugar plantations operated. The total production of sugar amounted to 1,052,273 tons, there having been ground 10,583,151 tons of sugar cane, which gives an average yield of 9.88 per cent.

The molasses produced and utilized amounted to 31,278,738 gallons. In order to appreciate the increase in the sugar production it will be sufficient to refer to the following table:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1900	283,651	1903	1,003,873
1901	612,775	1904	1,052,273
1902	863,792		

This latter production represents almost the greatest production that Cuba has had in the last fifty years, except in 1894, immediately before the last war of independence, in which the production amounted to 1,054,214 pounds.

The crop of 1904 will result in the development of a steady import business, namely, bags to be used for holding sugar, and in another line of business more variable but not less necessary; that is to say, machinery for the manufacture of sugar.

In the crop for 1904, 10,025,087 bags were imported, valued at $1,000,127. England occupies the first place in such imports, with a value of $746,490, to which should be added $59,047 proceeding from British India. Germany occupies the second place, the value of whose importations amounted to $124,020, and the third place belongs to the United States, which represents imports valued at $67,962.

So far as machinery is concerned, the imports of which during the period referred to amounted to $616,413, the United States occupied the first place. The machinery received from the latter country represents a value of $388,334.

So far as sugar is concerned, the export trade of the product of said crop represents a total of 1,255,013 tons, which shows that during said period important remnants of the previous crop were exported. Of those exports 1,249,875 tons belong to the United States. The exports of molasses and sirup represented 25,519,367 gallons, valued at $885,850.

DUTIABLE VALUE OF CUBAN CIGARS.

The United States Board of General Appraisers has rendered an opinion in the matter of the dutiable value of Cuban cigars when imported, the main points of which were as follows:

When appraisers ascertain the market value of goods exported from a foreign country under the provisions of section 19 of the customs administrative act, such value is regulated by the price at which such goods are bought and sold in usual wholesale quantities for home consumption at the time of exportation, and not by the export price of such goods, where the two values differ.

Where certain cigars exported from Cuba are subject to an internal-revenue tax of $2 per thousand, and the market value of such goods in Cuba is ascertained to be the invoice value less the internal-revenue tax, such tax is a nondutiable item, forming no part of such value, unless it is voluntarily included by the importer as such in making his entry.

Where the importers of such cigars offered to make entry of the merchandise so as to exclude from the value this internal-revenue tax, and this offer was refused by the collector, the addition of such tax being made a condition precedent to the acceptance of the entry by the collector, such entry held to be made under duress and is not binding on the importer.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, LAST QUARTER OF 1905.

The Quarterly Summary of Commerce of the Dominican Republic, covering the months May, June, and July, 1905, shows that during the period in reference the gross customs receipts of the Republic were $527,260.73, which, taken as a basis for an estimate, indicate an annual rate of collection of $2,109,042.92, although the quarter began with greatly reduced importations in May, which was followed by a still further reduction in June, probably due to the fact that consignments received during March and April had been ordered in excess of the requirements of consumption. The cost of collection during the quarter, including all expenses of the receivership, was $22,973.25, or 4.36 per cent of the gross receipts.

The aggregate value of foreign trade during the three months was, for May, $913,694; June, $952,068, and July, $755,604, a total of $2,621,366, which indicates that the annual foreign trade of the Republic should amount to considerable more than ten and a half million dollars. Of the foreign trade during the quarter $620,470 represents the value of imports and $2,000,896 of exports, leaving a balance of trade in favor of the Republic of $1,380,426, or an excess of sales of native products over purchase merchandise, averaging $460,142 per month. Not included in these totals is the value of the gold and silver coins and American paper currency imported and exported, the receipts of which exceeded the shipments by more than $300,000, indicating that the balance of trade in favor of the Republic resulted, to some extent at least, in cash settlements.

Imports to the value of $481,980 paid duties amounting to $356,175.47, or approximately 75 per cent of the invoice value, while merchandise valued at $138,490 was entered free. Native products valued at $1,083,857 paid export duties amounting to $144,272.70, or 13 per cent of their appraised value, and exportations to the value of $917,039 were made without payment of export dues.

Of the import trade, the United States controlled the larger part during the entire quarter; the United Kingdom ranked second and Germany third in May and June, but changed places with each other in the order of relative trade values in July. During this period goods received from the United States were valued at $321,213, or 52 per cent of the total value of imports, while Great Britain and Germany were close competitors for second place, the former furnishing goods to the value of $125,633, or 20 per cent, and Germany $118,534, or 19 per cent. Other countries which contributed to the import trade in lesser amounts were France, Porto Rico, Dutch Indies, and Italy.

Manufactures of iron and steel of all kinds, of which the United States furnished values to the amount of $66,764, the United Kingdom $37,761, and Germany $11,921, constituting the largest single class of merchandise imported.

Cotton manufactures invoiced at $38,081 were received from Great Britain, $33,785 from the United States, while Germany and France furnished $12,683 and $7,051, respectively.

Nearly all the flour placed on the Dominican market during the three months—8,000 barrels—came from the United States, and was valued, according to consular invoices, at $43,343.

Of rice, one of the staple food supplies of the country, nearly 3,500,000 pounds, invoiced at $66,410, were received, 1,834,367 pounds coming from Germany, 1,120,552 from Great Britain, and 249,090 from the United States.

Practically all the fish products came to the United States, and were valued at $22,694, most of which were cod and other dried and smoked fish.

Other provisions received consisted principally of canned and dried meats and dairy products, of which Germany and America were the largest providers, having furnished $17,790 and $14,854 worth, respectively. The chief import from Germany in this class was cheese, to the extent of 103,077 pounds, while most of the meats and other provisions were of American origin.

The receipts of woolen goods were valued at a little over $4,000, and were furnished almost exclusively by Germany and Great Britain.

The United States furnished manufactures of wood to the value of $21,349. The remainder of the imports consisted of miscellaneous lots of general merchandise received from Spain, Italy, and the West Indies.

Of exports during the quarter the United States received the largest percentage, having imported Dominican products to the value of $872,383, or 44 per cent of all exports; Germany was the next largest importer, taking products valued at $662,593, or 33 per cent. France received values to the extent of $381,998, or 19 per cent, and the remainder was distributed principally among Great Britain, Cuba, and Porto Rico.

During this period the shipments of last season's sugar crop were about completed, with exportations of 17,744,938 pounds, invoiced at $510,302, of which the greater part, 16,600,859 pounds, went to the United States, and the remainder was divided between Great Britain and Germany, the former receiving 1,112,880 pounds, while the latter received but 31,199.

Cacao beans (from which chocolate is made) were the most important and profitable export of the quarter, representing shipments aggregating 14,041,051 pounds, invoiced at $984,715, of which 7,349,368 pounds went to Germany, 4,329,249 to France, 2,309,332 to the United States, and 53,002 to England.

Tobacco-leaf exports in the aggregate amounted to 4,860,960 pounds, valued at $198,312, 3,954,011 pounds having been received by Germany, 662,200 by France, and 244,749 by the United States. Very little manufactured tobacco is exported; and although the climatic conditions favor the cultivation of this important product, careful attention has not yet been given to its culture and the extension of the industry. The best of the production is consumed in manufactured form at home, while the inferior grades are shipped in the leaf to foreign markets.

Cattle hides and goatskins valued at $31,874 were exported, representing values received by the United States to the extent of $17,008; Germany, $10,564, and France, $3,800, the remainder being disposed of in West Indian markets.

The amount of 107,835 pounds of beeswax, valued at $25,528, were exported to the United States, Germany, and France, the shipments being divided, respectively, as follows: 25,067, 48,557, and 31,387 pounds.

Upon comparison of the import values with those of the exports, it is interesting to note that while the balance of trade with the United States, Germany, and France is strongly in favor of the Dominican Republic, the value of British merchandise shipped to that country's markets is three times the value of products sent from the Republic to Great Britain.

The total tonnage of the several entry ports of the Republic during this quarter was 448,653 (registered tons), representing 384 entrances and clearances by foreign vessels, while the aggregate coastwise tonnage at the same ports was 24,270 tons, representing 1,622 entrances and clearances by vessels engaged exclusively in local commerce.

Of the total imports, including gold and silver coin, cargoes valued at $608,952, or 66 per cent of all importations, were brought in American bottoms. Cargoes valued at $179,082, or 19 per cent, were brought in German, and cargoes valued at $69,785, or 7 per cent, in British vessels.

In the export trade German vessels carried the largest proportion, receiving cargoes valued at $765,265, or 38 per cent of the total value of exports; British vessels were second, with consignments invoiced at $433,612, or 22 per cent, and American vessels third, with cargoes aggregating in value $385,432, or 19 per cent. Dominican, Cuban, Dutch, Danish, Italian, and Norwegian vessels—the latter being at the head of this group in point of values carried—were also engaged in carrying on the foreign commerce of the Republic, and it is a source of special gratification to note that not the smallest part of the ocean trade was effected by means of vessels flying the Dominican flag.

ECUADOR.

ARBITRATION OF BOUNDARY QUESTION WITH COLOMBIA.

The treaty providing for the settlement of the boundary question between Ecuador and Colombia signed *ad referendum* by the plenipotentiaries of the two Republics in Bogotá on November 5, 1904, was ratified by the Congress of Ecuador October 4, 1905, and approved by President Garcia two days later.

The treaty provides as follows:

ARTICLE I. The Governments of Ecuador and of Colombia submit to the decision absolutely without appeal of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia the question of boundaries pending between the two Republics.

ART. II. Both Governments, immediately after the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, will, through the medium of plenipotentiaries, solicit His Majesty's acceptance of the same.

ART. III. Within five months, counting from the date on which the august arbitrator shall notify the parties of his acceptance, the plenipotentiaries of the two Republics shall present the memorials in which they set out the claims of their respective Governments and the documents in support thereof.

ART. IV. The period of five months having ended the parties shall not present any other statements nor produce any other documents except such as the august arbitrator may deem necessary to fully make clear the controverted points.

ART. V. The two Governments agree immediately on an ocular inspection of the territories in litigation if the august arbitrator may deem such means of proof necessary.

ART. VI. Ecuador and Colombia recognize that the principal bases for the determination of their rights in this arbitration are the following:

(*a*) The Colombian law of June 25, 1824, concerning territorial division.

(*b*) The treaty of peace of September 22, 1829, between the old Republic of Colombia and Peru.

(*c*) The treaty of July 9, 1856, in the part which is in force between the Republic of New Granada (now Colombia) and Ecuador; without excluding other historico-judicial antecedents which the parties may judge opportune to adduce and which may not be contrary to the above-mentioned bases.

ART. VII. For the purposes of this arbitration Ecuador sets out clearly that the Eastern Country (*la Región Oriental*), from the line of the river Napo to that of the river Caqueta or Yupura, is not included in the arbitration submitted by Ecuador and Peru to His Majesty the King of Spain under the treaty of August 1, 1887.

ART. VIII. Prior to the final judgment of the arbitrator the two parties may agree, by means of direct negotiations, upon all of the points included in this litigation; and if they should arrive at an agreement in proper form, having the force of a public treaty, and bring the same to the knowledge of the august arbitrator, the arbitrament shall come to an end, or at least shall be confined to those points not agreed upon.

Art. IX. In the unexpected event that His Majesty the Emperor of Germany shall not accept the designation made of his august person, there is chosen for the same position His Excellency the President of the United States of Mexico, and all the other provisions of this convention shall remain in effect.

Art. X. The Governments of Ecuador and of Colombia will defray in equal shares the expenses of the arbitrament.

REFORMATION OF CONTRACT OF THE CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

An agreement was entered into at Guayaquil on October 8, 1905, between the Governor of the Province, Señor Don **Federico Galdos** as representative of the National Government, and Mr. **George Ashton**, attorney for the Central and South American Telegraph Company, for the reformation of certain articles of the contract of September 17, 1881.

The articles revised are Nos. 1, 3, 8, and 11, and in their new form will read as follows:

1. The Government of Ecuador grants to the Central and South American Telegraph Company authority to construct telegraphic cables, and to establish other means of communication by telegraph, to the north and to the south of Ecuador, to any point in America.

3. The Government of Ecuador agrees not to establish nor permit the establishment, during the time stipulated in Article 11, of submarine cables on the coast of Ecuador; and in the event that proposals are presented for the establishment of some other system the Central and South American Company shall be preferred on equal conditions. In exchange the company agrees to establish within six months, counting from the date of the signing of this agreement, telegraph or cable communication between Guayaquil and the capital of the province of Esmeraldas. The term set out in this article is obligatory upon the company, provided, always, that it be possible to perform the work within the given time, or that it is not impeded by superior force or unforeseen casualty, but in any event the cable shall be installed within six months thereafter.

8. The company agrees to receive, transmit, and deliver Government telegrams for five *centavos* silver per word; that is, for one-half the published schedule of rates for the public, which shall not be above ten centavos silver per word between Guayaquil and Esmeraldas, or vice versa. As between Government and private messages, Government messages and messages of Government agents shall be given the preference, within the Province, or outside thereof.

11. The franchise granted to the company on September 17, 1881, shall lapse on September 17, 1955.

CONTRACT FOR RAILWAY FROM THE COAST TO QUITO.

President GARCIA on October 28, 1905, approved, with the prior consent of Congress given on October 19, 1905, the contract signed *ad referendum* of November 7, 1904, between the Minister of Public Works, G. S. CÓRDOVA, and Baron BAUDOUÍN VANDEMEN, representing a French syndicate, for the construction of a railway from the coast to Quito. The following are the principal provisions of the contract:

The railway shall begin at some point on the coast of Esmeraldas, which may be chosen with the consent of the President, and shall terminate at Quito, the capital of the Republic, passing through Ibarra. The motive power may be either electricity or steam, and the gauge of the road shall be 42 English inches, or 1 meter 65 millimeters.

Surveys shall begin within thirty days after the plans have been approved by the Government.

The company shall construct at the port designated docks, wharves, and like works capable of being used at high tide by ships of more than 1,500 tons burden. It shall likewise construct two light-houses having lights of 2,000 candlepower each.

The railway may build such telegraphic and telephonic lines along its way as it may deem expedient, but shall maintain for the use of the public a telegraph line of two wires.

The grade shall not be more than 4 per cent, the curves shall have a radius of 60 meters at least, and the rails be of a weight of 55 pounds per yard.

Official and Government correspondence shall be carried free, as also those in charge thereof. A rebate of 50 per cent shall be allowed on the transportation of Government employees on Government service, of soldiers, of sailors, and of political agents, in bodies or singly, provided with the proper passports. The same rebate shall be allowed for the carriage of beasts of burden, war material, merchandise, and goods belonging to the State or to municipalities, as also for the transport of prisoners by order of the Government or of the courts.

Special free trains shall be provided for the President and Vice-President of the Republic and for the ministers of state. Senators and Deputies, under secretaries of state, governors of provinces within the territory of their jurisdiction, diplomatic agents, consuls and vice-consuls, both national and foreign, shall have free passage and shall be given one-half rates for their luggage. One-third at least of the employees of the company shall be Ecuadorians. Work shall begin within one year after the contract goes into effect, otherwise the Government may declare the contract forfeited, and the work shall be concluded within eight years.

The Government grants, in aid of the work, free importation of all necessary material for the construction of the railroad. port, and other works; exemption from military service for the employees of the company, and prohibits requisition for military purposes of the company's beasts of burden. The Government guarantees for thirty-three years 4 per cent interest to the company on the amount of its investment up to ten millions of sureres silver, and pledges in this behalf the custom-house revenues of the ports of Manabi, Tulcan, and of Esmeraldas, including the new port to be constructed.

The port works, the railway, with all branch lines and extensions, except such extensions as may be constructed for the special use of mines, shall after seventy-five years revert to the ownership of the Government.

GUATEMALA.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ESTRADA CABRERA.

On March 1, 1906, President ESTRADA CABRERA read an interesting message to the National Legislative Assembly. Among other things, the President said that the foreign relations of the Government continue to be closer and more cordial day by day, and that he was pleased to state that during the past year nothing had occurred to endanger said relations.

The President added that in order to continue to develop more friendly relations with South America a legation of the first class had been established in Brazil, which will doubtless be of great use during the Third Pan-American Conference, to be held in July next at Rio de Janeiro, and which conference, like the previous ones, will tend to strengthen still more the ties of union of the nations of this continent.

The President stated that there would soon be sent to the National Legislative Assembly for consideration, three conventions made during the last twelve months, namely, one with Spain, by virtue of which all documents coming from each of the countries to the compact are accepted as proofs in accordance with the law, the legalization of signatures not being required, it being sufficient that the documents be sent through the proper diplomatic channels; the second convention, signed at Washington, was made with Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, United States of America, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, and Venezuela, its object being to secure the codification of all measures relating to public sanitation against the invasion and spread of yellow fever, the bubonic plague, and cholera morbus, and the third convention relates to the consular service with Italy and treats of the reciprocal rights of consular agents and employees of the two countries in interest. A convention with Chile is also about to be signed *concerning* the protection of copyrights.

In the previous fiscal year the public revenue collected amounted to $34,058,169.39, showing an increase of nearly $14,000,000 over the estimated budget of the Legislative Assembly.

The expenditures of the different administrative branches of the Government amounted to $20,421,383.65, and in addition $24,970,999.82 were applied to the payment of the public debt, making the total expenditure in 1905 $45,392,383.47.

The commission appointed to make a general map of the Republic used every means possible to correct the inaccuracies appearing in previous works of this character, and has changed the scale of the map so as not to omit any important detail in this important work, the present map being formed on the scale of 1:300,000, making a map 2 meters square.

The attendance of the public schools of the Republic increased 40 per cent this year, which shows that public instruction is constantly encouraged by the authorities.

TIMBER LANDS IN THE REPUBLIC.

Reporting from Guatemala City, the United States Consul-General states that nearly all of the northern and eastern part of the Republic is covered with a dense tropical forest, consisting of mahogany, different kinds of cedar, chicle, and other hard woods. Along streams down which logs can be floated much of the mahogany has been cut, but as yet very little of the other woods have been marketed. This is especially true of the departments of Peten, Alta Verapaz, and Izabal.

Most of the forests still belong to the Government, and the usual method of securing the timber is by concession, by which a certain number of trees are cut at a given price per tree, or a stipulated sum is paid for the timber on a given tract. It is not an easy matter to get titles to large tracts of land in Guatemala, as it is discouraged by the Government. These concessions are not usually granted for a longer period than five years. Sometimes it is stipulated that if a certain number of trees are cut during that time they must be renewed. The pine forests are limited, being in the mountainous country principally and inaccessible. Most of the lumber used comes from the United States, principally from California. The forests of this country are generally so inaccessible that the railroad companies import nearly all their ties, and even import coal, because it is difficult for them to get enough firewood.

BANANA CULTURE.

Extensive banana plantations are to be put under cultivation in the near future along the Guatemala Railway within 100 miles of Puerto Barrios. One company is under contract to furnish 1,200,000 bunches of bananas for shipment each year, and is soon to begin planting. The climate and soil is well adapted to this industry, and it is expected that many private persons will take up the cultivation of bananas, and that the 2,000,000 mark will be reached from Puerto Barrios shortly after the Guatemala Railway is finished, which will be at the close of 1906. This field will be within three days of New Orleans. There are now about 500,000 bunches shipped yearly to the United States from the Atlantic coast of Guatemala.

THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC.[a]

(Continued.)

"THE SOIL AND ITS RICHES.

"The soil of Guatemala is remarkable in the vast extent and great variety of two classes of products which are unusual within the same degrees of latitude; that is, it produces both tropical and temperate staples of agriculture in great profusion. The soil grows coffee, sugar cane, cacao, bananas, tobacco, cotton, india rubber, vanilla, sarsaparilla, and a long list of medicinal plants, while it likewise produces the cereals, wheat and Indian corn, which are only found in temperate regions, giving two and in some places three crops of these annually. There are also endless kinds of valuable hard wood, mahogany, rosewood, ebony, cedar, and the like, which are especially tropical timber, and at the same time pine and oak exist in the mountain regions of the interior. Besides all this the grasses grown are especially adapted to live stock, and cattle raising and dairying are very profitable industries.

"The British Consul-General in an official report to the Foreign Office in London had this to say about the capabilities of the soil:

"'The tropical situation of the country, the proximity of every portion to the sea on both coasts, the diversity of altitude and consequently of temperature combine to make the agricultural capabilities of Guatemala equal to any in the world. Every kind of crop from those of the tropical coast regions to those of the cold highlands (the latter having a climate corresponding with that of northern Europe in summer) may be raised. There are districts where even four crops of maize (Indian corn) are obtained in one year. It is a common theory that the manures are unnecessary, as the heavy rains wash down the rich soils from the sides of the mountains and fertilize the plains. The great secret is therefore for the agriculturist to adapt his cultivation to the nature of the soil and climate, and his interest would be advanced by a judicious rotation of crops.'

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[a] By Mr. Charles M. Pepper.

"A breezy description, though an accurate one, was given of the soil of Guatemala by a correspondent of the 'Washington Star.' Wrote this correspondent:

"'Instead of my own impressions of the country I would rather give those of a North Carolina business man. He was taking the rest cure by means of a sea voyage to San Francisco, and deflected his itinerary for a week's land journey. We traveled together to the capital, and also made a trip to the port of Champerico over the railroad extension which has opened up new and untouched territory. It was his first view of tropical lands except from the ship's deck.

"'On landing at San José the North Carolina man looked with awe and admiration, as every tourist is bound to do, on the dominating volcano peaks Fuego and Agua—fire and water. But while he never ceased to wonder at the richness of the scenery, his practical instincts asserted themselves, and he punctuated the information given him about climate, soil, and products with keen observations. He confessed that on the vessel he thought they were "stringing" him when they told him that the posts for the barbed-wire fences just grew, but when he saw countless miles of trees in straight rows with the wire stretched along the trunks he paid his tribute also to climate and soil. He knew that naturally trees don't grow in straight rows, and he found the explanation. The posts are poles cut from the trees' branches, and when stuck in the ground they shoot up so rapidly that they soon are trees.

"'The North Carolina observer never got over his wonder at the soil. The railroad cuts gave him a chance to see that it was not surface richness, and he easily grasped the explanation. The vegetation grows to a certain height, then dies away, rots, and forms fresh layers of richness. This process going on for centuries has made the fertility of the land inexhaustible.

"'The utility of volcanic eruptions was new to him and was explained on the trip to Champerico. This is the great coffee region. It comes within the sphere of influence of the volcano Santa Maria. When Santa Maria was sprinkling both the sea and land with pumice stone and ashes, on many of the fincas (plantations) there was just enough of this lava soil after the rains had come and washed away the surface of the deposit to renew the productiveness.'

"In another way an idea of the varied products of agricultural industry can be had from an account given in the British consular reports of a model plantation. This plantation consisted of 3,000 acres. In a given year it produced 1,200,000 pounds of coffee, 300,000 pounds of sugar, 300,000 bottles of the by-product of sugar known as aguardiente or cane rum, 22,000 gallons of milk. Two thousand head of cattle were raised. On this plantation from 900 to 1,300 laborers were employed.

"COFFEE OF WORLD-WIDE FAME.

"As is well known, Guatemala's most valuable agricultural product is coffee. The fame of Guatemala coffee is world-wide and it commands the highest prices. The production in average years is about 70,500,000 pounds, though in a recent year it exceeded 80,000,000 pounds. The most productive regions are in the departments of Guatemala, Amatitlan, Sacatepequez, Solola, Retalhuleu, Quezaltenango, San Marcos, Alta Verapaz, Baja Verapaz, Chimaltenango, Santa Rosa, and Escuintla.

"The altitudes at which the coffee plant is most successfully cultivated are between 1,500 feet and 5,000 feet above sea level, according to the locality and quality of the soil. The temperature at which the greatest productiveness is obtained varies from a minimum of 60° Fahrenheit to a maximum of 90°. In the lowlands the trees have to be shaded in order to prevent the leaves from being scorched by the heat. There is an abundance of native trees which answers this purpose. Occasionally, too, bananas are raised in conjunction with coffee, since their broad leaves furnish an excellent protection.

"In districts where the mean altitude is 4,500 feet a different sort of protection is necessary in order to shelter the coffee leaves from the northern winds which blow during the months of December, January, and February. In these high altitudes the ranges of hills form the best natural protection. To bring the coffee plant to full production from five to seven years are required, though after two years the bush will produce about 2 pounds of the berry annually. The coffee plants are raised in nurseries and afterwards transplanted to the cafetales or coffee plantations. The critical season for the crop is the blooming period. A heavy rainfall while the trees are in flower will seriously damage the plants by washing away the pollen and thus preventing fructification. This period lasts three or four days, when the blossoms fall and the cherry or berry begins to appear. The cherry reaches maturity in October and is ready for gathering and pulping; that is, for the removal of the outer shell and pulp. After this process it is washed and carried to dry, spread out in brick paved yards exposed to the sun. The grain is known as pergamino, or shell coffee, after the removal of the red pulp, while it retains the inner white or yellow parchment covering. After this parchment is removed it is known as oro, clean coffee, and this is the common commercial term.

"So many elements enter into the cost of planting and bringing to maturity a coffee plantation that it is difficult to estimate the expenditure necessary to insure a given profit. Experienced coffee growers *are guided largely* by their knowledge of the local conditions and requirements. However, a reasonable amount of capital in the beginning is necessary, and many investors possessing the capital prefer to buy fincas or plantations that are already producing.

"The Government of Guatemala lays an export tax of $1 in gold. Germany takes the bulk of the Guatemala product, though Great Britain is a large buyer and the United States is receiving larger quantities from year to year. With the increased facilities for transportation there would appear to be an excellent opportunity for dealers to make a specialty of Guatemala coffee in the United States, for the article once introduced would be sure to have an increased consumption.

"SUGAR AND OTHER PROFITABLE PRODUCTS.

"In 1890 Guatemala was producing barely enough sugar for its own consumption. In 1904 it exported 6,000,000 pounds to the United States. New Orleans is the nearest market, though shipments also may be made to Brooklyn. The product consists of white loaf sugar, panela or coarse brown cakes, from which the cane rum is made, miel or molasses, and mascabado, or inferior grades. The sugar cane is of excellent quality and the production is abundant, especially along the hot coast districts. The departments of Escuintla, Amatitlan, and Baja Verapaz are the districts in which the largest areas are under cultivation. As a rule the small sugar mills are crude and modern machinery has not been introduced to a great extent, although the largest plantations are already supplied with the latest improvements. With the introduction on a larger scale of modern machinery and the latest processes the sugar industry would be certain to afford satisfactory profits.

"Cacao of a very high quality is produced in Guatemala and the native article commands much higher prices than that produced in other countries and brought to Guatemala for sale. The productive regions are the tierras calientes or hot coast lands. The principal cacao-producing districts are Escuintla, Suchitepequez, Solola, and Retalhuleu. The bean is most productive at an altitude of 800 to 2,000 feet. In some cases the shrub produces a pound of beans every four months, and after reaching maturity it is said to produce without interruption for one hundred years.

Notwithstanding the superior quality of the Guatemala cacao the industry has not been carried on systematically, possibly because five or six years are required to secure the first crop. In the last year the total output was only 34,000 pounds, but the steady demand for cacao and the certainty of good prices justifies the investment of capital which can await five or six years for the first returns. The gathering of the cacao beans requires very little machinery and few laborers.

Chiefly care must be taken not to hurt the bean or almond when breaking the fruit wherein they are contained. One day of fermentation must then be given to them, after which they remain exposed to the sun for six or eight days, when they are ready to be sent to the market.

"One of the most profitable of future industries in Guatemala undoubtedly is that of banana culture. There are vast productive regions on the Atlantic slope; and these are certain to be cultivated, since the building of the Northern Railway insures opening up the lands by giving access to the New Orleans market within the time that is necessary for gathering and shipping the fruit. The annual production is now about 800,000 bunches, of which one-half are consumed at home and the balance shipped to the United States. It is estimated that within a year after the Northern Railway is completed the shipments to the United States will exceed 750,000 bunches per annum and will soon amount to 1,000,000 bunches.

"Tobacco is produced in a number of districts and there is much suitable soil for it, but up to this time it has been raised only for local consumption. Rice is also produced in the hot coast lands. Cotton is grown, and experiments have shown that the Sea Island cotton thrives in Guatemala."

HAITI.

EXPORT MOVEMENT, FIRST QUARTER OF 1905-6.

"*Le Moniteur*" of Port-Au Prince for the week ending March 3, 1906, publishes the following figures as showing the export movement from the various customs districts of Haiti during the first three months of the fiscal year 1905-6.

Articles.	Quantities.	Articles.	Quantities.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*
Coffee	19,952,178	Honey ....gallons..	470
Campeche wood	28,364,310	Copper	3,051
Cacao	1,282,691	Pitte	208,539
Guaiacum wood	1,803,400	Tortoise shell	325
Orange peel	10,000	Leather, tanned	1,040
Cotton	142,909	Cotton seed and castor-oil beans	274,840
Wax	21,876	Cigars	150
Cabinet woods	104,300	Fruits	1,150
Mahogany ....feet..	1,075	Medicinal herbs	18,919
Hides	44,853	Cocoanuts	6,100
Goatskins	38,359	Palm oil ....gallons..	8,465
Maize	1,790	Horns	1,849
Gum	3,441	Pistachio nuts	6,027
Woods, various	118,000		

The total value of these shipments is stated to have been $3,350,000.

HONDURAS.

NEW PORT OF ENTRY.

United States Consul JOHNSON reports that by a decree of the President of Honduras the port of entry for the district of Puerto Cortes will, on and after May 1, be San Pedro, and Puerto Cortes will then become a subport of entry. The reason for changing the port of entry to San Pedro is that it is a larger city, and two-thirds of the goods coming into Puerto Cortes are for merchants in San Pedro. He further writes that hereafter passengers arriving from Mobile will have to procure a certificate from the Honduras consul at that city showing that they have been in Mobile seven or more days.

NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

United States Consul WOOD, of Ceiba, reports that the thriving town of Porvenir, on the Atlantic coast of Honduras and 9 miles from Ceiba, is to be declared a port of entry. He states that the construction of a custom-house at Porvenir has been commenced. This will be of interest to American exporters, as considerable quantities of American goods are sold there. Heretofore it has been necessary to enter goods destined for Porvenir at Ceiba. The reshipment of merchandise was expensive and often caused losses. The opening of the new port of entry is another evidence that the present administration of Honduras is alive to the interests of the country and intends to do everything possible to aid and assist the commercial development.

MEXICO.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT DIAZ.

The President of the Republic of Mexico, General PORFIRIO DIAZ, delivered his usual annual message to Congress on April 1, 1906. The most important parts of the Message ran as follows:

"In the first place, I have the pleasure of stating to you that our relations with other nations continue satisfactory, and it may be affirmed that the relations which we cultivate with the governments of the neighboring nations are most cordial.

"In the International Bureau of the American Republics established at Washington there arose the idea of holding shortly another Pan-American Conference with a view to continuing the work undertaken by the two previous conferences, which met successively at Washington and at this Capital. This idea having been well received by the majority of the governments of America, their representatives and the Secretary of State of the United States have reached an agreement to the effect that this third conference shall take place, and in consequence of a courteous offer made by the Government of Brazil the city of Rio de Janeiro has been chosen as the place of the meeting, which will be held in July next. Though as yet no invitation has been received from the Government of Brazil, the Executive is making preparations for the appointment of delegates and for facilitating the holding of so important an assembly, which is bound to produce many of the favorable results expected from it, in view of the experience acquired at the two previous conferences and the good will of the participating nations. In order to cooperate toward the ends had in view, the Executive has given instructions to the Ambassador of Mexico at Washington, who, by reason of the important part which he took in the last conference, will know how to make suitable use of them.

"The Mexican Government having been invited to become a party to the convention arranged at Geneva in 1864, in regard to the neutrality in time of war of ambulance and military hospitals, the Department of Foreign Relations referred all the papers bearing on the matter to the Senate for its examination and decision. As was to be expected, the Senate approved Mexico'sacceptance of that International Convention, taking into consideration, no doubt, its noble objects. The Executive immediately proceeded to ratify and promulgate this act, thus confirming, in so far as we are concerned, the humane principles contained in the protocols concluded at The Hague in 1899, at the initiative of the Emperor of Russia.

"A memorandum was received through the representative of Russia at this Capital containing the text of a communication which the Russian Government had sent to the governments of other nations inviting them to a second Peace Conference at The Hague. Mexico at once answered that she would accept the invitation, and that she was prepared when the time should come to appoint delegates to the Second Conference, who would receive suitable instructions.

"The Second International Sanitary Convention of American Republics met at Washington in October last and the delegates whom we sent thereto arranged with the representatives of ten other nations a convention *ad referendum* in regard to quarantines, which has been approved by the Executive and will be submitted to the Senate for constitutional purposes.

"The sanitary measures taken against yellow fever on the Gulf littoral and on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec are continually being applied with energy. From September to February last, 132 cases occurred and the malady reappeared at Veracruz and Merida, besides invading Tuxtepec and Cordoba, where it is not endemic; but the efforts to prevent its propagation were successful. Since December the number of cases has been very considerably reduced, and in February only three occurred.

"On February 11, last, the sanitary station at Veracruz was inaugurated, its construction having cost $504,000. It has all the departments necessary for its object and is equipped with the best apparatus and appliances for disinfection, being also supplied with baths, a bacteriological laboratory, and a furnace for cremation purposes. The great importance of the port in question called for an establishment of this nature which should be first-class, and this desideratum has been satisfied.

"The sanitation works at the capital have been prosecuted without interruption, and since September 2,100 lineal meters of main sewers, more than 10,000 meters of lateral sewers, and more than 2,600 meters of drains, with all accessories, have been laid. The electric motor plant has been ordered for the operation of the drainage pumps at San Lazaro.

"The total volume of transactions entered at the offices of the Public Registry of Property and Commerce during the last year was $452,363,135, which is more than $100,000,000 in excess of the transactions entered in any previous year, showing the considerable increase to dealings in property and of commercial nature in the City of Mexico alone.

"The total number of primary schools under the jurisdiction of the Federation aggregates at present 544.

"In order to obtain competent teachers for the two new infant schools test examinations were previously held among the graduates of the Girls' Normal College who applied for the posts, and for the purpose of improving this department of education two female teachers were detailed to visit the model establishments of this nature in the United States during the closing months of the last scholastic year and the first month of the present year.

"Inasmuch as during the course of last year 175 new professors for the national primary schools were appointed, the present number thereof is 2,148.

"Improvements have recently been introduced in the courses at the normal schools for teachers, the premises occupied by said schools having been enlarged and new courses of great importance, as well as a system of lectures on methodology, having been created.

"It was arranged that the course followed at the Military College of Practical Medicine should be recognized by the National College of Medicine, just as if it had been gone through in its halls, provided that said course conformed strictly to the programme approved by the National College of Medicine.

"The Republic was represented at the Third Latin-American Scientific Congress which met at Rio de Janeiro in September last; at the

Congress of Economic Expansion held at Mons, also in the month of September last, and at the Congress on tuberculosis which assembled at Paris in October, 1905.

"In order to encourage colonization, a concession has been granted for the settlement of European colonists on national land in the State of Chihuahua, and two other concessions have been granted, respectively, for the parcelling out of national land into lots and for colonization in the State of Sonora.

"The work of the Geographical Exploration Commission has been pushed, and it is now conducting its field operations in the States of Chihuahua, Sonora, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, Hidalgo, Veracruz, Puebla, and Tlaxcala, and it has surveyed in the last half year 5,161 kilometers of roads and 208 kilometers of river.

"The astronomical sections calculated and determined various geographical positions, and the sections of drafting and maps prepared, respectively, for publication 13 new sheets of the General Map of the Republic to the scale of 1 to 100,000 and have published 17 sheets of the same map.

"The geodetic commission has carried its surveys and the laying out of a meridian chain—a work which it is conducting under an international convention—beyond Ciudad Victoria, and has undertaken the studies of explorations necessary for the establishment of a ground base in Tamaulipas in order to connect its system of triangulations with those of the American commissions.

"During the first half of the current fiscal year there were issued 1,526 title deeds to mines, embracing an area of 25,247 hectares.

"During the same period of time 13 concessions were granted for the exploration and exploitation of mining zones in various States of the Republic.

"Agriculture continues to prosper, aided by the use of water for irrigation purposes.

"Our manufacturing industries are also being powerfully aided by the utilization of water for power purposes.

"During the period of time covered by this message concessions were granted carrying the right to the use of more than 21,000 liters of water per month, from rivers subject to Federal jurisdiction, for motive-power purposes.

"During the same period of time title deeds were issued guaranteeing the rights of the actual beneficiaries of water course, 5,251 liters per second being for irrigation and 558 liters per second for power purposes.

"With a view to turning to account the product of our soil contracts have been entered into for the exploitation of guayule on lands situated in the States of San Luis Potosi, Durango, Zacatecas, and

Chihuahua, and an area of 65,000 hectares of Chihuahua and Veracruz has been leased out for the same purpose.

"The agricultural experimental stations at El Dorado, Sinaloa, and Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, have started operations in accordance with contracts entered into.

"During the period comprised between July 1 and December 31, 1905, 498 patents of invention and 46 patents for models and industrial designs were granted, 387 trade-marks and 32 commercial names and advertisements were registered, and the registration of 16 marks was renewed in accordance with the law in force.

"The sanitation works of the city of Tampico were completed and turned over to the municipal council of that port on October 17 of last year, the only details lacking being the grading of some of the low-lying portions of the city and a small portion of the straining reservoir for the water supply.

"The dredging alongside the lateral wharves at Tampico and the renovation of the floor of the fiscal wharf have been completed.

"The canal between Tuxpam and Tampico has been completed for a distance of 23 kilometers.

"At Veracruz, the surface of the land of the western half of the land reclaimed from the sea is almost completed.

"At Coatzacoalcos, the western jetty has been built out to a total length of 1,066 meters, the depth of water at its present extremity being 8 meters. The eastern jetty has been carried out to a length of 1,050 meters and to a depth of 6. The construction of the fifth wharf and of sheds 4 and 5 has been completed. At the terminal station work on laying the permanent tracks has been continued; a roundhouse for 8 engines, 2 weighing scales for cars, and a car-repair shop have been completed.

"At Manzanillo, the revetment on the breakwater has been almost completed.

"At Salina Cruz, 920 linear meters of the eastern breakwater have been completed to a height of 3 meters above mean tide, and in a depth of 17 meters, and only 80 linear meters are lacking for its completion. Work has been prosecuted on the construction of the monolith wall of the inner port, and the construction of 3 sheds has been begun. The volume of dredging so far done in the port is 1,300,000 cubic meters. The extraction of earth and rock in the excavation destined for the dry dock aggregates 117,000 cubic meters, and work is proceeding on the construction of the coping and concentration bottom. At the terminal station an area of 82,000 square meters has been graded to an average height of 3 meters, and 13 kilometers of permanent track have been laid. In sanitation and water supply a beginning has been made in the establishment of connections with private houses.

"The building destined for the general Light-House Bureau at Vera Cruz has been completed. The lights at Tecolutla, Nautla, and the provisional beacon at Punta Delgada, as well as the high house at Sisal, have been inaugurated, and the system of buoys at Altata, Agiabampo, and Topolobampo have been improved.

"The new railway construction totals 304 kilometers, contributed by the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient, the Pan-American, the Cananea, Rio Yaqui and Pacific, the Linares-San José, and the Zitacuaro-Joconusco railways. The Federal railway system at present aggregates 17,170 kilometers. On the Central's Pacific extension, between Tuxpam and Colima, a tunnel of 150 meters in length and a bridge of 90 meters span have been completed.

"The following work has been done on the Tehuantepec Railway: Twenty-eight kilogram rails have been replaced by rails of 39½ kilograms on 50½ kilometers of the road, and the earthworks, ballasting, and renovation of ties have been effected for the same length. Provisional bridge work of an aggregate length of 151 meters has been replaced by permanent bridge work, with the customary masonry abutments; 37 new freight cars have been put into service.

"Twelve new local post-offices, 55 agencies, and 4 ambulatory offices have been established, and, including these, the total number of post-offices of all kinds is 2,535. The volume of mail matter carried during the first half of the present fiscal year was 84,000,000 pieces, against 81,000,000 pieces during the same period of the previous year. Interior postal drafts aggregating $22,000,000 were issued. The interchange of drafts with the United States increased by 71-80 per cent over the amount issued in the first half of the previous fiscal year, the total being $1,115,000 Mexican currency. In the service of postal drafts between this country and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Mexico drew $33,300 Mexican currency and England drew against Mexico $7,300, also Mexican currency. The general earnings of the post-offices amounted to $1,763,000 in the half year under review as against $1,616,000 in the corresponding period.

"Delegates were appointed to represent Mexico at the fourth Congress of the Universal Postal Union to be held at Rome.

"During the half year, from July to December last, 500 kilometers of new federal telegraph lines were strung, and the total length of the federal telegraph system in the latter month was 55,586 kilometers. Work has been begun in the erection of a line on iron posts between this city and Puebla with a view to communicating with the east and southeast of the Republic on the stringing of a line between Santa Rosalia and Mulege, Lower California.

"In the period covered by this report, 9 new telegraph offices and 5 telephone offices have been opened, and communication by wireless telegraphy has been established between Cape Haro and Santa Rosalia.

"The lines strung in the territory of Quintana Roo have been opened to public service.

"The increase in the number of messages transmitted was 9 per cent in the interior service and 20 per cent in the international service.

"The increase in the cash earnings of the telegraph lines was 8 per cent.

"The collection for custom-house revenue increased in a striking manner during the last half year. The increase in those collections in July and August, 1905, might have been explained by the efforts to rush the importation of goods on which the import duties were increased by the tariff which came into force at the beginning of September last; but instead of a reaction, which might have been feared as the result of change in tariff rates, the collections increased during the succeeding months and have continued to increase up to the present time, so much so that import duties during the half year from July to December last yielded nearly $3,000,000 more than during the corresponding period of the previous year. Said increase is also an unequivocal proof that the numerous changes made in the tariff rates have not caused any inconvenience to the import trade.

"The various forms of income constituting the stamp revenue also show satisfactory returns. It might have been expected that the suppression and reduction of taxes on mining would have affected the total of stamps sold. Fortunately this has not been the case, and the increased yield of the other forms of this revenue not only compensated the diminution in the yield of the mining taxes, but occasioned an increase in collections in the half year under review of $500,000 as compared with the corresponding half year in 1904.

"The era of prosperity which the Republic is enjoying is due in a large measure to the monetary reform which, among other gratifying results, has given a powerful stimulus to the investment of foreign capital in this country. It may be affirmed that the fixity in value of our currency is now an accomplished fact, and, thanks to that fact, it will be possible to exploit the great wealth of our soil which has remained unproductive owing to the insufficient resources available to the nation. The recent rise in the value of bar silver will tend to consolidate the results obtained through the monetary laws and enactments, because it has afforded the opportunity to put in circulation during the brief period of four months gold coins or bars to the value of more than $42,000,000, a thing that would have been impossible in all probability, except after the lapse of several years, if the price of the white metal had not risen to parity with gold at the rate established in our new currency legislation.

"Availing itself of the invitation of the United States Government to designate some officers of the Mexican army to complete their military education in the special establishments of the neighboring nation, our Government decided to send thither for the purpose in question two officers of infantry, two officers of cavalry, and two officers of practical artillery, all possessing a fair knowledge of English.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN NOVEMBER, 1905.

According to figures issued by the Statistical Division of the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico, the foreign commerce of the Republic for November, 1905, and for the first five months of the current fiscal year 1905–6 was represented by the following valuations, the figures for the corresponding periods of the preceding year being also given for purposes of comparison:

The total value of importations during the five months under review was $67,153,845.92 in silver currency, as declared in the customhouses, showing a decrease of $3,142,375.78, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The exports for the five months were valued at $99,926,557.99, showing an increase of $22,702,508.32, as compared with the same period of 1904–5.

The detailed imports were as follows:

IMPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

	November—		First five months—	
	1905.	1904.	1905–6.	1904–5.
Animal substances	$1,370,667.60	$1,290,423.66	$6,530,956.84	$5,684,395.52
Vegetable substances	2,811,751.11	3,266,935.55	11,064,923.45	10,547,215.25
Mineral substances	4,534,126.22	3,280,363.04	19,019,170.11	18,855,866.66
Dry goods	1,766,014.47	2,009,146.51	8,924,986.72	10,682,302.21
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances	505,248.84	561,309.84	2,896,320.63	2,614,815.50
Beverages	529,676.50	549,889.76	2,873,772.86	2,625,520.93
Paper and its applications	458,067.47	570,790.46	2,213,467.81	2,280,175.31
Machinery and apparatus	1,487,951.05	3,323,010.97	7,634,765.11	10,343,374.05
Vehicles	272,334.80	931,037.50	1,314,136.31	1,931,532.16
Arms and explosives	396,156.54	366,311.31	1,719,702.65	2,545,237.16
Miscellaneous	691,016.15	400,752.96	2,931,643.43	2,185,786.95
Total	14,823,010.75	16,549,971.06	67,153,845.92	70,296,221.70

EXPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

Precious metals	$13,151,310.50	$6,751,965.71	$54,197,393.52	$36,499,561.81
Other articles	7,649,022.29	9,493,485.63	45,729,164.47	40,724,487.86
Total	20,800,332.79	16,245,451.34	99,926,557.99	77,224,049.67

The details of the export trade for the periods under comparison show the following classification and figures:

	November—		First five months—	
	1905.	1904.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Mexican gold coin		$34,270.51		$130,518.98
Foreign gold coin		5,683.47	$4,588.98	11,360.39
Gold in bars	$2,807,813.50	2,310,239.64	13,994,593.07	10,760,817.84
Gold in other forms	104,976.40	117,417.35	709,248.32	668,512.50
Total gold	2,912,789.90	2,467,610.97	14,708,430.37	11,571,209.71
Mexican silver coin	5,567,906.00	17,087.25	7,890,957.00	632,407.25
Foreign silver coin	6,636.00	6,652.75	47,508.62	30,754.00
Silver in bars	4,310,727.44	3,380,239.44	28,504,287.48	20,144,031.00
Silver in other forms	353,251.16	880,375.30	3,046,210.10	4,121,159.85
Total silver	10,238,520.60	4,234,354.74	39,488,963.15	24,928,352.10
Antimony	58,546.00	720.00	449,254.96	306,923.00
Copper	1,750,613.74	2,828,794.22	11,965,902.60	11,777,525.07
Marble, rough		21,290.00	73,098.00	52,144.00
Plumbago		6,000.00	4,000.00	10,860.00
Lead	211,190.00	305,052.00	2,288,816.67	2,442,810.00
Zinc	7,000.00	7,275.00	83,072.99	28,330.00
Other mineral products	170,693.14	1,661.13	319,669.25	8,839.37
Coffee	385,554.00	264,220.14	2,363,912.50	1,084,951.08
Barks and roots, raw		4,212.00	20,147.00	7,377.00
Rubber	79,256.84	35,753.84	378,160.52	197,688.88
Chicle	101,717.06	163,500.59	329,240.56	325,796.79
Beans	64,553.00	52,082.00	325,763.82	259,964.00
Fruits, fresh	54,108.50	75,789.50	162,596.90	150,819.05
Chick-peas	137,938.00	185,929.00	1,636,106.00	1,165,789.00
Guayule	3,886.00		18,272.00	
Other beans	216.00		104,540.00	18.00
Heniquen, in fiber	2,438,774.00	2,732,942.12	12,587,436.00	11,080,978.12
Ixtle, in fiber	331,592.00	414,408.00	1,639,182.88	1,559,714.55
Woods	198,116.16	349,179.50	757,660.62	953,794.24
Corn	3,885.00	5,175.51	14,694.00	16,041.15
Mulberry wood	4,302.00	3,910.00	21,801.00	14,293.00
Dyewoods	35,930.76	34,179.00	181,887.61	367,640.68
Grass	159,484.00	139,520.00	865,462.00	905,475.00
Tobacco, leaf	108,396.00	51,605.00	493,058.74	698,806.00
Vanilla	138,900.00	56,619.00	2,221,870.99	801,247.00
Other vegetable products	174,732.09	61,214.04	582,155.15	285,029.87
Cattle	322,745.00	245,529.00	1,614,357.50	1,262,242.00
Raw hides	439,490.60	473,670.65	2,673,954.68	2,209,500.49
Other animal products	32,553.90	34,375.42	193,959.69	214,846.60
Sugar	200.00	690,685.00	259,926.00	1,407,044.00
Flour, and cotton-seed paste	52,009.00	83,816.00	167,973.00	257,017.00
Heniquen, cordage				189.00
Hides, manufactured	18,590.00	14,578.00	96,300.00	69,443.60
Straw hats	39,095.00	27,952.00	186,602.79	115,792.00
Tobacco, manufactured	31,954.00	30,935.00	144,237.75	215,181.55
Other manufactured products	29,509.00	51,041.18	207,320.10	207,932.23
Miscellaneous	63,491.50	39,872.29	296,770.20	262,944.54

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of origin:

Country.	November—		First five months—	
	1905.	1904.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Europe	$5,608,160.08	$6,737,595.47	$28,305,393.00	$31,757,847.90
Asia	104,544.54	109,266.90	508,766.70	551,743.10
Africa	2,290.20	848.28	13,375.58	101,403.22
North America	9,065,643.28	9,643,446.83	37,962,267.40	37,475,165.08
Central America	10,947.99	2,000.03	17,450.06	47,841.40
South America	14,273.09	34,917.33	126,456.72	235,714.96
West Indies	19,151.57	19,991.84	103,176.84	73,848.58
Oceania		1,904.38	44,959.62	52,656.87
Total	14,823,010.75	16,519,971.06	67,153,845.92	70,296,221.70

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican exports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of destination:

Country.	November—		First five months—	
	1905.	1904.	1905–6.	1904–5.
Europe	$3,754,866.44	$3,389;065.04	$23,961,111.06	$20,251,429.78
North America	16,585,664.93	12,379,222.38	73,338,115.87	54,887,334.81
Central America	119,054.42	188,473.92	568,153.06	348,760.68
South America	3,035.00	8,180.00	34,309.00	75,092.40
West Indies	387,712.00	280,510.00	2,024,869.00	1,661,432.00
Total	20,800,332.79	16,245,451.34	99,926,557.99	77,224,049.67

CUSTOMS REVENUES, JANUARY, 1906.

The following is a statement of the customs revenues of the Republic of Mexico during the month of January, 1906:

Custom-house.	Ordinary import duties.	Custom-house.	Ordinary import duties.
Acapulco	$15,226.43	Mier	967.74
Agua Prieta	27,177.91	Nogales	81,285.93
Altata	3,863.70	Progreso	313,449.64
Camargo	266.76	Puerto Angel	106.84
Campeche	20,569.90	Salina Cruz	4,864.07
Ciudad Juarez	252,830.70	San Blas	3,700.66
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz	139,351.17	Santa Rosalia	4,026.31
Coatzacoalcos	24,808.78	Soconusco	12,267.06
Chetumal	2,616.85	Tampico	820,187.59
Ensenada	5,033.66	Tijuana	891.67
Frontera	29,852.76	Tonalá	1,851.07
Guaymas	33,870.98	Topolobampo	2,069.87
Guerrero	552.28	Tuxpam	777.43
Isla del Carmen	3,107.23	Veracruz	1,362,232.28
La Ascension	59.01	Zapaluta	83.31
La Morita	75,622.40		
La Paz	2,444.62	Total ordinary import duties	4,142,712.68
Laredo de Tamaulipas	476,767.99	Total extra import duties	3,217.54
Las Vacas	273.73	Total exportation duties	93,835.07
Manzanillo	5,575.73	Total port dues	82,183.95
Matamoros	5,832.68	Total arrears	811.49
Mazatlan	190,773.18		
Mexicali	2,858.56	Grand total	4,322,760.73
Mexico	210,605.66		

EXPORTS OF HENEQUEN, JANUARY-OCTOBER, 1905.

During the ten months from January to October, 1905, according to the complete statistics just issued, the total exports of henequen from Yucatan through the port of Progreso were 78,370,442 kilograms of fiber, or, 172,728,454 pounds, packed in 485,686 bales.

The exports during the corresponding ten months of the preceding four years show a steady increase, excepting in 1902, as follows:

January to October.

	Kilos.
1901	71,926,663
1902	70,835,502
1903	73,037,482
1904	77,984,068
1905	78,370,442

HENEQUEN EXPORTS THROUGH PROGRESO, JANUARY, 1906.

The henequen, or sisal hemp, exported through the port of Progreso, Yucatan, in the month of January, 1906, amounted to 33,744 bales, of which 33,139 bales went to the United States and the remaining 605 to Cuba. During the same month of the year 1905, 38,011 bales were exported from that port to the United States, and in 1904 the number of bales amounted to 52,781.

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR AND MOLASSES, 1905.

The "*Revista Azucarera*" of the Hacendado Mexicano's Yearly Sugar Report for 1905-6 states that the production of sugar in the Republic of Mexico during the year 1904-5 amounted to 107,038,785 kilos (107,000 tons), while the production for 1905-6 is estimated at only 105,000 tons.

The details of the production of sugar and molasses per State during 1905 were as follows:

	Molasses.	Sugar.
	Kilos.	*Kilos.*
Campeche	682,904	575,136
Chiapas	709,010	674,800
Colima	1.337,000	1,746,000
Guerrero	1,777,820	1,921,087
Jalisco	5,779,712	5,226,100
Mexico	475,174	43,125
Michoacan	8,683,969	11,699,844
Morelos	16,167,636	26,207,259
Nuevo Leon	150,000	375,000
Oaxaca	3,257,963	1,542,320
Puebla	5,937,000	16,205,500
San Luis Potosi	3,411,600	1,420,000
Sinaloa	3,450,000	7,783,523
Tabasco	1,000,300	1,897,000
Tamaulipas	1,504,500	1,429,000
Tepic	2,000,000	3,750,000
Veracruz	9,132,010	20,375,612
Yucatan	3,493,533	4,212,379
Total	67,950,131	107,038,785

In order to form an idea of the development of the sugar industry in the Republic of Mexico during the last six years the following figures are given for comparison:

	Tons.
1899-1900	75,000
1900-1901	95,000
1901-2	103,000
1902-3	112,000
1903-4	107,000
1904-5	107,000
1905-6	105,000

The figures for 1905-6 are merely estimated.

NEW WEST COAST STEAMERS.

United States Consul KAISER reports that Mazatlan, on the west coast of Mexico, and San Francisco will soon have two new steamship lines making regular calls for passenger and freight traffic.

It is announced that a Swedish steamship company, has decided to extend its line of steamers now operating between Swedish ports and Montevideo and Buenos Ayres to the west coast, touching at Valparaiso, Callao, Panama, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and San Francisco.

Articles of incorporation also have been issued to the new German Roland Line, which will immediately institute service between Hamburg and all points on the west coasts of South and Central America and Mexico. The company is capitalized at $1,904,000, and will have a fleet of six steamers, each of 3,000 tons. They will compete with the Kosmos Line, now doing the same sort of trade and touching at several Mexican ports.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company advertises that hereafter two boats each month to and from San Francisco will stop at Salina Cruz, the Pacific terminus of the Tehuantepec Railroad.

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY REPORT, 1905.

The annual report of the Mexican International Railroad for the fiscal year ending December 31 reflects a falling off in commercial tonnage attributable to ore shipments. Gross receipts in Mexican money decreased $372,035 and net revenue $80,257. The surplus in United States currency over fixed charges was $604,861, a loss of $207,851 for the year.

The report states in part: "The falling off in shipments of ore over the line more than accounts for the diminished tonnage. Other commodities in general show more or less satisfactory increases. In the latter months of the year and in the first two months of 1906 a marked improvement is observed. The development of the coal region adjacent to the line received substantial impetus, and several new companies were formed for the purpose of exploiting new mines. In addition thereto considerable development work has been undertaken by the older companies, and it is confidently to be expected that the line will be materially benefited by the creation of these additional sources of revenue. The vigorous prosecution of the work in the erection of the Velardena smelter and its contemplated early completion should also aid in increasing the earnings of the property. Various other new industries have been located, and altogether the outlook for increased business of the company in the future is encouraging.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL RAILROAD, 1905.

For the fiscal year ending December 31 the National Railroad of Mexico makes a good showing, gross earnings (Mexican currency) increasing $1,186,475 and net $606,491. After providing for all fixed charges the surplus in American gold was $412,259, a gain for the year of $340,639. The comparative income account follows:

	1905.	1904.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$12,755,722	$11,569,247	$1,186,475
Operating expenses	8,284,655	7,704,671	579,984
Net earnings	4,471,067	3,864,576	606,491

Reducing the net earnings to a gold basis on an average price for the Mexican dollar of 49.63 cents, as compared with 46.239 cents in the previous year, the gold equivalent would be as follows:

	1905.	1904.	Increase.
Total income	$2,770,413	$2,445,211	$325,202
Total charges	2,358,154	2,373,591	[a]15,441
Surplus	412,259	71,620	340,639
Previous surplus	213,294	141,674	71,620
Total surplus	625,553	213,294	412,259

[a] Decrease.

The steady growth in the freight receipts from commercial sources which had obtained in previous years was more than maintained in 1905, the territory contiguous to the lines received its full share of the general prosperous condition of the Republic, additional areas of lands having been placed under cultivation, additional mines opened for the production of ores, and many new industries located at various places. Special attention is called to the new smelter plants being constructed at Saltillo, Matehuala, and Las Trojes, all of which are expected to be in operation by June 30, 1906, and to the prosperity of El Oro and Tlalpujahua mining districts, with large increased milling capacity at several of the mines located thereat. The increase in the price of silver, copper, lead, zinc, antimony, and other metals, together with the additional treating plants, has given a decided impetus to the further development of the mines located at points on the system.

OPERATIONS OF THE MAIL SERVICE, JANUARY, 1906.

The operations of the Mexican mail service for January, the seventh month of the current fiscal year, 1905, are thus reported by the chief of the postal bureau in the Department of Public Communications and Works, and compared with January, 1905, showing an increase in receipts of $30,721.49 in the month, and of $171,043.73 in the seven months, equal to 8.87 per cent.

Post-office receipts, January, 1905.

Sales of postage stamps:	
January, 1906	$283,535.51
January, 1905	251,577.29
Increase in 1906	31,958.22
Rental of post-office boxes:	
January, 1906	22,578.00
January, 1905	22,092.00
Increase in 1906	486.00
Fines, etc.:	
January, 1906	2,405.14
January, 1905	3,749.31
Decrease in 1906	1,344.17
Premiums on postal money orders:	
Interior, January, 1906	24,996.15
Interior, January, 1905	25,497.93
Decrease in 1906	501.78
Premiums on other money orders:	
International, January, 1906	781.24
International, January, 1905	569.65
Increase in 1906	211.59
Premiums on editors' money orders:	
January, 1906	2,127.64
January, 1905	2,216.01
Decrease in 1906	88.37
Summary of foregoing receipts:	
January, 1906	336,423.68
January, 1905	305,702.19
Increase in January, 1906	30,721.94

This is equal to 10.05 per cent increase in January, 1906, as compared with January, 1905.

The revenues derived from the mail service during the first seven months of the current fiscal year 1905-6 are per month as follows:

July, 1905	$302,584.84
August	282,611.65
September	268,288.49
October	310,799.73
November	286,979.17
December	312,053.66
January, 1906	336,423.68
Increase in seven months 1905-6, as against seven months of 1904-5	171,043.73

These are among the figures that show Mexico's steady progress.

THE PORT OF MAZATLAN IN 1905.

Some idea of the importance of the port of Mazatlan may be gained from the following statistics of exports and imports for 1904–5 via that port, the former aggregating $4,248,569 and the latter $1,498,290, in both cases the United States receiving and furnishing respectively the bulk of exports and imports:

Exports, 1904–5.

	Kilograms.	Value.
Résumé by classifications.		
Mineral products	71,522,928	$3,960,332
Agricultural products	1,083,186	92,242
Animal products	295,891	177,572
Manufactured products	41,643	10,501
Sundry products	28,030	7,922
Total	72,971,678	4,248,569
Résumé by destinations.		
Germany	655	850
China	892	500
Spain	63,551	6,170
United States	72,491,481	4,214,199
France	96	63
Guatemala	366,830	23,332
England	4,736	955
Panama	43,437	2,500
Total	72,971,678	4,248,569

Imports, 1904–5.

Classification.	Value.	Destination.	Value.
Animal products	$109,280	Germany	$277,410
Agricultural products	186,652	Austria	10,841
Mineral products	436,758	Belgium	16,969
Manufactured fabrics	285,488	China	5,215
Chemical products	125,630	Denmark	1,657
Liquors, etc	72,442	United States	695,757
Paper and manufactures	52,984	Spain	41,025
Machinery, etc	125,804	Ecuador	13,283
Vehicles	7,822	Egypt	35
Arms and explosives	40,148	France	112,879
Sundries	55,282	Guatemala	141
		Holland	9,253
		England	279,141
		Italy	18,656
		Japan	5,940
		Norway	6,803
		Portugal	1,389
		Peru	375
		Switzerland	2,296
		Sweden	4,063
		Turkey	162
Total	1,498,290	Total	1,498,290

EARNINGS OF BONDED WAREHOUSES OF MEXICO AND VERACRUZ.

The bonded warehouses of Mexico and Veracruz reported gross earnings in the year 1905 of $218,574.61, which, after several customary payments, left $120,000 for the shareholders.

During the year 1905 the entries and packages received were 491,652, weight 33,794,100 kilograms, value $10,331,779. During 1905 the packages delivered were 309,296, weight 21,005,000 kilograms, value $6,074,166.

The company's capital is $2,000,000, and it advances money on merchandise stored in the warehouses. The amount advanced in 1905 was $3,270,866 on merchandise valued at $5,649,465. The amount repaid by importers on this was $1,723,629 on merchandise invoiced at $3,135,700.

RELATIONS OF MINING AND SMELTING BETWEEN MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

In a paper read before the Mining Congress, November, 1905, by Mr. JAMES W. MALCOLMSON, and reproduced in the "Mines and Minerals" journal for March, 1906, it is stated that twenty years ago practically all the gold and silver ores of Mexico were treated on the spot where they were mined by various local methods of treatment; amalgamation and leaching processes being very commonly employed.

Since 1885, a great change has taken place; most of the ore now mined is transported over the railroads to central smelting plants and the precious metals contained reduced to bullion with the aid of lead or copper.

An enormous and prosperous smelting industry has thus developed to the mutual advantage of the mine operators and the railroads.

To-day the miner operating near the railroad finds himself able to turn his ore into cash immediately by shipping it to any of these smelters. He usually receives an amount which yields him as great or greater profits than he could obtain from local processes, and this, too, without any investment beyond the actual cost of mining the ore. The miner of refractory ores also finds himself almost as well off as the favored producer of free-milling ores owning his own reduction plant, and it is only in those districts far removed from the railroads that the former cumbrous methods of local treatment are employed.

In order to form some idea of the importance of this change, it has been estimated that before 1885 90 per cent of all the silver and gold ore mined in Mexico was treated locally where it was produced, but to-day over 75 per cent of all the ore mined is shipped over the railroads to the various smelters of the country, where it is reduced to bullion with either lead or copper.

Until 1890 lead ores were very generally employed for this purpose, and Mexican gold and silver ores were shipped to Denver, Pueblo, Omaha, Kansas City, and San Francisco, where lead smelters were in operation. Extensive smelting works in the city of El Paso were also erected at this period to handle ores from Mexico, which were *actually crowding* the ore markets of the United States.

After the discovery and development of the lead mines at Sierra Madre and Nuevo Leon in northern Mexico the lead ore mines of Colorado, in 1892, fearing that the introduction of Mexican lead ores into the United States would destroy their control of the lead ore market, succeeded in having a prohibitive duty imposed on this metal. The control of fluxing ores by the lead miners of Colorado at that time enabled them to dictate such terms to the smelters that smelting charges on lead ore were abolished entirely for a time, the smelters being compelled to pay more for the lead contents of the ore than its market value to them. The result of the imposition of this duty was that gold and silver miners of the United States were still left at the mercy of lead ore miners, whose demands made it necessary for the smelters to obtain their margins from the miners of silicious ores, who were thus compelled to submit to higher treatment charges, while several millions of dollars of United States capital were invested in Mexico in the erection of custom smelters at Monterey, San Luis Potosi, Aguas Calientes, and other points.

During the past few years it has become evident, however, on account of the enormous increase in gold and silver production in Mexico, that the capacity of those lead smelters is insufficient and that enough lead can not be obtained to take care of the increasing production of gold and silver. One large smelter in the central part of the Republic has already replaced its lead base with copper, although more than one-half of the copper employed is shipped south from the United States through El Paso, and on account of this unsatisfactory condition of the lead resources of Mexico, it is inevitable that others of the principal smelting plants will soon be partly altered from a lead to a copper basis.

The greater part of the gold and silver produced in Mexico is found in silicious ores, and the problem of the metallurgist is to get rid of this silica as slag in the cheapest possible way, leaving the precious metals alloyed with the lead or copper used as a collector.

In a lead furnace the charge can not carry more than one-third of its weight as silica, and owing to the relatively low temperature at which lead smelting is carried on, the speed of operations is not great. In a copper furnace, owing to the high temperatures employed, the charge may carry as high as one-half of its weight as silica, and twice the amount of charge can be smelted as in a lead furnace of similar dimensions. In other words, a copper furnace will smelt three times as much silicious silver ore as a lead furnace of the same size in the same time.

Copper, as collector, offers other points of superiority to lead. It can be enriched to much greater extent with gold and silver. A copper furnace smelting gold and silver ores is often operated successfully with less than 1 per cent of copper in the charge, the volume of matter produced being made up by the use of iron sulphide ores, while a lead furnace can not as successfully be operated with less than 7 per cent lead.

There is, therefore, very little reason to doubt that the bulk of the silver and gold ore smelting in Mexico will be reduced in copper instead of lead furnaces in the future, and the question arises: Where will the copper come from?

The silver and gold output of Mexico is large and increasing very rapidly. The silver production in 1904 was 71,880,000 ounces, or 18,000,000 ounces greater than that of the United States, Mexico being the greatest silver-producing country in the world. The value of the gold produced during 1904 was $12,530,000 United States currency.

The greater part of the gold and silver is found in the central plateau of the Republic and along the lines of the main railroads, the principal districts being Pachuca, Guanajuato, El Oro, Zacatecas, Mapimi, Parral, Santa Eulalia, Catorce, and Matehuala.

The production of copper in Mexico has increased from 900 tons in 1891 to 57,500 tons in 1904, largely owing to the opening of the great mine at Cananea. The bulk of this metal is mined from northern Sonora and Lower California and a considerable distance west of the gold and silver mining districts before mentioned. The adjacent Territory of Arizona also supplies a large and steadily increasing output of copper, the output during 1904 being approximately 70,000 tons.

At the same time it is interesting to notice that the copper ores of Sonora and Arizona usually carry low values in gold and silver. At present they are smelted locally, the copper produced being shipped to New Jersey and other points on the Atlantic shore for refining.

There exists, therefore, to-day a temporary and abnormal condition of affairs which when remedied will have a profound influence on the development of mining and metallurgical enterprise, both in the United States and Mexico.

On the one hand, there is in Mexico a steadily increasing output of siliceous ores, rich in gold and silver, with a stationary or decreasing production of lead ores suitable for smelting purposes. The result is that gold and silver mining operations throughout central Mexico are handicapped by excessive treatment rates, and many gold and silver mines are now shut down which were formerly operated with profit.

On the other hand, there is in Arizona and northern Sonora a large and steadily increasing production of copper eminently adapted to the requirements of customs smelting, but which is not yet utilized for that purpose.

After the attention of the great copper producers of Sonora and Arizona is directed to the possibilities of smelting the gold and silver ores in Mexico, together with copper ores of the West, there is no reason to doubt that very much greater profits will be made than is now the case.

Copper will be shipped to the refineries rich in gold and silver contents instead of as at present without precious metal values of importance, and profits will be made by the combination that will benefit the miners and the railroads quite as much as the smelters themselves.

When this copper smelting industry, now in its infancy, is developed along these lines, there can be little doubt that El Paso, Texas, lying as it does on the lines of communication between the copper mines of Arizona and Sonora and the gold and silver mines of Mexico, will become a copper smelting center of great importance and a messenger of prosperity to the many gold and silver mines of northern Mexico.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN JALISCO, 1905-6.

The revenue of the State of Jalisco from the manufacturing industries during the year 1905-6 was approximately $6,000 less than that secured in the fiscal year 1904-5. The taxes paid to said State by manufacturers in the latter year amounted to $220,546.37, while in 1905-6 they aggregated only $214,260.13. In the fiscal year 1904-5 the alcohol factories paid $39,830.61 in taxes, while in the succeeding year they paid $30,129.50, the output being in the former period 500,000 gallons and in the latter one only 386,000 gallons; that is to say, a decrease of 114,000 gallons. An explanation of this decrease in the production of alcohol is found in the scarcity of corn and the consequent high price of that product. The greater part of the alcohol now being manufactured in the State of Jalisco is the product of sugar cane.

The production of *tequila*, the native alcoholic liquor, was about the same in 1905-6 as in the preceding year; that is to say, 800,000 gallons, approximately. The budget shows, however, an increase in taxes, for, while in 1905 the *tequila* manufacturers paid but $79,488.74, in 1906 they paid $84,453.41. Out of 167 *tequila* factories in the State of Jalisco nearly one-half are idle.

The production of refined sugar in Jalisco, during the fiscal year 1905-1906, was estimated at 6,206 tons, an increase of nearly 1,000 tons compared with the previous year. The taxes assessed amounted to $36,783.35 in 1906, as compared with $31,030.53 in 1905. The production of *panocha*, or unrefined sugar, was estimated at 2,806 tons, and the revenue at $15,286.83, an increase of more than $1,000 over the preceding year.

Manufacturers of flour contributed $14,866.15, and the output was estimated at 6,632 tons. The production of cotton goods amounted to 1,406 tons, and the revenue to $17,890.50. About 1,395 tons of soap were produced in 1906, which brought a revenue of $6,403.43, approximately. The tobacco used in the manufacture of cigarettes reached

194 tons, or a value of $4,480 revenue, more or less. Manufacturers of oil contributed to the revenue of the State of Jalisco $1,195.68, approximately.

RULES GOVERNING THE PRACTICE OF MEDICAL PROFESSIONS.

In Mexico, as in all other countries, no person is allowed to practice medicine or any medical profession without proof that he is a graduate of an authorized college or university. The studies, when made in Mexico, have to be made, respectively, as the case may be, in the National School of Medicine, the hospitals of mental diseases, the Charity Central Warehouse, the National Institute of Dental Instruction, the National Medical Institute, or the Pathological Institute.

When made in foreign countries the studies may be validated in Mexico upon application to the Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction, and the proof, by the proper certificate, that they have been made in accordance with the provisions of the Mexican law. Validation thus granted exempts the candidate from the necessity of being examined.

The medical professions, as classified by the decree of January 11, 1902, providing for a "Plan of studies for the National School of Medicine" are four, as follows: (1) Medicine and surgery; (2) pharmacy; (3) obstetrics; and (4) dental surgery.

The course of medicine, covering a period of six years, embraces descriptive anatomy, with practical dissection exercises; general and histological anatomy, theoretical and practical, with the proper practical exercises; topographic anatomy, with practical exercises, and pathological anatomy; physiology, with experimental demonstrations; biological chemistry; galenic pharmacy; bacteriology, pathology, medical, surgical, and general; therapeutics, medical and surgical; theoretical obstetrics; clinics, internal, external, propedeutical, and surgical; medical pediatrical clinic; surgical gynecological clinics; clinic of ophthalmology; clinic of psychiatrics; legal medicine, and deontology.

The course in pharmacy, covering a period of three years, embraces pharmacy, posology, pharmaceutical economy, legal pharmacy, deontology, chemical and pharmaceutical manipulations; practical management of the physical and chemical instruments and apparatuses used in pharmacy; natural history of the simple drugs used in Mexico; chemical analysis, general and applied to medicine; toxicology, and the examination of food and beverages and of the principal physiological and pathological products.

Practice in the Charity Central Warehouse, or in the drug store of the Government hospital, shall also be required as a condition for graduation.

The course in obstetrics, covering a period of two years, embraces: *Anatomy and physiology* of the feminine sexual apparatus, including the study of the pelvis; elements of embryology and fetal anatomy; pregnancy, labor, and puerperal conditions, physiologically considered; care required by the mother of the newly born child; obstetrical antisepsia, obstetrical hygienics; obstetrical therapeutics, obstetrical operations, with exercises on the manikin; and clinic. obstetrical and propedeutical.

The course in dental surgery, covering a period of three years, embraces: Descriptive anatomy, with dissection exercises; topographical anatomy of the head and especially of the mouth; histology with special reference to the elements constituting the mouth; physiology; dental pathology; morbous processes in general; dental therapeutics; dental materia medica; dental surgery; dental operations; dental prosthesis; dental metallurgy; bacterioscopy.

Article 22 of the decree provides that the studies above described, whether purely preparatory or professional, made in a foreign country, may be validated by the Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction, upon such conditions as he may require.

Article 28 provides that all persons holding diplomas from official schools of the Republic different from those designated by this decree, or from foreign universities, who may desire to obtain the same from the schools and institutions named in article 1 of this decree, for the practice of any of the medical professions established by this plan, shall subject themselves to examination in the National Preparatory School or in the National School of Medicine, in every one of the matters or branches above described for each profession; and, if approved, they shall have to pass also the respective professional examination. But if the candidate should prove by a competent certificate to have studied some matters in conformity with the provisions of the Mexican plan, the said studies shall be validated and he shall be exempted from examination in the same. It shall not be necessary to take up the different subjects of examination in the regular order.

NICARAGUA.

RESCINDING OF EXPORT DUTY ON COINED SILVER.

United States Consul Ryder, of San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, reports that on February 20 the following decree was proclaimed at that port, which rescinds all export duties on coined silver:

"The President of the Republic, considering that the financial situation of the country demands complete liberty of international commerce, decrees that

"The exportation of all coined silver shall be free of duties. This decree will be effective from the date of publication, and article 2 of the decree of December 14, 1904, is hereby repealed."

The decree of 1904 imposed an export duty of 5 per cent on the gold value of silver.

BANANA SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

United States Consul RYDER, of San Juan del Norte, submits a statement showing the banana shipments from the Bluefields district to the United States, as follows:

"The total number of bunches of bananas going forward to American ports in 1905 amounted to 1,975,000, valued at $667,631. The record for 1904 was 1,780,533 bunches, worth $776,477. These values include freight, stevedoring, consular fees, and insurance, which for 1905 totaled $252,880. The freight cost on a 15,000-bunch cargo is $1,260, on 25,000 bunches, $2,100. In the months of February, March, April, and May the fruit is larger, and 9-hand bunches bring 60 cents and 7-hand 25 cents each. The remaining eight months' prices are 50 cents for 9-hand, 35 cents for 8-hand, and 20 cents for 7-hand bunches. All these prices are on the pesos basis, a peso being worth 42 cents in United States currency."

VALUABLE CONCESSIONS GRANTED.

Among the important concessions granted by the Nicaraguan Congress, adjourned on February 16, 1906, were the following:

Dr. LENOX S. ANDERSON, of Mosspoint, Miss., was granted the exclusive right for fifty years (previous rights to be respected) to dispose of all pine timbers, specified diameter of trees 7 inches and above, throughout the Atlantic littoral of Nicaragua on uncultivated national lands, comprising the following lines: From the boundary of Honduras to 13′ 35″ latitude north, and to 84′ 52″ longitude west for exportation or other uses. He is also allowed to use streams and build roads for transportation, erect sawmills, extract turpentine for export, and may import, free of duty, all kinds of machinery, tools, provisions, etc., needed. Doctor ANDERSON is to pay for the concession $500,000 in gold, in installments, beginning with $5,000 a year. He has the right to transfer his concession, but no cause for an international claim is to be considered and possible difficulties must be settled by arbitration.

The Weinberger contract in representation of the Bluefields Steamship Company is renewed with limitations. This concession continues the company in the exclusive right of navigation of the Escondido River and its affluents, comprising a territory wholly taken up for the cultivation of bananas. The new concession protects the planters in that the steamship company must pay fines for losses by failure to *take fruit,* minimum prices are fixed, freight rates are regulated, and arbitration is provided for. The planters must also be notified in advance to get their fruit ready, and they may sell their fruit to whom they please.

Congress postponed the time for the delivery of the wharf at the port of Corinto, now under construction by the Central American Commercial Company, to September 1, 1906.

PARAGUAY.

CENSUS STATISTICS.

The Minister of the Interior of the Republic of Paraguay published, in the year 1902, a report of the Office of Statistics, together with the general census of the Republic taken during the year 1899 and finished, so far as the capital is concerned, in 1900. Said work consists of 256 pages, printed on quarto paper, 22 pages of which are dedicated to a brief of the census and the remaining ones to tables giving full data of everything concerning each individual department of the Republic.

According to the authority noted, out of a population of 490,719 inhabitants, 472,433 are native-born citizens and 18,286 foreigners, which is only 3.7 per cent of the total of natives.

The following figures show the number of foreign inhabitants according to their nationality:

Nationality.	Number.	Per cent.	Nationality.	Number.	Per cent.
Argentine Republic	9,306	51	Austrian	159	1
Italian	2,220	12	Portuguese	122	1
Brazilian	1,334	7	Belgian	88	2
German	902	5	Chinese	75	
Spanish	756	4	Dutch	40	
French	635	8	American	36	
Uruguayan	561	3	Other	1,478	8
English	401	2			
Swiss	173	1	Total	18,286	100

The number of inhabitants over the age of 6 years was 411,131, of which 156,960 were capable of reading, while 254,171 were not.

The various kinds of cattle in the Republic were distributed as follows:

Horned cattle	2,283,000	Goats	32,000
Sheep	214,000	Hogs	24,000
Horses	187,000	Mules and asses	8,000

The number of commercial houses established outside of the capital amounted to 1,728 and in the capital to 674, making a total of 2,402.

The total capital of the commercial establishments of Asuncion amounted to $43,000,000 and those outside of it to $27,000,000, making a grand total of $70,000,000. The above figures undoubtedly refer to paper currency, which is worth about 10 cents gold per dollar paper. Therefore the total value in gold would be about $7,000,000, or an average of $14 per capita.

The number of industrial establishments in the capital amounted to 348, and 841 in the country—that is to say, 1,189 in all—with a total capital of $139,000,000 paper currency, or $13,900,000 gold. Of this total $124,000,000 paper currency belonged to those establishments existing in Asuncion and the remaining $15,000,000 paper currency to those outside of it.

There are in the Republic of Paraguay over 300,000 cotton plants in process of cultivation, 200,000 of coffee, and about 300,000 of spurge.

PERU.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1905.

According to a report furnished by United States Consul-General GOTTSCHALK, at Iquitos, Peruvian imports during the first half year of 1905 amounted to $9,896,000 gold. Imports not only increased, but exports increased from a previous half-yearly average of $8,500,000 to $12,282,000 for the first half of 1905.

Iquitos, situated at the headwaters of the giant waterway of the Continent, the Amazon River, close to the Brazilian frontier, is the source of import supply not only for its own department (loreto), but for an even vaster region of almost virgin trans-Andean country, traversed by innumerable rivers and rich in rubber, precious woods, and minerals, the last named as yet being only very partially exploited.

Between this region, locally known as the Montaña, and the cis-Andean Peru of the Pacific coast, rises the great natural barrier of the Andes. As a natural consequence, the trade of Iquitos and the Montaña region has followed the natural water way, the Amazon, and has been carried on directly with Europe and the United States through Brazilian ports on the Atlantic side. Thus it is that a large portion of the highly prized Para rubber, known on the foreign markets as coming from Para or Manaos, is really a Peruvian product. It is hoped within a few years to direct this trade to the Pacific ports of Peru by the building of a railroad either to the Marañon or the Ucayali. Exports through Iquitos during the first six months of 1905 amounted to $1,510,000 and imports to $1,326,000, the trade having about doubled since 1903.

IMPORTS THROUGH SALAVERRY AND HUANCHACO, FIRST HALF OF 1905.

The importations of the various articles enumerated below, coming through the ports of Salaverry and Huanchaco, of the Republic of Peru, during the first half of 1905, were as follows:

	Salaverry.		Huanchaco.	
	Cases.	Kilos.	Cases.	Kilos.
Sugar	8,879	771,760		
Rice	174	19,508	1,934	169,782
Beer	726	58,480	40	3,360
Coal		1,172,298	4,771	402,900
Hardware	1,862	126,700	539	29,990
Flour	7,114	351,198	300	14,009
Guano	38,149	3,804,513	8,121	840,921
Kerosene	3,361	122,787		
Textiles			32	3,530
Wood	41,378	839,610	850	7,406
Furniture			18	1,244
Machinery	97	57,162	74	21,418
Railroad material			8,712	341,504
Silver ($105,500)			30	1,468
Other merchandise	24,774	2,295,305	257	26,675
Pottage	199	19,997	102	11,433
Empty bags	587	207,817	108	39,533
Wines			15	860
Wheat	6,864	733,085		
Aguardiente	23	5,061	50	13,976
Cotton seeds			60	7,800
Bricks	50,630	152,320		
Cement	620	111,600		
Salt	516	47,472		
Sawdust	124	7,577		
Stearin	149	14,178		
Total	186,220	10,918,428	26,013	1,937,802

IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK.

The Consul-General of Peru in Valparaiso, Chile, recently received orders from his Government to send by every freight steamer coming from that port to the Republic of Peru, 50 live cattle. It is estimated that about 500 live cattle will be received each month. A decrease in the price of meat has already been felt by the arrival of the first shipment. The Consul, besides, has sent large quantities of beans, pease, and potatoes.

A commission has also been named by the Government of Peru to go to the Argentine Republic and select 200 animals for the purpose of improving the Peruvian breed of cattle.

MINING CODE.

(Continued.)

TITLE XI.—*Concerning concessions of reduction plants, lands upon which to construct the same, and water rights.*

ART. 136. Abandoned reduction works, the sites where old reduction works were located, and the areas necessary for the construction of new works on public lands are denounceable, and shall be adjudicated wherever practicable, observing the provisions prescribed for the denouncement of mines.

On granting lands for new constructions, the extent of the latter shall be limited to the area necessary for the object for which they are intended.

ART. 137. At the time of granting the concession the mining agency shall fix the term in which the provisions of the concession shall be complied with, which shall not be less than two years nor more than four, counting from the date of entry into possession.

ART. 138. A reduction site or works shall be considered abandoned if the roofs are lacking and the machinery and timbering unserviceable, even though the walls and other constructions are intact.

ART. 139. When the denouncement concerns land for the establishment of new reduction works, after the provisions of article 136 have been complied with the mining agency shall proceed to give possession to the concessionary, without any incumbrance, if the land is public or uncultivated land, whether belonging to the State, councils, or communities. In the case of cultivated or fenced lands, the necessary area shall be delivered to the petitioner after the payment of an indemnity.

ART. 140. If a mine should be denounced by a third party within 50 meters of the fences of a reduction works, the owner of the reduction works shall have the preference in obtaining the adjudication of said mine, in accordance with the provisions of this code, for a period of thirty days from the date on which he is notified of the denouncement.

ART. 141. The use of public waters proceeding from rivers, lakes, springs, rapids, and falls may be acquired by denouncement for the purpose of employing them in the exploitation of slag beds, rewashings, and tailings; in the work of the mines and reduction works as motive power in the washing or treatment of ores, or for any other use in mining.

ART. 142. The denouncements shall be admitted and verified by the mining agencies, observing, wherever applicable, the provisions for the denouncement of mines.

ART. 143. In every concession for the use of public waters the quantity granted shall be fixed, granting all of the stream that the party in interest may solicit, provided it is not greatly in excess of what may be necessary for the purpose for which it is intended, in which case only so much shall be granted as the mining agency shall deem sufficient after hearing the report of an expert.

ART. 144. Concessions for the use of mining waters shall be granted, stating in the respective decree the object of said grant, which can be one of the following:

1. The employment of water in the washing and general treatment of ores and as motive power, without contaminating it with substances

harmful to health or vegetation, the concessionary not being responsible for the natural waste incident to the use thereof, for the purpose for which it was granted.

2. Its employment in processes that may contaminate it with substances injurious to public health and vegetation.

Furthermore, said decree shall state whether the waters are to be returned or not to their natural channel, and in the latter case how shall the contaminated waters be deviated from their natural bed.

ART. 145. In the denouncement application, as well as on the bulletin boards and respective notices, the character of the concession applied for shall be stated in conformity with the foregoing article.

ART. 146. The following persons have the right to object to the concession:

1. Those who have acquired a right to the water applied for by virtue of a previous concession or other just title.

2. Those who have denounced the same water previously and whose titles are pending approval.

3. Towns, agriculturists, merchants, and other private persons who are actually using the water and who may be injured by the concession.

ART. 147. So long as the water granted to a mining company is not carried out of the lands belonging to said company the concessionary may freely use it under the conditions prescribed in the concession.

As soon as the waters leave said lands they become public property so far as the present law is concerned, and any landowner conveniently situated may use them, provided said use does not injure the interests of the previous user.

But if the concession has been granted under the condition stated in the second section of article 144, and without obligation to return the water to its natural bed, the concessionary may exercise his right over said waters, notwithstanding any other complete or partial use of the same made eventually by landowners located farther down.

ART. 148. Water concessions may include the concession of uncultivated lands belonging to the State, municipalities, or communities that may be necessary for the construction of intakes, canals, ditches, or other similar works, all of which shall be specified in the respective decree.

With respect to fenced or cultivated lands belonging to the State, municipality, or community, the owner shall be paid for the extent or area of land adjudicated.

ART. 149. The concession of water for mining purposes expires as soon as the mine appears as denounceable in the official list of mines, or when the mine is in the state of abandonment referred to in article 138, or upon the expiration of the term granted by the mining agency for the renewal or construction of the reduction works according to article 137.

ART. 150. The concessionaries of mining claims and excavations in general are the owners of the waters found in their works throughout the mining claims, so long as they own their respective mines.

ART. 151. The dockets (expedientes) relating to the concessions, and to which reference is made in this title, shall be forwarded to the Department of Fomento for approval and registration, and a certified copy thereof shall be issued to the interested party.

TITLE XII.—*Concerning easements.*

ART. 152. Every easement shall be established only to the extent that may be necessary for the object intended.

ART. 153. Whatever rights of way, aqueducts, and other easements may be necessary for the exploitation shall be gratuitously granted on public lands. In the case of lands belonging to private parties the latter shall be paid for the value of the land occupied as well as any damages proved to have been caused by said easements, in accordance with the provisions of article 17.

ART. 154. The miner has the right to utilize without compensation the timber of the neighboring forests, and he shall likewise have the right to natural pastures for the purposes of the exploitation and the maintenance of the animals employed thereon, provided said forests and pastures be public property; but should they belong to private parties, the latter shall have the right to demand payment at a just price; and should they fail to agree as to the amount of the latter, the mining agency shall fix the same.

ART. 155. The transit of persons and animals for the service of the mines across unfenced lands when no damage is done to the latter can not be refused by the owners, nor shall said transit be subject to toll. Should the beasts of burden remain overnight on said lands, the owner of the same can demand payment for the forage consumed, charging a just price for the same. Should they fail to agree on the price of said forage, the owner shall only have the right to demand the payment of the amount fixed in the rules and regulations formulated for that purpose by each mining agency, with the approval of the Department of Fomento, after hearing the Supreme Council of Mines.

TITLE XIII.—*Mining companies.*

ART. 156. Mining companies, whether they engage in the exploration or investigation, in the exploitation of the mines, or the treatment of the ores, are subject to the civil laws of the country, with the limitations contained in this code, except the stipulations of the partnership contract, which shall have the preference in so far as the *observance is* concerned.

Limited and commercial companies shall be governed, with the same limitations, by the provisions of the Commercial Code relating to this kind of organization.

Art. 157. In every mining company the partners are bound to contribute to the expenses of exploitation and to the payment of the tax in proportion to their interest in the company. Joint owners of the mine are likewise bound to make this latter payment and that of the expenses for the conservation of the mine.

Art. 158. Should any partner of the company fail to pay his part of the expenses, the company has the right to appeal to the judge of the domicile of the company, and said judge shall notify the negligent partner to make the payment, fixing a term of from fifteen to thirty days within which to make the same. When there is no organized company, but only a partnership, an appeal shall be made to the judge of the domicile of the mine or that of the domicile of the defendant.

Art. 159. The partner notified to make the payment may object within the term of fifteen days after the summon, alleging whatever he may deem convenient to his rights.

Art. 160. The defendant shall only have the right to object when the same is based on a legitimate reason, allowing him a period of ten days in which to make good his claims.

Art. 161. After the opposition has been declared unfounded, or when there is no opposition, the share of the delinquent partner shall be sold at auction, taking as a basis the amount ordered to be paid.

Art. 162. The delinquent partner may make the payment of the amount due up to the evening of the day before the auction, and he shall pay a fine of 50 per cent if he makes the payment thirty days after the date of the summons demanding payment.

Art. 163. Mining companies are not dissolved by the death of one of the partners, but the heirs of the decedent have the right to sell their share when they do so by mutual agreement.

TITLE XIV.—*Concerning mortgages and other contracts.*

Art. 164. Mines can be mortgaged in the same manner as real property can be mortgaged, the contract being subject to the laws now in force governing mortgages, bearing in mind the indivisibility of mining claims.

Art. 165. The mortgagee of a mine has the right to pay the taxes referred to in article 25 of this law, and the payment of this credit has the preference over any other debt, even over that of the mortgagor himself.

Art. 166. The mortgage on mining property may be divided up into mortgage bonds, either registered, to order, or to bearer, either by virtue of the original mortgage or by a subsequent act duly authorized.

ART. 167. Should there be no agreement as to the manner in which the holders of mortgage bonds are to make good their rights against the debtor or owner of the mortgaged property, they shall do so through a common representative selected by a majority vote, and his acts, in everything relating to these rights, are binding on all the share or bond holders, one vote being allowed for each bond.

ART. 168. There shall be printed in each one of the mortgage bonds, under penalty of voiding the bonds if it is not done, the following: Amount of the debt, conditions of the same and the guaranty in each case, the requirements established in order to organize the joint representation of the holders of these obligations and to which reference is made in the foregoing article.

ART. 169. The debts and incumbrances of the mine shall cease upon the abandonment of the same, the right to sue the debtor remaining unless otherwise agreed. The creditors have no right whatever against any person acquiring the mine by means of a subsequent denouncement.

ART. 170. Reduction works and annexed buildings shall remain subject to the general laws of the country and to the provisions of this Code in so far as they may be applicable to them.

ART. 171. Leases on mining properties shall be subject to the general laws of the locality, but the lessee shall only have the right to sublet the whole or a part of the property, with the express consent of the owner.

ART. 172. In all cases to which this code refers the order may be issued without registration, provided the signature be legalized by a notary public.

When dockets are acted upon at the mining agencies the power of attorney may be issued in a similar form, or by the secretary of said agency legalizing the signature.

TITLE XV.—*Concerning expert officials.*

ART. 173. The Federal Government may appoint for each mining agency one or more expert miners to assist the local mining authorities in everything demanding professional or technical knowledge and to take part in the expert reports prescribed by this law.

ART. 174. In order to be appointed an expert miner attached to the mining agency it is necessary to be a mining engineer or surveyor of mines, or else he must be a civil engineer or surveyor.

ART. 175. Whenever the expert official is incapacitated, or in the absence of an expert, the mining agency shall temporarily employ to fulfill such duties practical experts residing at the place, in the absence of the professional ones.

ART. 176. The engineers and experts appointed may practice their *profession by* rendering services to private parties, provided that in so doing they do not, in the opinion of the mining agency, neglect the fulfillment of their duties; but they shall not intervene in an official capacity in the lawsuits in which the miners to whom they have rendered private services are interested, except when at least six months have elapsed from the date in which said services were rendered.

TITLE XVI.—*Suits concerning mines.*

ART. 177. To take cognizance of lawsuits, mining agents shall alter nate by months. The mining agent in charge at the time, and who takes cognizance of the lawsuits commenced and of the dockets which become litigious in the respective month, shall forward the proceeds to the other mining agent if the former is unable to act.

ART. 178. Each interested party may challenge, without stating his reasons, one of the mining agents. Either of the parties in interest has the right to request that the mining agent who takes cognizance of the lawsuit be assisted by another available mining agent or by the one that should replace him. In other cases the challenge shall be based on a legal cause, and whoever takes cognizance of it can not be challenged in this particular, and shall continue to take cognizance of the principal matter.

ART. 179. The secretary, the engineers, and experts may be challenged for legal cause.

ART. 180. In the suits in which the mining agencies take cognizance it is not necessary that the briefs be signed by an attorney, and the only essential briefs are those bringing suit and requiring answer. The latter corrects the lack of summons in the case of a suit.

ART. 181. Every article or exception shall be discussed and acted upon separately, and shall be decided before or at the same time as the suit. Only the exception as to jurisdiction shall be decided previously. The objection to witnesses shall be decided in the decision.

ART. 182. The articles and allegations or other questions arising therefrom requiring an explanation of the facts shall be admitted for a period of ten days, and the evidence concerning the same shall be presented during the first half of said term.

ART. 183. At any stage of the action, and without stopping the progress of the same, a settlement among the litigants shall be attempted whenever the mining agency may deem proper. Should an agreement be reached the record of the proceedings setting forth said decision shall terminate the lawsuit.

ART. 184. Without further proceedings than the answer or declaration of contempt of court, the suit shall be decided, when the same is pure and simple point of law, if the parties in interest agree regarding the facts, or when the latter are proved in the papers furnished and of which the parties in interest have cognizance and have not contradicted them. The mining agency shall decide the case within ten days.

ART. 185. When the foregoing article is not applicable the action shall be taken on trial for a term of twenty days, which term shall not be extended. The evidence furnished during this term may be acted upon even as late as twenty days thereafter. The docket can be seen at any stage of the suit up to the decision of the court of second instance.

ART. 186. Concerning the main points of the case no more than seven witnesses can testify, and not less than four concerning the articles and minor points.

ART. 187. All manifestly illegal appeals shall be absolutely rejected.

ART. 188. On the expiration of the term fixed for the trial of the cause a decision shall be given without further proceedings within the term of ten days.

ART. 189. Appeals for the extension, modification, or explanation of the decisions of the court of first instance shall not be allowed.

ART. 190. The decisions and interlocutory decrees causing irreparable damages may be appealed from in order to obtain the suspension of the final approval of the same.

Every other decision can be appealed from only concerning one single point, and then the mining agency shall forward to the superior court a certified copy of the documents in the case which the interested parties may ask for within the term of two days.

Mere trial decrees can not be appealed from.

ART. 191. The term in which a decision can be appealed from is five days, counting from the date of the notification of the appellant, and three days in the case of interlocutory decrees.

ART. 192. In the case of appeals from decrees, the decision shall solely be reached on the merits of the proceedings. In the appeal from decisions, decrees accompanied by a statement shall be requested, and the lawsuit shall be laid on the table without further proceedings and the parties in interest shall have the right to file briefs or make reports.

ART. 193. The court of appeals is composed of two members of the respective section of the supreme court, and of an associate judge learned in mining matters appointed by said court, if such associate judge should be in the place, as a substitute of the other member.

ART. 194. In lawsuits for large amounts the only appeal admissible is that of annulment of the decisions and final decrees, and against the decrees of a decisive character, if the lawsuit relates to mines or concerns the general law, or if they decide, in the case of a litigious or an administrative docket, as well as against the decrees relating to questions raised in the court of second instance.

ART. 195. The failure to give notice of the trial decree or of the decision does not annul the proceedings, when, notwithstanding said failure, a decision is given in favor of the party in interest who has not been notified, neither can they be annulled when said omission may be cured by means of a decree the mining agency or the supreme court may deem sufficient in order to be able to render a better decision.

ART. 196. The attachment of a mine or a portion thereof and its sale at auction shall not necessarily interrupt—until the auction is approved—the working of the mine.

ART. 197. The execution of an attachment, precautionary measures, or decree of possession of a mine shall be intrusted to the mining agency, even though the judge having jurisdiction takes cognizance of the case.

ART. 198. The appraisement of the mines, water, and reduction works, ordered by the mining agency for the purposes of the public auction or other purposes, shall be carried out by the expert attached to said mining agency and with the approval of the latter, taking as a basis the value of the works and constructions already done in the properties appraised. In the absence of such works, the basis shall be the approximate cost of the expenditures incurred up to the date of obtaining possession of the property.

ART. 199. In order to carry out any auction sale ordered by the mining agency, notices during twenty days shall be posted on the door of the building occupied by the mining agency, and shall be published triweekly in the newspaper of the locality or in that of the nearest town of the Department, if there is any such paper. In case the term granted allows it, said announcement shall appear in the newspaper publishing mining notices. In the case referred to in article 201, the term shall be ten days for the notices, and said notices shall be published in the newspapers only once.

ART. 200. At the auction sale the bids shall not be less than two-thirds of the amount of the appraisement. In the absence of bids a new auction sale shall be ordered within the term of ten days, and the notice thereof shall be published at least once in the newspaper of the locality or that of the nearest place in the Department, if there should be any newspaper therein, and then the auction sale shall be concluded for any bid that may be made.

ART. 201. When the value of the property in dispute or in litigation does not exceed 500 soles, the trial shall continue by taking the verbal statement of the interested parties, a record of which shall be made, and the evidence may be submitted for a period of ten days, which term shall not be extended, action on which may be taken within ten days after in questions relating to facts, and the decision shall be pronounced within the term of five days.

The appeal shall be made within three days and there shall be no appeal from the decision of the superior court.

ART. 202. In cases in which the amount involved does not exceed 50 soles, the decision shall be made by both mining agents and there shall be no appeal from the same.

ART. 203. In all matters not specifically established in this code, the provisions contained in the general laws of procedure concerning written and oral trials shall be followed.

ART. 204. It shall be understood that all the terms established in this code refer to solar days.

TITLE XVII.—*Concerning expropriation and indemnity.*

ART. 205. When due to the fact that the interested parties can not reach an agreement, the expropriation of lands should become necessary in the cases expressly stated in this law, the mining agency shall hear for ten days, which shall not be extended, all the evidence and claims or charges of the opponent, and said evidence may be acted upon during the ten days that immediately follow. On the expiration of these terms and in view of the allegations and proofs of the parties and of the explanations that the mining agency may order in its official capacity, it shall render its decision within three days.

ART. 206. The decision of the mining agency can be appealed from in accordance with the law.

ART. 207. After the decree of expropriation nas been accepted or executed the appraisement of the land subject of said appropriation shall be made by expert appraisers appointed by the interested parties and an umpire, in case of disagreement, who shall be appointed by the mining agency.

ART. 208. The experts shall submit their appraisements within eight days after their appointment, unless the mining agency should extend this term owing to special circumstances.

ART. 209. In case the interested party should fail to appoint the expert or should the latter fail to submit his appraisement, in order to make it agree with the appraisement of the other party it will be sufficient to duly summon the interested party and to let the term fixed by the mining agency transpire.

ART. 210. The decision of the mining agency concerning the thing expropriated can be appealed from as prescribed by law.

ART. 211. No appeal of nullity can be made from the decisions of the supreme court unless the amount in dispute exceeds 1,000 soles.

ART. 212. If it is proved that the owner of the land is unknown the expert that said owner should appoint shall be designated by the mining agency. The amount shall be held on deposit for five years in the Federal Treasury, subject to the orders of the Department of Fomento, publishing notices for thirty days in a newspaper of the locality or in the newspaper of the nearest place, if there should be such newspaper, and besides in the newspaper which publishes the mining notices in the capital of the Republic.

TITLE XVIII.—*Concerning transitory provisions.*

ART. 213. The dockets relating to mining properties that are being put through their proper course on the date in which this code becomes effective shall continue their course in conformity therewith.

ART. 214. Contracts concerning money advanced for working mines entered into before the date on which this code became operative shall be stated in a public instrument and registered within the term of two months after said date.

The last lender shall be considered as a creditor holding a first mortgage, in accordance with the general laws, provided he has made said registration within the aforesaid term.

ART. 215. The existing mining concessions shall continue in force with the limitations they now have, or the interested party may request, when there is unoccupied land, that the respective measurements be rectified in accordance with the provisions of this code.

ART. 216. Miners who now enjoy the use of waters that have not been the subject-matter of a concession previously or other just title required by law shall perfect their title within the term of one year from the date on which this law becomes operative, requesting the concession of said waters in conformity with articles 141 *et sequentia.* If the term expires without said requisite having been complied with, said miners or possessors shall have no right to make any objections based only on said use or enjoyment to the concession of the same waters solicited by other mining companies.

ART. 217. The Department of Fomento shall issue the proper regulations in order that the Supreme Mining Council may be installed as soon as possible and to enable it to prepare the application of the provisions of this code.

ART. 218. The first appointment of mining agents made by the Government shall comprise two of the proper mining agency. The Superior Mining Council shall select by lot the mining agent who shall take the place of the yearly outgoing agent.

ART. 219. Thirty-two pounds sterling monthly shall be allowed for the expenses of the Superior Mining Council and £10 monthly as the salary of the secretary, until otherwise provided by a special law.

ART. 220. The present code shall become operative on January 1, 1901, except as provided in article 217.

From the aforesaid date all previous rules, laws, and regulations relating to mines are hereby repealed, except so far as they are in conflict with the present code; the law of December 5, 1879, relating to the organization of the School of Engineers; that of December 22, 1888, relating to guano; that of December 22, 1888, relating to nitrate deposits; that of November 8, 1890, concerning taxes on mining property; that of January 11, 1896, concerning the Government salt monopoly, and the tariffs now in force, which shall continue in force until amended or until new ones are issued.

LIMA, *July 6, 1900.*

SALVADOR.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ESCALÓN.

[From the "*Diario del Salvador*" of February 20, 1906.]

On February 19, 1906, President ESCALÓN read an interesting message to the National Assembly, extracts of which follow:

* * * * * * *

"As to the sanitary service, though the results obtained have not, perhaps, been as satisfactory as might be desired, yet the country has escaped the invasion of the bubonic plague and the yellow fever—two epidemics that have caused many deaths in several countries of the American Continent. The Government, however, in order to prevent any sudden invasion of the aforesaid epidemics, did, through the superior board of health, take the most efficient measures against these terrible diseases, having ordered from abroad a sufficient supply of disinfectants, in order to fight the first of these epidemics, and established sanitary lines on the frontiers of Honduras and Guatemala in order to avoid, as far as possible, the invasion of yellow fever, which did such havoc in the city of Zacapa in the neighboring Republic.

* * * * * * *

"Special attention has been given to the Government telegraph and telephone lines, which have been equipped with a competent personnel and all the necessary and modern appliances for their operation, the result being a great improvement in the service.

* * * * * * *

"Agriculture, which is an industry of vital importance to the country, has received constant and earnest protection at the hands of the Government.

"I am pleased to inform you of the arrival in this country of foreign capitalists whose object is to survey and construct the Eastern Railroad. To this end instructions were given to the inspector of the

Eastern Zone and to the Governor of that Department in order that they may help and cooperate with said gentlemen and furnish them such information and data as they may deem necessary to carry out so important a work.

* * * * * * *

"Our foreign relations continue to be cordial and amicable, and will doubtless continue unchanged in view of the friendly attitude of other governments toward us and of our earnest desire to be at peace with all the world.

* * * * * * *

"For the purpose of strengthening our relations with the neighboring Republic of Guatemala a legation was established last March at the capital of said Republic.

"In September last a legation was established in the Republic of France, the work of which has so far been very successful.

"His Majesty the King of Italy invited Salvador to send a delegate to the Congress held at Rome to cooperate in the founding of an international institute to study the actual condition of agriculture in all the countries interested in the subject. Said invitation was accepted and a delegate was appointed, whose report will doubtless be of the greatest interest and usefulness.

"This Government has also become interested in the International Congress on Tuberculosis, held in Paris last October, the International Congress on the Physical Education of Young Men, assembled at Liege last August, and finally in the Peace Conference that will shortly be held at The Hague.

"Last June this Government authorized Señor Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Costa Rica at Washington, that, in representation of San Salvador, he should take proper steps before the Government of the United States to put an end to the abuses committed by the captains of the Pacific Mail steamers, which are causing great damage to the commerce of all nations. It is to be hoped that the result of Minister CALVO's representations will remedy such abuses.

* * * * * * *

"Great efforts have lately been made in the Department of Public Instruction for the purpose of reorganizing all educational establishments by adopting, so far as possible, the most improved modern methods which have given the best results in other nations.

* * * * * * *

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES IN 1905.

RECEIPTS.

		Pesos.
Cash in National Treasury January 1, 1905		286,998.79
Customs receipts, imports and exports		5,581,007.53
Tax on liquors		1,924,911.07
Minor revenues, all sources		1,030,524.47
Contracts and other transactions		1,800,156.83
Total		10,623,598.69
Less cash in National Treasury January 1, 1905	286,998.79	
Less receipts from contracts and other transactions	1,800,156.83	2,087,155.62
Net receipts in 1905		8,536,443.07

EXPENDITURES.

National Assembly	39,883.17
Executive	57,960.00
Department of the Interior	1,419,829.95
Department of Fomento	540,557.44
Department of Public Instruction	630,595.53
Department of Foreign Relations	74,433.11
Department of Justice	638,428.09
Department of the Treasury	562,037.31
Department of Charities	166,239.21
Department of War and Navy	1,796,514.56
Department of Public Credit	3,598,828.85
Deposits, reimbursements, etc	616,273.05
Total	10,141,580.27
Less the item of deposits, reimbursements, etc., which do not constitute a real expense	616,273.05
Total Government expenses	9,525,307.22

Public debt.

SALVADORIAN BONDS.

		Pesos.
On hand January 1, 1905, principal		4,158,908.58
Interest to said date		787,757.07
		4,946,665.65
Put in circulation in exchange of former settlements		73.00
		4,946,738.65
Principal paid during the year	774,440.00	
Interest paid during the year	169,759.00	944,199.00
Balance		4,002,539.65
Accrued interest on balance during the year		76,674.10
Total, December 31, 1905		4,079,213.75

EXPORT MOVEMENT, FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1905.

The valuations of the various articles exported by the Republic of Salvador to the different countries during the first nine months of the year 1905 amounted to 12,573,207.34 *colones* and were distributed as follows:

BY COUNTRIES.

Country.	Value.	Country.	Value.
	Colones.		*Colones.*
Germany	2,240,063.24	England	1,960,119.88
British America	47,210.00	Guatemala	3,808.62
Austria-Hungary	302,260.45	Honduras	47,339.38
Belgium	145.00	Italy	1,359,067.26
Costa Rica	58,938.00	Mexico	3,340.00
Chile	2,465.00	Nicaragua	8,944.25
Denmark	2,740.35	Norway	22,052.80
Ecuador	6,510.54	Panama	115,393.60
Spain	127,974.57	Peru	34,500.00
United States	2,228,696.68		
France	4,006,637.82	Total	12,573,207.34

BY ARTICLES.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	Colones.		*Colones.*
Bran	40.00	Maize	1,692.00
Cotton textures	45.00	Lard	103.00
Starch	251.00	Machinery	103.00
Indigo	133,695.20	Marble	230.00
Various articles	19,059.27	Mescal	11.00
Rice	720.00	Honey and molasses	241.50
Sugar	290,388.20	Gold	512,845.00
Balsam	150,045.10	Brown sugar	290.00
Mineral residues (gold and silver)	752,941.00	Paper	1,448.00
Cleaned coffee	9,604,594.84	Mats	516.00
Coffee in the husk	739,671.21	Coined silver	499.62
Shoes	2,195.00	Auriferous silver	68,530.00
Horsehair	102.00	Cheese	91.00
Horns	1,731.52	Cotton shawls	116.00
Lizard skins	771.03	Silk shawls	890.00
Skins	76,682.19	Clothing	85.00
Deerskins	17,756.82	Hats made of palm	3,377.00
Specie	10.00	Sole leather	993.50
Matches	150.00	Manufactured tobacco	2,722.25
Rubber	46,097.09	Unmanufactured tobacco	71,300.00
Soap	150.00	Candles	599.00
Tackle	6,403.00	Sarsaparilla	10.00
Chinaware	200.00		
Wood	8,865.00	Total	12,573,207.34

The exportations to the United States amounted to the sum of 2,228,696.68 *colones*, and their distribution was as follows:

Article.	Value.	Article.	Value.
	Colones.		*Colones.*
Añil	13,800.00	Deerskins	12,704.00
Various articles	9,673.87	Rubber	25,217.40
Sugar	3,760.00	Wood	3,270.00
Balsam	33,395.10	Honey	51.25
Mineral residues (gold and silver)	35,594.00	Gold	384,289.00
Cleaned coffee	1,630,837.26	Auriferous silver	12,095.00
Coffee in the husk	45,029.52		
Lizard skins	771.03	Total	2,228,696.68
Skins	18,209.25		

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of February, 1906, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the eight months ending February, 1906, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for February, for example, are not published until some time in April.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Chemicals, etc.:				
Logwood (*Palo campeche; Pão de campeche; Campêche*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	....	....	6,525	25,120
Mexico	....	472	....	8,356
Cocoa (*Cacao; Coco ou cacao crú; Cacao*):				
Central America	50	6,227	41,756	11,773
Brazil	73,527	211,526	944,003	1,013.673
Other South America	55,346	212,005	1,024,876	1,239,174
Coffee (*Café; Café; Café*):				
Central America	394,868	1,041,944	2.184,842	3,003,439
Mexico	198,577	313,335	659,376	1,355,717
Brazil	6,720,164	3,293,018	50,824,046	38,677,739
Other South America	654,264	1,064,541	6,575,810	6,637,308
Copper (*Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre*):				
Mexico	1,358,895	1,538,109	10,175,202	11,746,430
South America	168	90,335	15,173	368,760
Fibers:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé*):				
South America	46,996	43,461	338,599	260,229
Sisal grass (*Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen*):				
Mexico	963,772	714,686	9,652,655	9,854,272
Fruits:				
Bananas (*Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes*):				
Central America	134,757	379,958	2,663,955	2,666,301
Cuba	42,034	33	492,232	270,109
South America	386	26,101	324,392	235,106
Oranges (*Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges*):				
Central America	10	....	3,763	476
Mexico	756	780	41,117	46,281
Cuba	403	650	3,165	5,899
Fur skins (*Pieles finas; Pelles; Fourrures*):				
South America	3,851	70,681	180,342	426,893

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Hides and skins (*Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	29,241	37,100	465,669	365,245
Mexico	346,176	464,172	2,128,222	2,739,474
South America	720,509	1,706,672	7,900,895	9,743,795
India rubber, crude (*Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc*):				
Central America	72,278	82,094	518,867	514,296
Mexico	8,561	40,580	71,888	280,580
Brazil	4,439,661	3,563,700	18,565,536	15,898,637
Other South America	80,527	109,317	882,628	878,812
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (*Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguados, barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barres, etc.*):				
Mexico	251,001	326,447	2,286,030	2,328,265
South America	3,609	80	5,191	56,875
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (*Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão hollandez; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16*):				
Central America	1,637	....	82,820	3,107
Mexico	172,819	564	264,270	27,006
Cuba	11,950,522	6,458,008	29,848,042	29,490,151
Brazil	62,700	161,002	270,529	398,140
Other South America	103,370	134,450	2,484,034	1,671,800
Tobacco, leaf (*Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles*):				
Mexico	1,342	299	28,160	3,022
Cuba	1,189,740	1,785,557	7,187,476	9,160,246
Wood, mahogany (*Caoba; Mogno; Acajou*):				
Central America	419	55,943	445,874	356,069
Mexico	28,660	26,164	197,354	278,045
Cuba	23,759	11,338	78,289	76,838
South America	....	....	36,467	19,931
Wool (*Lana; Lá; Laine*):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing)	1,300,628	2,245,036	2,837,934	4,701,848
Class 2 (combing)	17,083	....	359,226	160,562
Class 3 (carpet)	21,729	3,485	343,241	477,640

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (*Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	1,247	719	11,220	8,538
Mexico	18,484	43,236	214,323	308,064
Cuba	8,485	10,235	95,786	135,399
Argentine Republic	352,340	255,191	3,776,305	4,660,886
Brazil	9,820	8,154	112,534	62,279
Chile	37	5,536	215,233	274,041
Colombia	302	137	2,944	2,132
Venezuela	80	618	1,488	1,689
Other South America	12,009	24,546	99,921	223,258
Animals:				
Cattle (*Ganado vacuno; Gado; Bétail*):				
Central America	265	150	2,855	3,841
Mexico	24,908	31,548	254,405	414,128
Cuba	17,994	30,783	1,396,536	1,331,794
South America	1,760	....	60,219	77,273
Hogs (*Cerdos; Porcos; Porcs*):				
Mexico	9,838	11,179	38,307	107,116
South America	25	....	477	1,320
Horses (*Caballos; Caballos; Chevaux*):				
Central America	....	....	5,391	5,065
Mexico	14,753	18,960	143,893	169,390
South America	553	....	4,753	3,775

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (*Maiz; Milho; Maïs*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	23,113	8,996	172,167	81,357
Mexico	44,434	78,818	116,993	598,196
Cuba	81,046	86,612	629,173	869,628
South America	5,783	2,893	34,755	15,684
Wheat (*Trigo; Trigo; Blé*):				
Central America	2,362	....	12,101	35,124
Mexico	3,167	235,338	14,766	1,255,930
South America	....	2,892	218	386,536
Wheat flour (*Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé*):				
Central America	142,749	108,678	1,038,186	1,208,200
Mexico	24,624	7,918	127,310	130,231
Cuba	228,545	298,618	2,004,301	2,186,622
Brazil	59,785	117,066	829,268	854,566
Colombia	31,310	5,919	314,450	476,589
Other South America	186,335	128,217	1,256,571	1,640,479
Carriages, etc.:				
Automobiles (*Automóviles; Automoviles; Automobile*):				
Mexico	....	21,331	....	166,510
South America	....	7,551	....	49,041
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (*Carruajes, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties*):				
Central America	8,723	153,804	49,708	736,291
Mexico	63,960	136,809	753,369	1,086,181
Cuba	92,666	136,751	352,420	847,142
Argentine Republic	127,826	109,436	523,782	919,923
Brazil	16,887	31,513	48,172	140,921
Chile	1,433	26,703	44,691	418,833
Colombia	1,387	2,869	22,367	38,755
Venezuela	353	383	8,115	6,645
Other South America	9,828	56,322	114,543	206,920
Coal (*Carbón*):				
Mexico	258,411	265,616	1,714,450	1,953,704
South America	99,526	144,295	968,193	1,236,347
Copper (*Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre*):				
Mexico	77,968	93,229	746,296	873,281
Cotton:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé*):				
Mexico	402,875	134,147	2,875,245	1,477,212
South America	....	....	25,926	....
Cotton cloths (*Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton, manufacturé*):				
Central America	105,713	117,311	968,454	1,026,829
Mexico	15,524	14,077	163,231	192,805
Cuba	42,222	50,336	487,365	795,705
Argentine Republic	83,159	11,956	242,016	226,051
Brazil	71,133	47,281	490,643	409,518
Chile	23,464	39,911	446,963	710,628
Colombia	31,708	52,503	684,644	365,911
Venezuela	35,098	22,472	270,208	229,214
Other South America	45,251	35,167	272,241	318,353
Wearing apparel (*Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton*):				
Central America	44,754	43,045	455,433	445,385
Mexico	44,999	29,972	365,545	351,026
Cuba	16,520	32,139	248,216	306,064
Argentine Republic	20,441	12,566	192,004	134,816
Brazil	3,068	1,832	47,121	30,288
Chile	417	1,954	12,748	16,589
Colombia	4,633	4,119	65,508	29,331
Venezuela	2,545	1,688	11,632	21,599
Other South America	3,251	3,404	34,167	42,261
Electric and scientific apparatus (*Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Apparelhos electricos e scientificos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques*):				
Central America	9,268	14,044	75,182	129,217
Mexico	92,027	131,264	545,655	600,650
Argentine Republic	9,068	49,287	156,006	221,943
Brazil	60,794	79,484	233,346	407,676
Chile	2,514	15,641	61,153	122,116
Venezuela	9,039	6,330	63,229	52,216
Other South America	11,516	14,047	121,663	231,399

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Electrical machinery (*Maquinaria eléctrica; Machinas electricas; Machines électriques*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	436	2,125	26,563	13,059
Mexico	135,509	72,528	496,697	603,679
Cuba	2,962	135,218	85,502	379,751
Argentine Republic	82,827	4,891	147,459	79,455
Brazil	27,426	11,301	78,182	117,313
Colombia	45		5,440	263
Other South America	1,400	8,733	161,731	113,848
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (*Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier*):				
Central America	68,334	11,395	191,886	248,523
Mexico	34,705	88,415	317,598	1,120,613
South America	186,810	398,725	773,244	2,510,307
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (*Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils*):				
Central America	14,593	24,360	148,104	234,437
Mexico	79,107	104,508	481,667	770,445
Cuba	50,252	42,215	306,147	439,301
Argentine Republic	52,956	60,253	368,759	461,461
Brazil	27,996	35,655	200,182	264,002
Chile	891	14;758	90,014	151,952
Colombia	2,785	4,456	55,946	46,357
Venezuela	851	3,879	25,120	28,067
Other South America	14,634	22,401	125,708	164,067
Sewing machines, and parts of (*Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Machinas de coser e accesorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties*):				
Central America	6,801	10,949	68,949	76,696
Mexico	31,765	42,364	342,407	400,880
Cuba	28,640	24,243	191,312	210,478
Argentine Republic	21,753	67,828	295,240	508,015
Brazil	6,836	9,757	90,278	132,311
Colombia	6,374	5,359	78,500	48,526
Other South America	16,573	37,605	181,658	239,131
Steam engines, and parts of (*Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e accesorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties*):				
Central America		86,300	41,710	367,638
Mexico	45,797	13,716	310,275	189,000
Cuba	4,500	17,331	184,690	645,521
Argentine Republic	48,910	142,165	48,910	189,651
Brazil		13,300	29,186	120,508
Colombia			19,330	11,803
Other South America			44,283	71,171
Typewriting machines, and parts of (*Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Machinas de escribir e accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties*):				
Central America	3,343	2,523	21,162	86,693
Mexico	80,084	17,587	150,818	201,480
Cuba	5,726	7,218	45,453	48,336
Argentine Republic	2,532	7,467	45,331	62,634
Brazil	3,700	6,395	23,434	35,880
Colombia	712	944	4,727	7,964
Other South America	5,259	6,172	63,385	89,510
Leather, other than sole (*Cuero distinto del de suelo; Couro não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles*):				
Central America	10,875	21,136	92,257	120,741
Mexico	7,662	2,594	45,100	62,547
Cuba	11,292	27,983	134,824	197,750
Argentine Republic	2,783	83,313	138,922	238,945
Brazil	5,059	11,620	56,181	91,554
Chile	620	5,227	20,650	38,944
Colombia	224	2,463	18,324	38,183
Venezuela	2,125	3,693	38,558	35,821
Other South America	3,721	7,057	33,425	59,773
Boots and shoes (*Calzado; Calçado; Chaussures*):				
Central America	15,367	34,595	184,865	272,321
Mexico	93,272	124,579	677,905	1,034,088
Colombia	4,703	3,767	92,261	81,679
Other South America	5,352	17,743	126,129	194,688

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (*Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	1,043	1,878	11,993	18,223
Mexico	760	2,474	11,194	15,031
Cuba	6,411	8,233	40,986	53,073
Argentine Republic	31,005	59,466	193,748	341,109
Brazil	28,654	15,767	166,571	368,560
Chile		715	11,349	64,838
Colombia	441	912	11,335	19,588
Venezuela	3,064	2,111	19,983	25,095
Other South America	5,721	552	126,902	86,601
Turpentine (*Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Térébenthine*):				
Central America	1,698	4,311	16,225	36,137
Mexico	760	1,030	5,476	4,416
Cuba	5,591	5,875	49,748	45,060
Argentine Republic	19,929	33,881	143,421	155,866
Brazil	3,112	11,137	54,593	70,975
Chile		5,116	37,433	55,357
Colombia	874	378	4,443	3,744
Venezuela	483	243	5,255	4,559
Other South America	2,441	7,701	35,529	32,468
Oils, mineral, crude (*Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos mineraes, crús; Huiles minérales, brutes*):				
Mexico	93,402	89,229	512,199	468,534
Cuba	28,191	36,759	311,528	235,711
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (*Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos mineraes, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minérales, raffinées ou manufacturées*):				
Central America	25,737	33,780	193,049	226,702
Mexico	16,949	31,745	126,656	209,749
Cuba	34,243	28,847	258,945	216,036
Argentine Republic	67,410	91,671	1,683,771	1,420,276
Brazil	197,835	259,908	1,696,442	1,864,622
Chile	190	47,563	445,933	556,802
Colombia	10,559	5,807	89,835	62,929
Venezuela	14,458	7,248	98,145	88,057
Other South America	35,873	55,586	443,404	659,279
Oils, vegetable (*Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetaes; Huiles végétales*):				
Central America	2,672	1,879	19,554	20,037
Mexico	63,555	50,533	442,377	606,206
Cuba	8,158	14,691	41,286	99,374
Argentine Republic	1,106	1,700	29,947	13,960
Brazil	11,533	37,570	116,083	129,182
Chile		455	28,643	12,565
Other South America	7,724	16,027	78,886	100,196
Paper (*Papel; Papel; Papier*):				
Central America	11,308	14,431	80,286	152,690
Mexico	30,820	41,674	341,826	376,697
Cuba	31,546	34,662	95,376	84,629
Argentine Republic	8,616	5,520	142,392	192,304
Brazil	3,088	8,661	40,506	60,180
Chile	442	6,152	136,975	166,501
Colombia	4,360	1,732	26,187	18,667
Venezuela	1,320	1,289	24,611	25,927
Other South America	6,142	6,377	76,415	76,505
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (*Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé*):				
Central America	1,218	4,819	12,748	24,998
Mexico	10,837	2,165	32,767	19,715
Cuba	1,438	2,092	6,670	18,789
Argentine Republic	86		316	679
Brazil	991	829	5,332	3,496
Colombia	30		2,968	1,240
Other South America	1,021	3,211	13,694	24,447
Beef, salted or pickled (*Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmoura; Bœuf salé ou en saumure*):				
Central America	3,960	8,469	47,896	65,005
Mexico	192	3,172	1,189	7,720
Cuba	139	1,326	2,179	3,693
Brazil	125	56	780	1,953
Chile			4,408	5,174
Colombia	808	338	7,465	4,716
Other South America	9,457	15,548	88,328	165,873

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Provisions, etc.—Continued.				
Tallow (*Sebo; Sebo; Suif*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	5,167	10,438	71,924	113,494
Mexico	1,369	1,656	19,518	75,978
Cuba	888	2,326	8,700	7,848
Brazil			1,285	
Chile		5,688	3,212	36,704
Colombia		1,855	5,462	12,104
Other South America	4,204	2,354	32,784	25,194
Bacon (*Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé*):				
Central America	390	1,893	13,491	12,922
Mexico	4,805	3,969	29,008	31,067
Cuba	32,136	18,878	300,276	275,827
Brazil	3,820	13,340	46,875	116,235
Colombia	17		724	328
Other South America	2,329	2,638	6,639	9,263
Hams (*Jamones; Presunto; Jambons*):				
Central America	8,442	8,682	35,933	56,711
Mexico	11,751	9,871	80,479	89,525
Cuba	36,011	39,794	300,213	330,347
Brazil			1,253	170
Colombia	874	275	5,632	2,956
Venezuela	1,107	1,945	29,737	35,139
Other South America	1,742	5,978	22,887	47,011
Pork (*Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc*):				
Central America	8,107	14,320	98,988	122,341
Cuba	28,836	40,750	214,357	386,882
Brazil	6,592		42,669	1,098
Colombia	781	354	6,087	2,461
Other South America	21,905	27,960	117,680	161,225
Lard (*Manteca; Banha; Saindoux*):				
Central America	13,696	17,309	134,951	285,778
Mexico	33,398	73,431	238,855	422,212
Cuba	157,499	243,652	1,058,539	1,693,335
Argentine Republic	564	523	1,954	2,411
Brazil	11,355	10,294	152,980	80,695
Chile	393	5,225	33,416	51,368
Colombia	7,411	7,394	63,456	280,770
Venezuela	11,637	24,603	165,620	268,803
Other South America	10,969	38,596	260,602	372,556
Butter (*Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre*):				
Central America	6,312	10,121	50,832	76,348
Mexico	12,922	8,769	77,238	80,524
Cuba	2,195	3,635	16,690	27,605
Brazil	11,195	20,200	66,873	102,259
Colombia	822	343	10,518	5,121
Venezuela	3,396	6,843	45,747	73,503
Other South America	162	2,544	10,702	18,734
Cheese (*Queso; Queijo; Fromage*):				
Central America	3,769	5,056	28,936	43,128
Mexico	2,730	4,843	26,768	27,868
Cuba	1,175	1,475	8,421	8,126
Colombia	410	186	2,262	1,326
Other South America	17	31	347	1,294
Tobacco, unmanufactured (*Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé*):				
Central America	2,996	4,813	33,767	52,336
Mexico	5,328	8,342	119,125	68,418
Argentine Republic	2,610	1,210	82,183	43,508
Colombia	945	1,213	19,432	7,485
Other South America	6,276	5,995	51,292	53,594
Tobacco, manufactures of (*Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué*):				
Central America	8,079	12,739	72,798	95,594
Mexico	3,476	1,240	9,664	14,703
Cuba	11,849	11,503	79,879	77,879
Argentine Republic	40		5,577	11,377
Colombia	302		11,195	748
Other South America	3,391	3,345	37,575	30,218
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (*Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut*):				
Central America	37,538	20,930	302,780	310,120
Mexico	54,071	75,220	363,444	594,946
Cuba	14,901	5,611	31,801	115,590
Argentine Republic	8,229	26,643	27,158	123,099
Brazil			8,277	3,050
Chile			14,588	12,664

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Wood, and manufactures of—Continued.				
Wood, unmanufactured, etc.—Continued.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Colombia	540		6,586	7,069
Other South America	4,525	806	32,120	88,631
Lumber (*Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction*):				
Central America	51,221	68,858	268,082	394,453
Mexico	107,759	139,910	1,833,655	1,066,026
Cuba	115,189	226,576	986,632	1,506,907
Argentine Republic	200,923	426,765	1,580,854	2,337,944
Brazil	86,294	5,797	458,811	248,288
Chile	65,106	61,095	191,847	390,983
Colombia	2,853		32,608	16,339
Venezuela		45	10,607	14,119
Other South America	99,181	59,543	351,920	455,239
Furniture (*Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles*):				
Central America	15,514	18,978	101,308	201,174
Mexico	41,698	60,740	397,758	495,799
Cuba	38,242	58,510	348,964	515,717
Argentine Republic	12,781	24,381	117,465	224,018
Brazil	1,913	2,464	19,127	31,560
Chile	90	2,118	17,433	48,283
Colombia	3,372	1,344	31,317	14,620
Venezuela	432	466	12,674	27,333
Other South America	2,839	14,280	44,404	57,436

CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The following reports are furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics by the various Latin-American consular officers at the ports mentioned:

The following tables show the exports from New York and San Francisco to Bolivia in January and February, 1906.

FROM NEW YORK.

Month.	Via—	Packages.	Value.
January	Antofagasta	1,652	$24,387.15
	Mollendo	715	16,468.35
	Rosario	192	5,750.00
	Para	139	1,291.00
	Arica	2	140.00
	Total	2,700	48,036.50
February	Antofagasta	1,786	17,166.01
	Mollendo	510	4,863.85
	Arica	167	1,123.45
	Para	147	879.69
	Rosario	73	2,155.00
	Montevideo	12	422.90
	Total	2,695	26,610.40

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

January	Antofagasta	19,154	$6,519.18
	Mollendo	2,514	5,519.05
	Total	21,668	12,038.23
February	Mollendo	17,669	21,716.29
	Arica	530	890.00
	Antofagasta	113	684.00
	Total	18,312	23,290.29

RECAPITULATION.

Month.	From—	Packages.	Value.
January and February.	New York	5,395	$74,646.90
	San Francisco	39,980	35,328.52
	Grand total	45,375	109,975.42

The Mexican Consul at Philadelphia advises that the shipments from said port to Veracruz and Tampico during the month of February, 1906, consisted of cargoes of coal, petroleum, and sundry merchandise, aggregating an invoice value of $95,906.32.

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of February, 1906, 12 vessels proceeding from Mexican ports entered the harbor of New York City, bringing 72,181 packages of merchandise. During the same month the vessels clearing from the port of New York numbered 11, carrying 235,849 packages of merchandise consigned to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York in February, 1906, were as follows:

Article.	Quantity.	Article.	Quantity.
Henequen ... bales	20,799	Metals ... boxes	1,818
Coffee ... sacks	6,957	Ores ... sacks	3,900
Hides ... bales	5,067	Sarsaparilla ... packages	118
Do ... loose	2,860	Vanilla ... boxes	44
Ixtle ... bales	8,332	Alligator skins ... do	9
Goatskins ... do	1,351	Heron plumes ... do	2
Deerskins ... do	409	Bones ... packages	151
Rubber ... do	439	Honey ... barrels	702
Leaf tobacco ... do	296	Cedar ... logs	101
Cigars ... boxes	44	Mahogany ... do	276
Sugar ... sacks	400	Jalap ... sacks	71
Broom root ... bales	120	Copper ... bars	3,402
Chicle ... do	3,017	Oranges ... boxes	20
Hair ... do	47	Chile ... sacks	405
Lead bullion ... bars	15,594	Mexican dollars ... boxes	435

The Consul-General of Mexico at San Francisco, California, advises that the imports of Mexican products through the port of San Francisco during the month of March, 1906, aggregated an invoice value of $423,690, made up of the following articles:

Silver ores	$109,620
Gold bullion	88,407
Silver bullion	170,362
Sundry merchandise	55,201
Total	423,590

The exports from San Francisco to Mexico during the same period amounted to $133,551, of which sum $3,952 was the value of foreign merchandise reexported. The exports of Mexican pesos to Hongkong during the month of March, 1906, numbered 2,630.

The Consul-General of Nicaragua at San Francisco, California, announces that the exports from the port of San Francisco to the

Nicaraguan ports of Corinto and San Juan del Sur during the months of February and March, 1906, aggregated $74,866.20, as shown in the following tables:

FEBRUARY.

Articles.	Corinto.		San Juan del Sur.	
	Kilos.	Value.	Kilos.	Value.
Groceries	6,038	$774.20	2,173	$382.00
Flour	206,348	10,408.21	14,884	920.70
Oils	69,468	3,499.18		
Silks	561	1,814.90		
Explosives	496	260.00		
Machinery	54	62.00		
Tallow	24,137	2,510.98		
Miscellaneous	7,323	405.00		
Total	314,425	19,729.47	17,057	1,302.70

MARCH.

Groceries	65,819	$8,287.27	1,577	$180.00
Oils	194,639	12,584.44		
Flour	304,021	16,021.50	23,552	1,397.31
Beer	7,368	638.55		
Cotton goods	17,798	3,975.45		
Silks	748	2,341.97		
Coffee-bags	287	50.55		
Machinery	859	168.78		
Lumber	9,059	950.69		
Tallow	44,977	4,873.80		
Miscellaneous	20,066	2,368.72		
Total	665,643	52,256.72	24,829	1,577.31

The Consul-General of Venezuela at New York has made the following comparative summary of the exports of merchandise from New York to Venezuela during the months of August, 1904 and 1905:

Port.	August, 1904.		August, 1905.	
	Kilos.	Value in bolivars.	Kilos.	Value in bolivars.
La Guaira	1,944,996.30	660,837.90	1,494,052	637,871.05
Puerto Cabello	382,866.70	231,652.05	362,809	151,185.10
Maracaibo	421,480.39	234,740.45	351,856	204,019.75
Cumana	24,040.00	8,510.00	6,398	8,620.00
Carupano	100,566.00	41,755.85	137,518	54,248.80
Guanta	18,206.00	5,670.00	52,802	20,816.65
Ciudad Bolivar	367,460.75	134,575.00	146,606	94,766.38
Caño Colorado			12,865	7,396.60
Total	3,259,616.14	1,317,741.25	2,564,906	1,173,923.33

FOREIGN COMMERCE, FEBRUARY, 1906.

A statement issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States, through its Bureau of Statistics, shows a growth in exports of $190,000,000, for the eight months' period (ending February, 1906), of the fiscal year 1905-6, manufactures being $45,000,000 in excess and agricultural products $133,000,000 in excess of the total for the corresponding period of last year. The large increase in exports of agricultural products occurs chiefly in wheat, wheat flour, corn, oats, and provisions.

Of wheat and wheat flour, the exports in the eight months ending with February, 1906, were in round terms $64,000,000 in value against $30,000,000 in the corresponding months of the preceding year. The exports of corn during the eight months were nearly $20,000,000 in excess of those of the same months of last year, while oats showed an increase of over $10,000,000 and provisions an increase of $33,000,000 over same exports last year.

Exports in each of the great groups—products of agriculture, manufactures, the mines, the forests, the fisheries, and miscellaneous articles—show an increase over the exports of the same months of last year. The import figures for the eight months ending with February, 1906, are $71,000,000 greater than those of the corresponding period last year.

On the import side all groups show an increase except articles of food, which in the eight months ending with February, 1906, amounted to but $171,000,000 against $184,000,000 in the corresponding months of last year, the decrease occurring chiefly in coffee, tea, and sugar. Coffee shows a fall of nearly $12,000,000; sugar, $5,000,000, and tea about $2,000,000, the decrease in these three items being nearly $20,000,000, while in other articles of this class the increase is sufficient to make the net reduction in the entire group about $13,000,000.

The most remarkable increase in the imports occurs in manufacturers' materials. The class "articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry" shows for the eight months ending with February, 1906, a total of $264,000,000, against $243,000,000 in the same months of last year; while the class "articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in the manufactures and mechanic arts" shows a total of $112,000,000, against $92,000,000 in the same months of last year.

Thus manufacturers' materials show a total gain of over $40,000,000 in the eight months ending with February, 1906, compared with the corresponding months of the preceding year, and seem likely to make by far the largest total of such imports in the record of our foreign commerce. The increase in the partially manufactured materials occurs chiefly in tin, copper, iron and steel, and chemicals. The increase in raw materials occurs chiefly in fibers, hides and skins, leaf tobacco, and raw silk.

The increase in exports of manufactures, aggregating $45,000,000, occurs chiefly in cotton goods, which show an increase of about $8,000,000; iron and steel manufactures, an increase of $16,000,000; cars and carriages, an increase of $5,000,000, and manufactures of wood, mineral oils, and leather and manufactures thereof, each show an increase of about $2,000,000, as compared with the same months of last year.

COFFEE MOVEMENT, FEBRUARY, 1906.

The February coffee deliveries in the United States consisted of 463,836 bags of Brazilian coffee and 120,144 bags of all other kinds. Brazil supplied about 80 per cent of the total.

The total deliveries of coffee for the first eight months of the trade year 1905 exceeded the same time in the previous year by 183,675 bags, but they were 318,745 bags behind the record for 1903–4.

The world's visible supply March 1, 1906, was 11,324,581 bags, against 12,647,595 bags January 1, 1906, and 13,271,745 bags March 1, 1905.

Receipts at Rio in February, 1906, were 89,000 bags, against 167,000 the same month in 1905; at Santos, 227,000 bags, against 268,000 bags February, 1905. Total receipts at Rio and Santos for the first eight months of the trade year 1905–6 were 8,525,000 bags, against 8,750,000 bags in 1904–5, 9,060,000 bags in 1903–4, 9,694,000 bags in 1902–3, and 12,355,000 bags in 1901–2.

During the previous first eight months of the trade year to 1906 an average of 84⅛ per cent of the total crop has been received, on which basis for the present year we may look for total receipts to July 1, 1906, of 10,100,000 bags, which, added to mild crops of 4,500,000 to 5,000,000 bags, gives total supply of 14,600,000 to 15,000,000 bags, against annual requirements of 16,500,000 to 16,750,000 bags. The visible supply is the bulwark against any big advance until there is a greater deficiency in yield than is now in sight.

During February the sales on the Coffee Exchange were 2,220,750 bags, against 1,423,750 bags in January; for seven months, 13,647,750 bags; for the year 1905 total sales were 21,242,250 bags, against 25,487,500 bags in 1904.

SISAL GRASS IN THE TWINE MARKET.

A fiber producer, in connection with binder twine, necessarily refers chiefly to the grower of sisal grass, for of this fiber the great bulk of binder twine is made. There was a time when Manila hemp was used more extensively than sisal grass in the manufacture of harvest twine, but during the past fifteen years the use of sisal grass has constantly increased and Manila hemp decreased, until now, according to estimates, 90 per cent of the twine product is made of sisal grass. For the binder twine used in the harvest of 1905, United States farmers paid approximately $24,000,000.

The quantities and values of sisal and Manila fiber imported from Mexico and the Philippine Islands, respectively, into the United States in the years 1904 and 1905 were as follows: 101,163 tons of sisal grass, with a total value of $15,094,473, were imported in 1904, and 99,587 *tons,* valued at $15,678,935, in 1905; and 48,679 tons of Manila hemp, with a valuation of $9,397,137, were imported in 1904, and 69,280 tons, to the value of $13,274,076, in 1905.

A tabulation of the statistics on flax, hemp, and jute products in the United States for the year 1904, according to a statement of the Director of the Census, shows that there has been an increase of $16,000,000 in the value of the output since 1900. The principal products of the industry are cordage and twine, $48,000,000; jute and jute goods, $9,000,000, and linen goods, $6,000,000.

According to the "Mindanao Herald," the United States Bureau of Agriculture is making an effort to encourage the growing of maguey, or sisal hemp, in the Philippine Islands. This is perhaps the most extensively used cordage fiber in the world, Yucatan alone being credited with growing some $20,000,000 worth annually. On the markets of the world, Philippine maguey is called Manila aloe fiber, but the plant is not an aloe at all. It classes with aloe fiber because of poor methods of cleaning and preparing for market. It has been determined definitely that the maguey of the Philippines is really the true Yucatan fiber plant and will turn out a fiber in every respect equal to the Yucatan fiber so largely used in the world's industries. The Bureau of Agriculture last year distributed 50,000 plants from Hawaii of the subvariety coming from the Bahama Islands that has no spines on the edges of the leaves. Lately a machine has been received from Mexico for cleaning the leaves, and some excellent specimens of the cleaned fiber have been forwarded to New York and London for the quotations as to market values. There is little doubt that the fiber will have the same market value as Yucatan, Bahama, or Hawaii fiber.

There was a time when the price of sisal fiber was regulated by the price of manila hemp. A certain difference was maintained, the price of sisal grass being from 25 to 30 per cent lower than the price of the grade of manila hemp on which the market prices were based. As the demand for sisal grass increased the sisal-grass growers evinced less disposition to recognize the influence of manila hemp. They had every evidence that the farmers of the United States and Canada were gradually forcing the twine manufacturers to produce more sisal grass and less manila twine. Sisal grass seemed destined to become a more important commodity than manila hemp.

Although the demand for sisal grass had been steadily increasing for several years prior to the war with Spain, no disposition to "squeeze" the consumer was shown until after that event. Prices had been very low—too low to afford the planters a reasonable profit. Several advances had taken place, and the price had just about reached a figure that had frequently been declared to be profitable. The war with Spain threatened the supply of manila hemp. Prices advanced rapidly, sisal grass following. From 3¼ cents sisal grass jumped to 10 cents. The fact that no abatement of the demand followed was doubtless a revelation to the sisal-grass growers and suggested attractive possibilities. How they improved their opportunity is told by the following table, showing the course of prices since 1897:

Sisal fiber prices, 1897-1905.

Year.	Low price.	High price.	Average price.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
1897	2⅝	3⅛	3⅛
1898	3⅛	10	6¼
1899	5⅞	9¼	7⅛
1900	5⅛	9⅝	7⅛
1901	5⅛	9	7
1902	8¼	10⅛	9¼
1903	6⅞	9	7⅜
1904	7	8⅝	7⅛
1905	6⅞	8	7⅛

The table shows how since the war with Spain the sisal-grass growers have obtained prices 100 per cent or more higher than before that event.

In 1902, the sisal-grass growers, not satisfied with the millions of dollars of excessive profit already obtained, advanced the price until the maximum figure exceeded the highest point touched during the excitement attending the war referred to and the cessation of manila-hemp traffic. At this point the manufacturers revolted. Efforts were made to increase the sales of manila hemp and mixtures of sisal grass and New Zealand fiber. American hemp and jute were also drawn on for the purpose of decreasing the demand for sisal grass. The sisal-grass growers, fearing they had carried the game too far, allowed the price to settle back to a position where the attacks of soft fibers could be successfully resisted, as they had prior to 1902. Hence, for the past three years there has been less fluctuation, but the average, though lower than it was in 1902, is still double the antebellum figure.

During the past year the larger fiber growers formed an association with the object of controlling prices more effectually than ever before. On account of the small area of the sisal-grass growing territory and the fact that most of the planters operate on a small scale the association will, without doubt, be able to accomplish its purpose as long as the present enormous demand for sisal grass continues.

Sisal twine is popular because it works satisfactorily in old as well as new knotters and is sold at a lower price per pound than manila hemp. Not infrequently it has been dearer than manila hemp because of its shorter length per pound, a fact strangely overlooked by many users. It is to be doubted that an increase in the use of manila hemp would lower the average of twine prices, since such increase would strengthen the manila-hemp market. It is barely possible that the price of sisal fiber could be forced down by the process; but the real need is a fiber from which twine of length and strength and working qualities equal to sisal grass can be made and sold at a lower price than sisal twine.

As substitutes for sisal and manila twines, American hemp and jute have been successful. These have sold to some extent intermittently for twenty years, but neither has given satisfaction equal to that derived from the use of sisal grass, and the difference in prices has rarely been sufficient to offset the difference in the quality of the twines as viewed by the farmer.

Other substitutes have been tried and failed. One of these was paper twine, with which the Deering Harvester Company experimented extensively some years ago. No evener or better looking twine than this was ever produced, but because of its smooth surface it slipped in the knotter. Dry weather affected its strength, causing a brittleness that rendered it worthless. Expert chemists tried in vain to overcome the difficulty. Glycerine was apparently the only substance that would preserve the softness and strength, but it made the twine still more slippery and very attractive to insects. A fortune was spent in these experiments.

A more recent attempt to produce a substitute was the manufacture of twine from wire grass which grows in the marshes of Minnesota and Wisconsin. This twine was twice as large as sisal, necessitating a special knotter and twine box. Binder manufacturers had no faith in it and declined to produce machines with the required special parts. A company was organized to manufacture a suitable machine, but the enterprise was not successful. The grass-twine industry gave no promise of large development because of the limited supply of raw material. Moreover, it is only a question of time until the supply of grass, which never exceeded 12,000 tons per annum, will be diminished by the reclamation of marshes in which the grass grows. Dry weather also made this twine too brittle for the work required of it. If kept damp it worked well.

Extensive experiments have demonstrated beyond question that twine which meets all the requirements can be made from American flax. There is nothing to be said in favor of sisal twine that can not be truly said of flax twine. On the other hand, flax twine has some superior qualities, but, what is more to the point, the extensive manufacture of flax twine will not only make the American farmer the producer of his own binder-twine material, but give him a market for a straw that has hitherto gone to waste.

From the farmer's point of view the greatest importance attaches to the several projected flax-twine enterprises, one of which has already passed from the projective state into an actuality—a plant where several thousand tons of flax twine will be produced for the harvest of 1906.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MARCH, 1906.

The monthly statement of United States Government receipts and expenditures shows that for the month of March, 1906, the total receipts were $50,631,169 and the expenditures $45,769,669, leaving a surplus of $4,861,500.

The receipts from the several sources are given as follows: Customs, $27,147,556; increase, $3,144,000. Internal revenue, $20,477,689; increase, nearly $1,000,000. Miscellaneous, $3,005,923; increase, $242,000.

The expenditures on account of the War Department show a decrease of $1,291,000 and on account of the Navy Department an increase of $888,000. Public works show an increase of nearly $3,000,000, largely on account of the Panama Canal. For the nine months of the present fiscal year the receipts exceed the expenditures by about $6,000,000.

PHILIPPINE COMMERCE IN 1905.

Philippine commerce with the United States in the calendar year 1905 was:

	1905.	Increase over 1904.
Exported to United States	$15,567,000	$5,342,000
Imported from United States	5,739,000	699,000

Free trade between the Philippines and the United States would increase those totals largely, to our mutual benefit.

Philippine commerce with all the world in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, exclusive of gold and silver and Government supplies, was:

Exports	$32,352,615
Imports	30,876,350
Total	63,228,965

Compared with 1904 the exports show an increase of $2,101,988 and the imports a decrease of $2,344,411, a total difference in favor of the islands of $4,446,399.

Philippine exports in the fiscal year 1905 consisted of:

	Exported.	Taken by United States.
Hemp	$22,146,241	$12,954,515
Sugar	4,977,026	2,618,487
Tobacco	1,999,193	6,820
Copra	2,095,355	14,425
All other	1,134,800	73,779

Philippine customs collections in the fiscal year 1905 were:

Import duties	$6,664,431
Export duties	1,300,666
Total	7,965,097

By world divisions Philippine commerce for the fiscal year 1905 was:

	Exports.	Imports.
North America	$15,698,736	$5,782,982
Europe	11,584,851	10,521,282
Asia	4,585,469	13,202,879
Oceania	449,233	1,365,662
Africa	22,126	3,540
South America	....	12,710

Great Britain took $8,291,000 of the exports and supplied $4,848,000 of the imports, followed by Hongkong with $2,359,000 and $2,102,000, respectively. The next best foreign customers of the islands were, in the order named, France, Spain, China, British East Indies, Japan, and Australasia.

Of all this commerce American vessels carried only $3,154,000 of the imports and $3,606,000 of the exports, in all only $6,760,000 of the $63,228,000, or only a trifle more than 10 per cent.

EXPORT OF RUBBER GOODS, SECOND HALF YEAR 1905.

The exports of manufactures of india-rubber and gutta-percha goods of the United States during the second half year (July-December), 1905, amounted to $648,498 worth of belting, packing, and hose; $1,043,180 of boots and shoes, and all other rubber goods to the value of $1,398,042, making a total of $3,089,720 worth of rubber goods exported from the United States during the period mentioned.

EXPORTS OF COPPER IN 1905.

Exports of copper from the United States during the year 1905 amounted to 239,063 tons, compared with 247,735 in 1904 and 168,767 in 1903. The following table shows the figures month by month:

	1905.	1904.	1903.
January	19,694	29,085	11,141
February	17,508	17,073	16,108
March	21,073	22,852	20,097
April	22,261	13,983	16,424
May	23,758	14,772	16,283
June	22,096	16,279	14,027
July	17,213	19,490	11,733
August	22,692	24,906	12,429
September	17,780	20,569	13,183
October	17,784	26,585	12,515
November	13,195	22,294	10,915
December	17,358	19,087	10,032
Total	239,063	247,735	168,767

EXPORTS OF SEWING MACHINES, 1905.

The exports of sewing machines from the United States to the various Latin American countries during the year 1905 were as follows:

Mexico	$586,907
Central America	98,586
Cuba	370,356
Dominican Republic and other West Indies	49,007
Argentine Republic	657,705
Brazil	174,875
Colombia	59,093
Other South America	347,222

IMPORTATION OF ZINC.

During the year 1905, owing to the exceedingly heavy demand for zinc in the United States, which forced the price of ore to an unprecedented figure, large amounts of zinc ore and zinc in its various combinations were shipped from Mexican mines, and as a result the mining of zinc was encouraged in Mexico. Many mines which had not previously been operated were opened up and placed on heavy producing footings.

The recent action of the Treasury Department of the United States in raising the customs duty on zinc ores imported from Mexico and Canada has resulted in a formal protest being filed with the Board of United States General Appraisers, which will ultimately, it is believed, have the effect of bringing the matter into the Federal courts.

TOBACCO STATISTICS.

The following table, issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, shows the quantity, value, and average value per pound of the importations of tobacco during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905:

Countries of origin.	Quantity.	Value.	Average per pound.
Leaf for wrappers.	*Pounds.*		*Cents.*
Netherlands	6,764,861	$5,023,434	74.3
Canada	145,093	113,382	73.1
Cuba	43,166	78,185	181.1
Germany	87,852	35,372	40.3
United Kingdom	61,876	8,986	14.5
Turkey, European	2,297	7,941	345.7
Mexico	2,272	1,897	83.5
Other countries	2,178	835	38.3
Total	7,109,595	5,270,032	74.1

Countries of origin.	Quantity.	Value.	Average per pound.
All other.	*Pounds.*		*Cents.*
Cuba	21,430,283	$10,747,778	50.2
Turkey, European	1,576,349	758,602	48.1
Germany	1,188,910	544,396	45.8
Turkey, Asiatic	776,917	277,964	35.8
Canada	706,115	276,752	39.2
United Kingdom	113,634	61,092	53.8
Mexico	105,385	32,987	31.3
Austria-Hungary	69,317	28,425	41.0
Greece	45,362	11,577	25.5
Hongkong	61,378	10,673	17.4
Belgium	36,940	4,946	13.4
British South Africa	14,031	2,787	19.9
Egypt	4,672	2,052	43.9
France	11,475	1,864	16.2
Netherlands	10,247	1,471	14.3
British West Indies	2,243	1,402	62.5
Brazil	9,048	1,100	12.2
Other countries	16,477	2,777	16.9
Total	26,178,783	12,768,645	48.8

The large amount of tobacco consigned from the Netherlands is of course not raised in that country, but is grown in the Dutch Indies, principally in Sumatra. Much of the other imported tobacco is not consigned directly from the origin, as, for instance, the tobacco from Egypt, Hongkong, the United Kingdom, and Germany. It is required by law that the valuation of imported tobacco shall be the actual market value of wholesale price of the tobacco as bought and sold in usual wholesale quantities at the time of exportation to the United States in the principal markets of the country whence exported, including the costs of placing the tobacco in condition ready for shipment to the United States.

It will be seen from the foregoing tables that the tobacco wrappers of the higher values come from Cuba, with a subordinate quantity from Turkey, and that those of higher values in the class of filler and other leaf tobacco come from Cuba, European Turkey, and British West Indies. The value per pound of tobacco received from Porto Rico during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, was $0.193; the Philippines, during 1905, $0.329 for wrapper and $0.179 for filler, and the Netherlands (Sumatra tobacco), during 1905, was $0.743 for wrapper and $0.143 for filler. It has been ascertained that when the highest wholesale price of Sumatra wrapper tobacco was about $4.50 per pound in New York, including duty, the price for the similar sort of Cuban tobacco was $8.

This report of the Agricultural Department concludes with the statement that the highest grade of imported Cuban cigars has a wholesale price in this country of $900 per thousand, or at the rate of 90 cents apiece, wholesale. This includes the duty and whatever goes to the importer and wholesaler.

COTTON CROP OF 1905.

A bulletin issued by the Census Bureau of the United States shows the cotton crop for 1905, including linters and counting round bales as half bales, to be 10,697,013, compared with 13,697,310 for 1904, and 10,051,721 for 1903. The average gross weight of the bales this season is shown to have been 503.8 pounds, and the equivalent 500-pound bales to have been 10,777,510. The items entering into the total for the crop of 1905 are 10,214,059 square bales, 279,836 round bales, 112,539 Sea Island bales, and 230,497 linters. The number of bales estimated by the ginners as remaining to be ginned and included in the report is 40,112.

URUGUAY.

CONVERSION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is the substance of the decree for the conversion or redemption of the 6 per cent debts of Uruguay in conformity with the law as amended by the Congress of the Republic and signed by President ORDOÑEZ BATLLE:

Article 1: The 6 per cent public debt shall be withdrawn from circulation by conversion into 5 per cent bonds or by redemption in cash, in conformity with article 1 of the act of January 23, 1906, namely, the extraordinary loan, second, third, and fourth series, the treasury certificates debt, and the Montevideo port obligations.

Article 2: Holders of these debts who desire their bonds to be redeemed in cash must deposit them in the Office of Public Credit, receiving in exchange a certificate or receipt for the nominal value of the bonds deposited.

Article 3: These certificates shall be counterfoiled and numbered, and shall be signed by the Minister of Finance, the National Accountant-General, and the Director of the Office of Public Credit.

Article 4: For the application for payment in cash, the Office of Public Credit shall supply applicants with printed forms on which shall be stated the name of the debt, number, value, and series of the bonds, and their total value. These forms shall be filled in by the applicant on depositing the bonds, and shall be retained by the Office of Public Credit without being canceled until payment of the certificates representing the said bonds.

Article 5: From the 13th to the 20th of the current month is fixed as an improrogueable term for application for redemption in cash.

Article 6: Bondholders who do not apply for cash redemption within the above term will be regarded as accepting the conversion of their bonds into bonds of the new 5 per cent debt under the conditions of clause A of the act of January 23.

Article 7: Payment in cash of the certificates issued will be effected on the following dates: April 11, April 28, and May 14. At the same time there will be paid the interest of 6 per cent accrued until the date *of the call to* payment of the said certificates, the Executive reserving the right to anticipate these payments. The interests of the debts, the coupons of which mature previous to these dates, will be paid when falling due, the payment being noted on the certificates.

Article 8: Interest on the 6 per cent bonds not presented for cash redemption will cease as from February 1.

The conversion of these bonds will be effected, their holders receiving as follows:

(*a*) A cash bonus of 3 per cent on the nominal value of the bonds converted.

(*b*) The interest at 6 per cent accruing until January 31.

(*c*) Bonds of the new 5 per cent conversion loan at their face value and with interest, as from February 1.

Article 9: The said bonus of 3 per cent and the interests to January 31 will be paid on March 1. On making the payment the Office of Public Credit shall stamp the bonds whose holders have not applied for redemption with a special indorsement as proof of their having accepted conversion, receiving the 3 per cent bonus and interests to January 31.

Article 10: Bonds presented for conversion or canceling should bear all the coupons not matured. Those missing will be deducted from the amount of conversion or redemption.

Article 11: In accordance with article 11 of the act of January 23, the Executive shall duly determine, should it prove necessary, the debts redemption of which is obligatory.

Article 12: The exchange of the 6 per cent bonds for the provisional bonds of the 5 per cent conversion loan and of the latter for the definite bonds shall take place on dates to be fixed by the Executive.

Article 13: The service of interests of the 5 per cent conversion loan shall be effected quarterly, abroad by the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, and in Montevideo by the Office of Public Credit, on 1st of January, April, July, and October of each year, and the amortization shall be half-yearly, taking place on the 1st of January and July.

Article 14: The bonds of the conversion loan shall be of the value of $93.25 (500 francs), $466.25 (2,500 francs), and $932.50 (5,000 francs).

Article 15: The Office of Public Credit is hereby authorized to print fractional bonds in order to pay the differences arising between the value of the new and the old bonds. These shall bear 5 per cent interest, which will be paid when they are presented in sufficient quantity to make up the value of a complete bond.

Article 16: The same office is also authorized to print the certificates referred to in articles 2 and 3.

Article 17: The exchange of war indemnity credit certificates shall be regulated in due opportunity, when will be fixed the date for the payment of interest and of the corresponding cash bonus; that is to say, taking for the certificates recognized previous to the first fortnight following the issue of the conversion loan the difference between the nominal value of the bonds and their average quotation on the Paris Bourse during that fortnight, and for those recognized subsequent to the date, the average quotation during the fortnight previous to the date of their recognition, the difference in no case exceeding 3 per cent. In both cases the quotations on the Montevideo Stock Exchange shall avail as soon as the conversion loan is quoted officially on the same.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

The surplus products which Uruguay has for export are pastoral products, hides, wool, jerked beef, meat extract, and meat. These articles form more than 90 per cent of the total exports of the country, and the output has shown a moderate increase in the last twelve years. From 1891 to 1897 the total exports averaged $29,482,500 a year, and from 1898 to 1904 they were $33,338,700 a year. During the same period the imports increased in about equal proportion, from $21,611,900 to $23,992,200 a year.

Among the chief sources of supply of these imports the United States holds the fourth place, being surpassed by England, Germany, and France. The increase in United States trade with Uruguay during the last few years, however, has been fairly satisfactory, and the indications are that that country may soon pass France in the race and take third place. In 1903 England sent to Uruguay goods valued at $7,400,000, Germany sent goods worth $2,895,000; France, $2,115,000, and the United States, $1,500,000. The percentages of increase were: Germany, 42.6 per cent; United States, 31.6; England, 17.4, and France, 3.7. These figures show that the trade of the United States is increasing far more rapidly than that of any nation except Germany and that it is well on the road to recover a position which will make the German traders look to their laurels.

The increase in German exports has been mainly in textiles, iron and steel, jewelry, and certain foodstuffs and beverages; that of England in the single item of coal, though sales of iron and steel have also advanced considerably, while the American trade which shows the greatest development was in iron and steel, agricultural implements and machinery, wood and cordage and twines. Of the foodstuffs, the United States furnishes practically none. These articles come mainly from the Latin countries of southern Europe. In leather manufactures, also, American sales are relatively small. The principal item is boots and shoes.

There are indications that the example of the Argentine Republic will be followed in Uruguay in the introduction of modern machine methods and the manufacture of boots and shoes at home. If this is done it is difficult to see how the market for the American article can be maintained, but the machinery, if introduced, will undoubtedly be of American make, so that what is lost in the boot and shoe market will probably be more than regained by the trade in machinery.

In the export of iron and steel to Uruguay the United States really holds third place, being surpassed only by England and Germany. This American trade shows an increase far more rapid than that of either of the other countries, and the outlook is decidedly favorable for the future. The principal item in the American trade in iron and steel is machinery, which is about two-thirds of the total, and in these goods United States trade has shown a marked advance, while that of both England and Germany has decreased. The chief rival in these items is England, but while her sales have declined nearly 65 per cent those of the United States have increased 38 per cent. A similar development is shown in sewing machines, the next largest item of machinery. American sales have increased 75 per cent while those of Germany have fallen off nearly 35 per cent.

These facts and figures emphasize the point that the immediate future of American trade in Uruguay will depend primarily on the cultivation of the market for iron and steel goods. The present growth indicates that United States goods are becoming known; that their excellence is recognized, and that their prices are sufficiently low to meet stiff competition. But the trade is, in a peculiar sense, one that can grow healthily only as the result of distinct effort to introduce the American goods. In the Argentine Republic there is a rapidly growing demand for import goods, but in Uruguay there is a comparatively stationary market, already supplied almost up to the limit of its capacity. Among the difficulties which obstruct American trade are the obstacles which prevent vessels from obtaining a return cargo after delivering American goods, the natural tendency of the people to turn toward Europe rather than toward the United States, and the absence of American resident firms whose prime interest it is to push the sale of American merchandise.

VENEZUELA.

COMMERCE OF PUERTO CABELLO.

According to information furnished by United States Vice-Consul VERHELST, of Puerto Cabello, the total value of imports at that port for the six months ended December 31, 1905, amounted to $627,000. The United States furnished of this $167,000, against $190,000 for the same period in 1904. England furnished the largest amount of imports, or $187,000 in value, while Germany's sales were $134,000 in this last half of 1905.

The exports to the United States amounted to $230,000 for the six months ended December 31, 1905, an increase over the same period of

1904 of $63,000. During the same 1905 period 56,000 cattle were exported to Cuba, weighing 38,322,000 pounds and valued at $778,000.

IMPORTS AT CIUDAD, BOLIVAR, JULY-DECEMBER, 1904.

The importation of merchandise of the Republic of Venezuela through the custom-house at Ciudad, Bolivar, during the last half of the year 1904, amounted to 2,478,638.80 *bolivares*. The countries of origin and their respective valuations were as follows:

	Bolivares.
Germany	1,400,220.00
United States	1,015,229.90
United Kingdom	63,188.90
Total	2,478,638.80

IMPORTS AT CARÚPANO, JULY-DECEMBER, 1904.

The imports of the Republic of Venezuela received at the port of Carúpano during the second half of the year 1904 amounted to 790,680.60 bolivares. Their distribution according to the countries of origin was as follows:

	Bolivares.
Germany	116,510.45
Spain	106,330.00
United States	194,450.95
France	175,832.25
Holland	52,879.95
United Kingdom	120,647.00
Italy	24,030.00
Total	790,680.60

MARITIME MOVEMENT, 1905.

The arrivals and departures of ships of the various ports of the Republic of Venezuela, during the first half of the year 1905, from and to the different countries, were as follows:

Arrivals.	Number of ships.	Departures.	Number of ships.
Germany	17	Germany	29
Spain	56	Spain	79
France	131	France	110
Holland	10	Holland	2
England	17	England	11
Italy	97	Italy	183
Portugal	10	Switzerland	1
Cuba	68	Other European countries	2
Jamaica	62	Cuba	29
Porto Rico	45	Porto Rico	34
Dominican Republic	50	Santo Domingo	17
Curazao	747	Curazao	740
Trinidad	629	Trinidad	641
Other Antilles	73	Other Antilles	30
Colombia	219	Colombia	200
United States	39	United States	115
Mexico	12	Mexico	1
Central America	101	Central America	199
Other countries in America	110	Other countries in America	116
Canary Islands	22	Canary Islands	65
Other continents	1		
Total	2,516	Total	2,604

THE WORLD'S TRADE IN 1905.

A compilation made by the British Board of Trade gives the following figures as representing the commercial intercourse, in 1905, of the various countries of the world for which statistics were obtainable.

In all cases except those of Spain, the United States, and British India, the imports are intended to represent goods for home consumption only—that is, excluding reexports. In every instance the exports are meant to represent articles of domestic produce. The Belgian and Spanish figures are for principal articles only:

	1903.	1904.	1905.
IMPORTS.			
United Kingdom	£473, 027, 000	£480, 734, 000	£487, 481, 000
British India	54, 646, 000	63, 662, 000	66, 544, 000
Canada	40, 979, 000	50, 381, 000	58, 727, 000
United States	207, 395, 000	215, 814, 000	245, 653, 000
Germany	300, 134, 000	318, 206, 000	336, 500, 000
Belgium	101, 689, 000	106, 888, 000	115, 410, 000
France	192, 048, 000	180, 093, 000	186, 955, 000
Switzerland	46, 349, 000	48, 326, 000	52, 759, 000
Spain	33, 971, 000	33, 367, 000	39, 150, 000
Italy	74, 478, 000	76, 549, 000	83, 135, 000
Austria-Hungary	78, 213, 000	85, 329, 000	89, 912, 000
Egypt	17, 189, 000	21, 095, 000	22, 126, 000
Japan	32, 322, 000	37, 853, 000	49, 783, 000
EXPORTS			
United Kingdom	290, 800, 000	300, 711, 000	330, 023, 000
British India	95, 392, 000	104, 949, 000	102, 650, 000
Canada	43, 595, 000	38, 780, 000	43, 332, 000
United States	303, 677, 000	297, 023, 000	333, 213, 000
Germany	250, 732, 000	261, 132, 000	279, 272, 000
Belgium	79, 875, 000	82, 960, 000	87, 455, 000
France	170, 090, 000	178, 038, 000	190, 469, 000
Switzerland	35, 189, 000	35, 253, 000	38, 315, 000
Spain	33, 437, 000	33, 683, 000	35, 107, 000
Italy	60, 698, 000	63, 889, 000	68, 295, 000
Austria-Hungary	88, 741, 000	87, 028, 000	90, 337, 000
Egypt	20, 049, 000	21, 353, 000	20, 890, 000
Japan	29, 193, 000	32, 231, 000	32, 492, 000

The foregoing figures show that, as an exporter, the United States takes first rank in 1905.

GOLD PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD IN 1905.

The Director of the United States Mint gives the following figures as the gold production of the world for the past sixteen years, the notable increase in the supply beginning in 1900:

1890	$118, 848, 700	1899	$306, 794, 100
1891	130, 650, 000	1900	254, 576, 300
1892	146, 651, 500	1901	260, 992, 900
1893	157, 494, 800	1902	296, 048, 800
1894	181, 175, 600	1903	325, 527, 200
1895	199, 304, 100	1904	347, 150, 700
1896	202, 956, 000	1905 (estimated)	375, 000, 000
1897	237, 504, 800		
1898	286, 879, 700	Total	3, 827, 291, 200

Records of the output of gold, which have shown an increase in every year of the last fourteen, except when interrupted by the South African war, show that it has taken another leap in 1905, and the longest one of the period. At this writing it seems probable, says the authority quoted, basing the estimate upon the known production of the largest fields to November 1, that the year's yield will exceed that of 1904 by $30,000,000. This will carry the world's production up to about $375,000,000.

South Africa and the United States are the regions making the principal gains. The great Transvaal fields, the most wonderful gold district ever discovered, has passed the highest record made before the war and seems certain to go over the $100,000,000 mark for the year. Its output for 1904 was $78,000,000.

The amount of gold produced by the various countries of the world in 1905 is given in the following table:

Country.	Ounces, fine.	Value.
North America:		
United States	3,904,986	$80,728,200
Mexico	609,781	12,605,300
Canada	793,350	16,400,000
Africa	4,156,084	85,913,900
Australasia	4,245,744	87,767,300
Europe:		
Russia	1,199,857	24,893,200
Austria-Hungary	102,423	2,117,300
Germany	3,130	64,700
Sweden	1,945	40,200
Italy	2,128	44,000
Turkey	1,400	29,000
Great Britain	4,952	102,400
South America:		
Argentine Republic	446	9,200
Bolivia	147	3,000
Chile	30,812	636,900
Colombia	95,513	1,974,400
Ecuador	6,430	132,900
Brazil	98,854	2,043,500
Venezuela	14,512	300,000
British Guiana	77,828	1,608,800
Dutch Guiana	23,277	481,200
French Guiana	86,532	1,788,800
Peru	64,300	1,329,200
Uruguay	1,209	25,000
Central America	54,214	1,120,700
Asia:		
Japan	192,726	3,984,000
China	217,688	4,500,000
Korea	145,125	3,000,000
Siam	2,508	51,800
India	556,097	11,495,500
British East Indies	67,375	1,392,800
Dutch East Indies	32,046	662,500
Estimated amount produced in other countries		27,849,300
Total		375,000,000

SILVER PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD IN 1905.

Following is the estimated production of silver in the various countries of the world during 1905:

Country.	Ounces, fine.	Commercial value.
North America:		
United States	57,786,100	$33,516,000
Mexico	60,808,978	35,269,200
Canada	3,718,668	2,156,800
Africa	486,408	282,100
Australasia	14,558,892	8,444,200
Europe:		
Russia	172,912	100,300
Austria-Hungary	1,987,797	1,152,900
Germany	5,799,133	3,363,500
Norway	260,210	150,900
Sweden	23,702	13,800
Italy	757,777	439,500
Spain	4,876,076	2,828,100
Greece	895,172	519,200
Turkey	564,685	327,500
France	609,638	353,600
Great Britain	174,517	101,200
South America:		
Argentine Republic	66,153	38,400
Bolivia	6,083,333	3,528,300
Chile	868,067	503,500
Colombia	946,066	518,700
Peru	3,008,705	1,745,100
Uruguay	1,093	600
Central America	655,357	380,100
Asia:		
Japan	3,208,620	1,861,000
Dutch East Indies	175,479	101,800
Total	168,493,538	97,726,800

COPPER PRODUCTION, 1905.

The output of copper in 1905 was the greatest production in the history of the industry, and the increased demand proves that consumption has more than kept pace with production.

The following table indicates the actual production of the copper mines of the world for 1904 and the estimated figures for 1905, based on data obtained during the year:

Country.	1905.	1904.	Country.	1905.	1904.
	Gross tons.	*Gross tons.*		*Gross tons.*	*Gross tons.*
United States	421,000	362,739	Italy	3,250	3,335
Mexico	65,000	60,945	Newfoundland	2,750	2,200
Spain and Portugal	49,000	47,035	Bolivia	2,250	2,000
Japan	37,500	34,850	Austria-Hungary	1,500	1,450
Chile	32,500	30,110	Turkey	1,250	950
Australia	30,000	28,657	Cuba	900	490
Germany	21,000	21,045	Great Britain	500	500
Canada	21,000	19,183	Sweden	500	390
Russia	10,000	10,700	Argentine Republic	400	155
Peru	10,000	9,000			
Cape Colony	7,500	7,775	Total	723,550	648,924
Norway	5,750	5,415			

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

The United States minister to Chile, reporting on the Chilean exposition, states: "In looking through the different departments of this exposition I was constantly watching for American goods, American machinery, and American ideas, but you can imagine my disappointment when I report that the only things anywhere to be seen that came from the United States were a small filing cabinet from Rochester, N. Y., an American typewriter, and some school charts illustrating American plants and fishes. An old-fashioned English portable engine, designed probably about a century since, furnished the power for all the machinery. There were German and French machines quite numerous, but nothing that was American. Even a separator at work cleaning wheat and depositing the weeds, dirt, and wheat in different receptacles was made in France. Yet one of the exhibitors, a manufacturer of flour, told me that the Americans made the best machinery of that kind in the world. In fact, it seems that to a majority of the Chilean people the United States commercially is almost as far off and as little known as the planet Mars. They have heard of the country, and some of their people have even visited it and returned only to praise it in the highest terms; but to the great mass of Chileans it is an unknown land. It is unquestionably true that of machinery and manufactured articles shown at this exposition the American duplicate is far the best, and if it were available and could be purchased when needed the people would use it. But the American article is not only not used, but it seems to be practically unknown. On the contrary, the English and German article, whether it is machinery or manufactured goods, is not only always in evidence, but it is presented in the most plausible and forcible manner by skilled and shrewd salesmen, thoroughly trained to the business, and as a consequence the American article is scarcely heard of."

The "Consular Trade Report" for March 14, 1906, states that the conditions of population and the development of industries in Chile are such as to demand increasing purchases of iron and steel and their manufactures rather than of other classes of goods. The population is not growing rapidly, as in Argentina, for instance, and we can not, therefore, expect to see any very great increase in the imports of those classes of goods with which the people are fed and clothed. Most of the necessary food stuffs can be, and to a considerable extent are, being raised at home; and the purchases of clothing materials can not be much increased beyond the present amount until there are more people to be clothed, except, of course, the increasing quantities of the more *costly* classes of clothing which are demanded through the increasing wealth of the richer strata of society. The demand of the future [illegible]e be for goods which are to be used in the development of the national industries. The industries of the country are such as to require increasing quantities of iron and steel goods, especially machinery. Chile is essentially a mining country; nearly 88 per cent of her exports to-day are of mineral products; nearly every important mineral of commerce is to be found somewhere within her borders, and there are signs of increasing activity in the extraction of every one of them. Mining operations until recently have in the main been of the simplest kind, requiring relatively little modern machinery and appliances; but a very noticeable change is going on; the richer and more accessible deposits have been partly worked out, and owners are learning the necessity of effecting economies by introducing new processes. These new processes must demand foreign purchases of machinery or the materials from which machinery is made.

United States Consul MARTIN, at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, states that of all manufactured imports coming into that district the American shoe is most popular and dominates the market. That port received in 1905 $129,153 worth of those shoes, also $5,201 of American harness, bridles, and saddles, and $14,765 other leather goods. The leather goods from Germany amounted to $1,229, and from England $679. For the better class of Mexicans the patent leather is popular, also vici, cordovan, calf, and colt skin. For boys handsome shoes in red, blue, and bronze are popular. The Mexican women, with their small and shapely feet, purchase the best shoe they can afford. The American shoe trade there is capable of further expansion. Very little effort has been made for the trade already attained. Commercial men visit only the large establishments. If they would sell to the little dealers they would put more American shoes in the reach of the common people. The shoe trade of Mexico is capable of being doubled by the proper methods.

United States Minister BEAUPRE reports from Buenos Ayres that Executive decrees of Argentina authorize the *Dirección General de Vias de Comunicación* to solicit bids for the construction of three iron bridges in the department of Mendoza, for which $92,598 money was appropriated by Congress; for a bridge across the River Atuel, in Mendoza, for which $21,346 was appropriated, and for a swinging bridge over the River Corrientes, for which $540,000 was appropriated. The director-general is especially instructed to present the question of the last-mentioned bridge to manufacturers in the United States, which of course he will do, but in the meantime should anyone care to write for information they can address La Dirección General de Vias de Comunicación, Ministerio de Obras Públicas, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.

tation of the Guatemala Tramway, Light and Power week under the laws of New Jersey is taken to mean of equipping the city of Guatemala with a modern system of electric railways, telephone lines, electric light, and gas plants has been turned over to a large engineering concern of this city, which makes a specialty of that class of work. Several months ago a representative of the concessionaries of the project visited New York to get estimates on the construction work and material. He intimated at that time that the contracts would probably be placed here, but stated that British contractors would also be asked to bid on the work. The new company is capitalized at $4,000,000 and the incorporators of record are RODNEY D. CHIPP, KENNETH K. MCLAREN, and HORACE S. GOULD, all of Jersey City.

United States Minister BEAUPRÉ reports from the Argentine Republic that the great port of Buenos Ayres, containing a wharfage of 32,000 linear feet, and which cost $50,000,000, can no longer properly accommodate the enormously increased business that comes to it. The other ports of the Republic are in the same condition. While there is a lack of cranes and apparatus in some places, yet were these things rectified the congestion would still continue, though, perhaps, in a modified degree. The Government engineers are preparing plans and details for the construction of new ports. That at Bahia Blanca will be commenced this year, and $10,000,000 gold will be expended there.

The Uruguayan Government has offered a special inducement to importers of automobiles by reducing the rate of duty to 8½ per cent on the valuation of the machines, which is usually placed very much below the actual value. It is said, however, that this rate may be slightly increased, but owing to the great popularity of motor vehicles it is not thought that the rate will exceed 12 per cent. There are a great number of people in this country who have ample means with which to purchase machines, and the fact that they are rapidly growing in favor is sure to open to American machines a good market, if the manufacturers and exporters will make the effort to avail themselves of it.

The shipments of barrel staves and hoops from the United States to the Argentine Republic have grown so large of late that several United States manufacturers have combined together and chartered a large sailing vessel to sail from Galveston next month with a full cargo of this material. These staves are used for making wine and beer barrels, and are made of wood grown in Texas and Arkansas. Shipments have heretofore been made from New York by the regular steamship lines, and this is the first attempt at exporting the goods direct from Gulf ports.

The present prosperous state of trade in Honduras has causeage increased demand for phonographs and talking machines of various kinds. Many of the small country stores are purchasing phonographs for the amusement of their patrons. Now that talking machines are becoming so well known and liked, the demand for first-class high-priced instruments is increasing. Many persons are selling the cheaper machines originally purchased to buy those of a better grade. No prejudice exists against trade-marks of any kind in these instruments.

The large sugar plantations surrounding Cienfuegos have made heavy purchases of machinery, and there has been a great demand for plows and other agricultural implements. A new enterprise in the sugar-producing industry is the establishing of a sugar mill between Sancti Spiritus and Ciego de Avila by an American company. The completion of a new railroad from Cardenas has greatly increased the shipments of sugar from the interior to Cienfuegos.

It is said that over $150,000 has been subscribed by the leading business men of Torreon for the formation of a new company, which proposes to erect in that city one of the most complete electric plants to be found in northern Mexico. According to the plans, which were made some time ago, all of the machinery to be installed in the new plant will come directly from the United States and will represent some of the best electrical machinery ever brought into Mexico.

Chile is to have a new electric railroad. At present there are but two electric systems in the Republic. One at Santiago, the capital, and the other at Valparaiso. Both were installed by German concerns. The Government has granted a concession for an electric railroad between Concepcion and Talcahauno. The entire equipment, it is said, will be brought from the United States, and the system will be installed by an American company.

Honduras promises a splendid market for all American goods, and I trust that the American floating exposition will visit these Central American ports, notifying the consuls several weeks in advance of their itinerary so that the merchants of the interior can be advised.

United States Consul JOHNSON advises from Puerto Cortes that in order to promote the growing of fruit, especially bananas, the Honduran Government has granted to planters the free importation of such articles as may be needed on their plantations.

The Compania Herinera de Mollinos de la Colmena has been organized in Saltillo, Mexico, with a subscribed capital of $100,000, to erect mills with a capacity for producing about 400 barrels of wheat flour daily.

BOOK NOTES.

and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.

In his book "From Panama to Patagonia," published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, 1906, Mr. CHARLES M. PEPPER dedicates a very facile pen to a consideration of the benefits accruing to the west coast of South America through the construction of the Panama Canal. As preliminary to a satisfactory treatment of the subject, Mr. PEPPER made a tour of investigation over the regions described. Starting from the Pacific end of the Canal Zone, a sea voyage to the southern extremity of the Western Continent was made, the various ports and coast towns of Ecuador, Bolivia, and Chile being visited. Returning overland, the interior districts of the same countries were visited, with supplementary excursions to the inland towns of Bolivia and the Argentine Republic. Speaking of the future development of Panama, the writer predicts the most rapid progress in the territory lying principally west of the Canal Zone and extending to the limits of Costa Rica. This growth along the lines of agricultural and pastoral industries will inevitably follow the adequate building of roadways, for which provision was made by the Panama Government out of its first revenues. For the present, however, this section will depend more on international commerce than on its internal resources. Guayaquil, the shipping point for nearly one-third of the world's supply of cacao or chocolate, forms also the outlet for the rubber, coffee, vegetable ivory and hides of the interior of Ecuador, all of which products would be directly tributary to canal traffic. The Guayaquil to Quito railway renders transport to the coast feasible, while communication with Cuenca, an important industrial and commercial center of southern Ecuador is a link in the ultimate Pan-American Railway trunk line. The Peruvian shore town of Paita, with its splendid sheltered bay, its facilities for docks and wharves, with sea room for fleets of all nations, is described as the future emporium of northern Peru and the Pacific gateway to the Panama Canal for the Amazon country. All the commerce of central Peru passes through Callao, with which enterprising Chinese merchants have established a direct line to Hongkong, via Panama. With the exception of Valparaiso, the maritime movement at Callao is the greatest of all ports south of Panama, but with the completion of the canal its commercial importance will be immensely enhanced.

The coastwise traffic in which foreign vessels are permitted to engage centers at this port. Mollendo, ranking next to Callao in commercial importance, is handicapped as a shipping center by inadequate harbor facilities and will in the future be the point of division for Panama shipments and those around Cape Horn. The cotton, sugar, and rice plantations of interior Peru are all considered with reference to future shipment by the Panama route, and a high tribute is paid to the irrigation marvels accomplished by the Incas. Southward from Arica, which is denominated "the emerald gem of the west coast," Mr. Pepper estimates that bulky freight will continue to reach European ports via Cape Horn, while shipments to and from New York and New Orleans will pay canal tolls and still have cheaper ocean transport than by the southern route. Punta Arenas, the most southerly town on any continent, is now an important coaling station, which may be probably deprived of its importance in this regard through the completion of the Panama Canal, but as the center of the sheep industry of Tierra del Fuego and of the Chilean mainland its future stability is assured. An interesting section of the traveler's explorations is the Bolivian plateau, whose native population with their crude manner of life and customs seems strangely at variance with the incalculable wealth of minerals lying close at hand. Gold, silver, copper, tin, and coal mines cover immense reaches of territory, and in the production of bismuth, Bolivia claims to lead the world. The product is taken by the King of Saxony with a view to protecting his own monopoly. Incidentally to his geographical and topographical studies, Mr. Pepper details in a graphic manner the social life and characteristics of the various population centers visited and adds a chapter on the new basis of the Monroe Doctrine.

An interesting article is published in the Review of Reviews for April, 1906, concerning the "Volcanoes and Earthquakes in the Caribbean Regions." The general volcanic formation of southern Mexico extends southward along the Pacific where conditions of incessant danger are developed. In Guatemala the two peaks known as Water and Fire, respectively, rise abruptly from alluvial plains along the Pacific. Near them the former capital of the Republic was situated, its subsequent destruction necessitating the removal of the seat of government. The vicinity of the old city, Antigua, is of remarkable beauty and fertility, and though still considered dangerous, new plantations and dwellings have been established. San Salvador is the center of the greatest volcanic activity of this region, though the statement is made that the natives are so accustomed to seismic disturbances as to give no heed to them. In Honduras there are no volcanoes, though evidences of volcanic formation are distinctly visible. In Nicaragua the volcanic chain bends toward the southeast and one spur enters Costa Rica where, however, the volcanoes are quiet. Active manifestations of volcanic nature do not extend south of Costa Rica in Central America, the Isthmus of Panama being free from such disturbances. The seismic manifestations along the coast of northern South America might be accounted for by the gradual subsidence of that region, which is proceeding in relative accord with the gradual forcing upward of Central America and the West Indies.

Special Agent HUTCHINSON, of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, has made an investigation of trade conditions in Bolivia, "the high plateau region of South America," and gives the results of his observations under date of February 20, published in Daily Consular and Trade Report, No. 2533. Owing to conditions explained by Mr. HUTCHINSON, Bolivia does not at this time present an inviting field for the sale of American products, but with the development of its mines and forests, which will follow the completion of railways under construction and those contemplated, an increased demand for manufactured products will arise that will largely promote imports. It is shown that statistics of the several importing countries are inaccurate, and that a considerable portion of products received from the United States pass in transit through Chile and Peru and are credited to those countries.

The Columbus Memorial Library has received from Señor RAMÓN VALDÉS, the author, a geography of the Republic of Panama consisting of 155 pages, 18 engravings, and a map of said country printed in Spanish and entitled "Geografía del Istmo de Panamá;" also a pamphlet in the same language entitled "*La Independencia de Panama.—Sus antecedentes, sus causas y su justificación*," which work has been translated into English and French by the Government of that Republic. The first-mentioned book has been officially adopted to serve as a text-book in the schools of the Republic of Panama.

United States Daily Consular Report No. 2518 contains a paper from the Department of Commerce and Labor, concerning the construction of the Tehuantepec Railway in its possible relation to the Panama Canal. The influence of the Tehuantepec line on the Mexican national development is an unquestionable one. Intimations are given that Mexico will now enter upon a series of trade treaties with Chile and other Pacific coast countries of South America with a view to securing not only a portion of their traffic for international transit, but also with the purpose of extending Mexican commerce. These trade arrangements have been negotiated in the past, but the lack of harbor facilities at Salina Cruz rendered them nugatory.

The Journal of Tropical Agriculture (*Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale*) for February 28, 1906, publishes a paper on viticulture and vineyards in the tropics with special reference to Paraguay. In spite of several abortive efforts to produce a grape of marketable value, the writer, Dr. MOISES S. BERTONI, is hopeful that others may prove more successful than himself.

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ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

RATIFICATION OF FOREIGN PATENTS.

On March 6, 1906, the President of the Argentine Republic issued the following decree:

"ARTICLE 1. On and after the date of the present decree applicants for patents of invention shall state whether the invention has or has not been patented abroad, stating, if in the affirmative, the country, the serial number, date and duration of the patent granted; the presentation of the translation and legalization of the documents relating to the patent sought to be ratified being no longer obligatory.

"ART. 2. After affixing the proper stamps to the document, let the same be returned to the Patent and Trade-mark Office to be acted upon."

RAILROAD EXPOSITION IN BUENOS AYRES.

Translation of an Executive decree of March 1, 1906, published in the Official Bulletin of March 3, 1906, providing for a railroad exposition to be held in Buenos Ayres on August 30, 1907, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the completion of the first railroad in the Argentine Republic, has been received by the International Bureau of the American Republics, through the Department of State of the United States, as follows:

"BUENOS AYRES, *March 1, 1906.*

"Whereas, on August 30, 1907, fifty years will have transpired since the first railway of the Republic was opened for public service;

"It is becoming to celebrate the anniversary of one of the events most important to the country, in that it marks the initiation of works that have contributed most fertilely to its progress;

"At the same time the acts with which said anniversary is celebrated ought to serve to emphasize the progress realized in the railway service;

"The best manner in which to arrive at this result is, as has been done in other countries with the same aim and for the same reason, to organize a special exposition;

"Further, this exposition may be considered as preparatory in this respect to the national exposition on the centennial of its independence, if such is determined upon;

"The Vice-President of the Republic, in the exercise of the Executive power, decrees:

"ARTICLE I. On August 30, 1907, there shall be held in the capital a railway exposition, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the delivery to public service of the first railway of the Republic.

"ART. II. The exposition shall be in charge of an honorable commission and of an executive commission.

"ART. III. Members of the former shall be:

"(*a*) Citizens that have filled the office of President of the Republic;

"(*b*) Those that have filled the office of Minister of the Interior, previous to the enforcing of law No. 4714, or that of the Minister of Public Works;

"(*c*) The members of the committee of the interior of the Senate and of that of Public Works of the Chamber of Deputies;

"(*d*) A representative of the Government of each Province;

"(*e*) The ex-governors of the Provinces during whose period of office existing railway lines were authorized;

"(*f*) The Director-General of Ways of Communication and the Inspector-General of Railways;

"(*g*) The administrators of the railways of the nation;

"(*h*) The persons who have filled the office of the president of former railway directorates;

"(*i*) The presidents of the directorate and the managers of the Western Railway during the administration of the Province of Buenos Ayres;

"(*j*) The legal representatives and the members of the local directorates of the railways of the country, their present managers, and the former managers that still reside in the country.

"ART. IV. The second commission shall consist of the persons of the former who may be designated by it, in sufficient number and with the organization to carry out the work, in which shall be comprised the celebration of a congress of South American railways.

"ART. V. Both commissions shall be presided over by the Minister of Public Works, who is authorized to dispose of the personnel and resources of the department, so long as the commission mentioned in Article II are not constituted and the funds not voted by Congress.

"Art. VI. In due time and in accordance with the advice of the executive committee the locality, duration, and other circumstances of the exposition shall be determined.

"Art. VII. Notice of this decree shall be given to Congress during the first days of the next session, and the funds necessary for its realization shall be requested.

"Art. VIII. Let it be communicated, published, and given to the National Register.

"Figueroa Alcorta.
"A. F. Orma."

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF BUTTER FACTORIES.

An executive decree was issued in the Argentine Republic November 20, 1905, providing for the inspection of butter factories. It is based upon the animal sanitary police law, which authorized the Executive to establish regulations for all factories of products of animal origin. The resultant purity of the exports of butter will no doubt increase foreign demand, according to the following statement of United States Minister Beaupré, at Buenos Ayres: This decree has special application to butter manufactured for export and is intended to prevent the further shipments of impure products, as to which there have been some complaints. The industry is a growing one, and considering the enormous productive capacity of the country and that nearly all the steamers of lines now in operation with European destinations have freezing chambers, in which butter as well as meat can be shipped, butter making is certain to be a source of national wealth. During 1904 the exportations reached 5,294 tons, valued at $2,117,461, while during the first six months of 1905 3,222 tons were sent abroad, mostly to Great Britain and Africa.

CROP ESTIMATES, 1905-6.

Estimates of the wheat and linseed crops for the year 1905-6, published by the Minister of Agriculture of the Argentine Republic, place the wheat crop at 3,881,739 tons, and the linseed crop at 640,038 tons. The area sown and the yield per province is as follows:

Province.	Wheat.		Linseed.	
	Area.	Yield.	Area.	Yield.
	Hectares.	*Tons.*	*Hectares.*	*Tons.*
Buenos Ayres	2,409,056	2,078,922	263,248	224,994
Santa Fe	1,542,500	819,065	498,800	284,395
Cordoba	1,236,415	663,104	118,156	29,687
Entre Rios	314,320	158,650	135,010	94,662
Various	173,002	162,000	7,568	6,300
Total	5,675,293	3,881,739	1,022,782	640,038

The yield for two previous years was as follows:

	Wheat.		Linseed.	
	1904–5.	1903–4.	1904–5.	1903–4.
Area sown	4,908,124	4,320,000	1,082,890	1,487,000
Yield	4,102,600	3,529,100	740,000	937,601
Seed	365,300	330,000	....	....
Home consumption	710,000	700,000	....	....
Exported	2,868,281	2,304,724	654,792	880,541

EXPORTS, FIRST TWO MONTHS, 1906.

The principal exports from the Argentine Republic for the first two months of 1906, with comparisons, were as follows:

	1906.	1905.		1906.	1905.
Oxhides:			Maize.....tons..	60,277	198,882
Dry.....number..	414,387	498,046	Linseed.....do....	150,033	170,065
Salt.....do....	193,011	208,342	Flour.....do....	13,780	22,309
Horsehides:			Bran.....do....	22,901	17,981
Dry.....do....	25,041	20,453	Pollards.....bags..	8,756	43,348
Salt.....do....	1,050	16,565	Oilseed cake.....do....	15,901	30,719
Sheepskins.....bales..	6,874	12,195	Hay.....bales..	218,383	144,861
Hair.....do....	614	463	Quebracho.....tons..	63,257	49,214
Tallow.....pipes..	2,276	6,513	Quebracho, extract.do....	8,940	1,983
Do.....casks..	12,351	16,056	Butter.....cases..	56,271	49,888
Do.....hogsheads..	400	2,602	Sugar.....tons..	....	1,965
Goatskins.....bales..	2,218	4,689			
Wool.....do....	110,624	167,316	Carcasses (mutton) number.....	213,413	555,626
Wheat.....tons..	471,255	498,823	Beef.....quarters..	165,685	256,008

SUGAR-CANE HARVEST IN 1905.

The sugar-cane harvest in the Argentine Republic during the year 1905 amounted to 1,595,546,940 kilograms, producing a total of 116,975,472 kilograms of sugar.

BOLIVIA.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1906.

The estimate of expenses (*Presupuesto General*) made by the Bolivian Government for the year 1906 shows expenditures to the amount of $4,000,000 United States currency. The receipts are estimated in a like sum, formed by the customs receipts, which make up 70 per cent of the whole—$2,580,000 being import duties and $580,000 export duties. The remaining 30 per cent is made up of the following: Product of the alcohol monopoly, consular invoices, mining rights, stamped paper, postage stamps, State railways, grants of rubber forests, sale of lands, tax on companies, mortgage bonds, and five or six minor items. The commission estimates that the lack of facilities for handling the traffic in Chilian ports, through which foreign commerce to Bolivia must pass, resulted in a loss of 20 per cent of the business consigned to the Republic during the last six months of the past year.

An increase of 25 per cent on the customs receipts is estimated on the enforcement of a new tariff law, and the commission has increased this probability by making several modifications in the project which have met with the Government's approval. Three of these modifications, which are estimated to increase receipts by over $120,000, are as follows:

To increase by $2.40 per 217 pounds the tax on refined sugar.

To classify the tax on wood in such way that the kind used for building will pay more than that used for mining purposes.

To place a tax of $3.20 per 100 pounds on brown sugar and such other sugars as are used in the manufacture of alcohol.

To these factors in the increase of the State income should be added the orderly and methodical collection of the income under a new tariff. The proposed tax on brown and other sugars is defended by the commission on the ground that although a total of 1,200 to 1,500 tons of brown sugar was imported from Peru during the year 1905, and such sugar is used only in the manufacture of alcohol and produces 100 per cent of alcohol of 19°, the State received only the sum of $6,000 as the product of the tax of $3.20 paid by alcohols manufactured in the country with foreign prime material. The commission proposes to substitute direct taxation by a customs tax on the prime material and expects to obtain by this means an annual increase of $60,000 to $70,000. Chilean and Peruvian imports are estimated to produce $336,000, the estimate being based on importation statistics for 1905.

The treaty recently signed in Lima fixes July 1, 1906, as the beginning of the new commercial era between Peru and Bolivia. Until that time the present arrangement will hold good, which means a deduction of about $400,000 from the estimated income.

The Government estimates that export duties will yield $584,000, made up as follows: Silver, $16,000; tin, $320,000; copper, $48,000; bismuth, $12,000; rubber, $188,000. There are several projects awaiting consideration of Congress which tend to increase export duties on minerals, and which, if approved with respect to tin and bismuth, will yield an increase of $140,000 on estimated receipts.

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The following figures furnished by the Bolivian Consuls at the respective ports show the value of the trade between the United States and Bolivia during the first four months of the calendar year 1906, so far as exports proceeding from New York and San Francisco are concerned:

FROM NEW YORK.

	January.		February.		March.		April.	
	Packages.	Value.	Packages.	Value.	Packages.	Value.	Packages.	Value.
Antofagasta	1,652	$24,387.15	1,786	$17,166.01	960	$9,766.74	1,988	$19,049.89
Mollendo	715	16,468.35	510	4,863.35	452	8,312.67	1,037	11,484.05
Arica	2	140.00	167	1,123.45	....	....	15	806.25
Pará	139	1,291.00	147	879.69	894	8,587.21	80	1,053.20
Rosario	192	5,750.00	73	2,155.00	33	1,122.80	481	16,316.00
Montevideo	....	....	12	422.90	....	....	....	....
Total	2,700	48,036.50	2,695	26,610.40	2,339	27,789.42	3,601	48,709.39

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

	January.		February.		March.		April.	
	Packages.	Value.	Packages.	Value.	Packages.	Value.	Packages.	Value.
Antofagasta	19,154	$6,519.18	113	$684.00	24,411	$7,000.92	....	....
Mollendo	2,514	5,519.05	17,669	21,716.29	5,814	11,311.15	....	....
Arica	....	....	530	890.00	....	....	....	....
Total	21,668	12,038.23	18,312	23,290.29	30,225	18,312.07	....	....

RECAPITULATION.

	Packages.	Value.
New York in January and February	5,395	$74,646.90
San Francisco in January and February	39,980	35,328.52
New York in March and April	5,940	76,498.81
San Francisco in March	30,225	18,312.07
Total	81,540	204,786.30

IMPORTS IN 1904.

Custom-house.	Dutiable.		Free.		Total.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Kilos.	*Bolivianos.*	*Kilos.*	*Bolivianos.*	*Kilos.*	*Bolivianos.*
Antofagasta	14,398,145	7,275,111.22	3,160,092	525,867.41	17,558,237	7,800,978.63
La Paz	8,203,688	3,683,265.20	14,570,946	3,322,925.92	22,774,634	7,006,191.12
Uyuni	1,125,200	282,349.81	22,907,310	1,551,243.40	24,032,510	1,833,593.21
Arica	2,220,766	880,953.32	....	....	2,220,766	880,953.32
Tupiza	151,434	704,670.85	402,543	112,793.60	533,977	814,467.45
Tarija	425,652	486,025.45	22,968	8,387.45	448,620	494,412.90
Puerto Suarez	625,399	431,276.38	5,924	1,944.47	631,323	433,220.85
Villa Bella	631,800	315,931.03	....	....	631,800	315,931.03
Oruro	923,601	38,274.76	775,853	174,863.46	1,699,454	213,138.22
Pelechucho	62,514	27,560.86	....	....	62,514	27,560.86
Total	28,768,199	14,125,418.88	41,845,636	5,598,025.71	70,613,835	19,823,444.59

Origin.	Dutiable.		Free.		Total.		Percentage of values.
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	
	Kilos.	*Bolivianos.*	*Kilos.*	*Bolivianos.*	*Kilos.*	*Bolivianos.*	
Germany	6,286,828	3,575,094.63	646,059	365,652.32	6,932,887	3,940,746.95	19.88
England	5,917,114	3,574,224.66	1,167,516	227,285.86	7,084,630	3,801,510.52	19.18
Peru	1,816,958	1,221,198.90	9,034,197	2,169,613.62	10,851,155	3,390,812.52	17.11
Chile	3,517,719	390,755.13	8,107,029	989,331.62	11,624,748	1,380,086.75	6.97
United States	2,463,616	843,305.76	3,743,936	477,328.25	6,207,552	1,320,604.01	6.67
Argentine	334,328	843,880.02	317,769	87,203.68	652,097	931,083.70	4.70
Belgium	1,377,542	636,354.37	283,577	24,097.85	1,661,119	660,452.22	3.34
France	833,763	631,329.84	35,540	12,549.57	869,303	643,879.41	3.25
Italy	812,835	626,003.86	69,651	9,223.06	882,486	635,226.92	3.20
Brazil	671,776	340,504.34	1,995	511.26	673,771	341,015.60	1.72
Spain	372,727	209,484.73	31,068	14,424.43	403,795	223,909.16	1.12
Uruguay	65,111	14,521.45	....	....	65,111	14,521.45	.50
Portugal	44,627	10,492.80	....	....	44,627	10,492.80	.70
Paraguay	23,034	8,861.73	374	165.10	23,408	9,026.83	.04
Switzerland	139	4,883.76	....	....	139	4,883.76	.02
Cuba	5,494	2,377.68	....	....	5,494	2,377.68	.01
Central America	939	2,347.50	....	....	939	2,347.50	.01
Ecuador	1,861	572.34	....	....	1,861	572.34	
China	360	201.60	....	....	360	201.60	
Unknown	4,221,438	1,189,023.78	18,396,915	1,320,639.09	22,618,353	2,509,662.87	12.66
Total	28,768,199	14,125,418.88	41,845,636	5,698,025.71	70,613,835	19,823,444.59	100.00

BRAZIL.

EXPORTS OF RUBBER.

According to figures furnished by the Bureau of Commercial Statistics of Rio de Janeiro, the exports of rubber from the Amazon region during the period 1901–1905 were as follows:

	Manáos.	Pará.
	Kilos.	*Kilos.*
1901	15,694,041	13,467,408
1902	13,711,061	13,406,639
1903	16,509,677	12,559,057
1904	15,334,044	13,171,212
1905	15,253,029	16,221,766
Total	76,501,852	68,826,077

CUSTOMS REVENUE, FEBRUARY, 1906.

The customs revenue at the port of Rio de Janeiro for the month of February, 1906, amounted in all to 5,509,699$750, as against 6,365,440$405 for the same month last year, a decrease of 855,750$405.

EXPORTS FROM SANTOS, ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1905.

According to statistics published by the Bureau of Commercial Statistics of Rio de Janeiro the export movement of the port of Santos during the eleven months of 1905, compared with the same period of 1904, was as follows:

Articles.		January to November—	
		1905.	1904.
Coffee	bags	6,787,321	5,908,414
Salted hides	kilos	385,818	654,482
Rubber	do	91,103	114,975
Bran	do	6,626,770	3,827,100
Pineapples	do	71,015	90,680
Bananas	bunches	128,475	117,732
Other merchandise	milreis	209,333	245,902

EXPORTS FROM PERNAMBUCO, FEBRUARY, 1906.

The "*Boletim Mensal*" of the Commercial Association of Pernambuco publishes the following statistics of the export movement at that port for the month of February:

Sugar	kilos	24,020,186
Cotton	do	1,426,865
Brandy	pipes	804
Alcohol	do	973
Honey	do	5
Hides	number	290
Cotton seed	bags	29,967
Carnauba wax	do	1,472
Mandioca flour	do	10,582
Rubber	barrels	5
Rubber	bales	52
Textiles	do	206
Corn	bags	13,534
Skins	bales	111
Castor-oil beans	bags	5,115
Coffee	do	2,883
Soap	boxes	17,514
Oil	do	1,404
Oil	barrels	330

EXPORT TAX ON COFFEE.

United States Consul-General **Seeger** in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, states that the presidents of Sao Paulo, Rio, and Minas, the three principal coffee States, have signed the coffee-valorization plan, by which a surtax of 58 cents, gold, per bag will be imposed on coffee exports. A foreign loan of $73,000,000, at 6 per cent, is to be secured for the coffee planters to counteract their losses through the recent rise in Brazilian exchange. The surtax of 58 cents per bag, it is estimated, will pay the interest on the big loan and leave a surplus revenue of $2,695,500 for expenses and propaganda. The agreement will come into force as soon approved by the President of Brazil.

CHILE.

NEW CABINET.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed under date of May 1, 1906, by the State Department of the United States that the personnel of the new Chilean Ministry, formed under the leadership of Señor Don **José Ramón Gutiérrez**, is as follows:

Don **José Ramón Gutiérrez**, Minister of the Interior.

Don **Manuel Salas Lavaqui**, Minister of Justice and Instruction.

Don **Ramón Santelices**, Minister of Hacienda.

Don **Manuel A. Cavarrubias**, Minister of War and the Navy.

Don **Ramón Antonio Vergara Donoso**, Minister of Industry and Public Works.

Don **Federico Puga Borne** retains the Ministry of Foreign Relations.

WORK ON THE TRANSANDINE RAILWAY.

The Department of State of the United States recently forwarded to the International Bureau of the American Republics the following paper, furnished by the United States Minister in Santiago, Mr. **John Hicks**, covering the opening of the Transandine Railway from Salto to Juncal, and the importance of the enterprise in regard to interoceanic travel:

"A few days since, a section of the Transandine Railway, from Salto del Soldado to Juncal, was opened to traffic, and the event was publicly celebrated. The President of the Republic, Don **Jerman Riesco**, with a number of his Ministers and other public officials, was present, and the speeches delivered made it a memorable occasion.

"It will be remembered that this is the railroad over the Andes connecting the Pacific coast with the Atlantic, and the final completion of it, now a matter of a few months, will mark an era in the development of this part of South America. I believe it is the only transcontinental road south of the one at Panama connecting the two oceans, and it is being constructed jointly by the Republic of Chile and the Argentine Republic.

"On the Chilean side, the road was completed from the seashore by way of Santiago and Mendoza to Salto del Soldado in August, 1893, and since then the Chilean Government, by contract, has extended the line from Salto del Soldado to Juncal, a distance of 27 kilometers, or 15 miles. Salto del Soldado is at a height of 1,262 meters, or 4,140 feet, above sea level, and Juncal is 2,222 meters, or 7,290 feet, above the sea. From Juncal, the point reached, to the boundary line between Chile and the Argentine Republic, the remaining distance is only 15 kilometers, or about 9 miles, and to reach the border the road will rise to a height of 3,189 meters, or 10,460 feet.

"Work at such an elevation is carried on with great difficulty. There are many tunnels and bridges, and the engineering difficulties were very great. In addition, it has been impossible to do much work during the winter season, as the region is then covered with deep snow. Great avalanches slide down the sides of the mountains, sweeping everything before them, and so the work has to be suspended during several months of the year.

"As early as 1888, when the two ends of this great railroad were 75 miles apart, travel began over the route. Passengers, mails, and a limited amout of freight were sent to Los Andes by train, and from there to the end of the road on the Argentine side were transported on mule back. From the Argentine end to the city of Buenos Ayres the track is in fairly good condition, and Pullman cars go through in about twenty-four hours.

"Yet transit over the route is only possible in the summer season. Beginning in December, trains run to the end of the line in January and February, but in March it begins to be difficult to get through and by the end of the month traffic is usually suspended. Thus the road, so far, has been available for business only a small part of the year, and considering the difficulties and expense of construction and operation it seems doubtful if it will ever be self-sustaining.

"While similar difficulties were met with and successfully overcome by the Union and Central Pacific in crossing the Rocky Mountains, the conditions in South America appear to be much more formidable. Snow accumulates in the mountains in immense quantities and it frequently descends to the lower levels in the form of avalanches and even glaciers so large and powerful that they sweep everything before them. The track for miles will be completely covered with huge masses of snow and ice so solid and impenetrable that all trains are necessarily suspended for months. The ordinary 'snowshed' of the

Rocky Mountains would be absolutely worthless here, and the construction of tunnels or some artificial protection strong enough to protect the road so that trains can pass over it in the winter time is one of the engineering problems not yet satisfactorily solved.

"The section of the road that is so elevated as to come within the snow limit is very short and it is altogether likely that after the line is completed it will be possible to build protection sheds or tunnels so that trains can run throughout the year. By rail the trip from Valparaiso on the Pacific to Buenos Ayres on the Atlantic can be made in less than four days, while by steamer around the straits the best time is twelve days. The completion of the road, therefore, and its improvement so as to admit of service the year around will prove of the greatest benefit to both Chile and the Argentine Republic.

"The portion of the line uncompleted is only about 10 miles in length, but it includes a long tunnel through the summit of the Andes, and it is estimated that it will take at least three years to complete it. In the meantime traffic will be carried on during the summer months by transporting mail, passengers, and a limited amount of freight over the uncompleted gap by means of mules.

IMPORT TAX AND BOUNTY ON SUGAR.

The Chilean Government passed a law on January 30, 1906, for the taxing of sugar imported into the country, and also paying a bounty on beet sugar produced in Chile. Following is the decree as passed by the Congress:

"ARTICLE 1. Sugar shall pay an import tax when entering Chile, as per the following tariff: Refined sugar, whole or powdered, damp or dry, 13.35 pesos per each 100 kilograms. White sugar, granulated or powdered, damp or dry, of the same grade as 'Rosa Emilia,' 10.40 pesos per each 100 kilograms. Granulated brown sugar or raw sugar, dry or damp, 7.50 pesos per each 100 kilograms. Unrefined sugar, pan sugar, dry or damp, 6.60 pesos per each 100 kilograms.

ART. 2. The Government will pay, beginning with January, 1907, and continuing to January 1915, a bounty of 80 cents per each 100 kilograms of sugar beet worked by the national beet sugar factories. The bounty will be discontinued after the lapse of 4 years, counted from date, provided no other factory for this purpose is established other than that of Parral.

"ART. 3. The President will order the execution of this law and may appoint inspectors to inspect the books of the beet sugar producing factories."

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

A series of reports made by Special Agent HUTCHINSON, of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, deals exhaustively *with the status* of Chilean commerce and industries. The statement is made that the foreign purchases of Chile have increased most markedly in the past few years, the total in 1904, according to Chilean official figures, exceeding those of 1903 by about 10 per cent. The full returns for 1905 are not yet in, but every indication points toward an equal or even greater increase for that year. The total population of the country is estimated at something over 3,000,000, and the per capita importation is therefore low ($19), compared with that of the other temperate climate countries of South America. In both the Argentine Republic and Uruguay the per capita imports amount to about $25.

The share of the United States in the total trade of Chile is comparatively small, but it is increasing far more rapidly than that of any other country, with the single exception of Italy. From fourth place the United States has risen in the past ten years to third place, having passed France by a considerable margin. Italy's large increase has been due mainly to cheap cotton goods and wines, her share in other trade being relatively small.

The following tables are compiled from the official export statistics of the United States, England, Germany, France, Belgium, and Italy. They show the average annual exports of domestic merchandise to Chile for the periods stated. The values are given in thousands of United States dollars.

Country.	1894-1898.	1899-1903.	Per cent increase or decrease.	1904.
United States	2,680	3,680	+ 37.3	4,798
England	11,934	14,579	+ 22.3	[a]16,200
Germany	7,444	8,883	+ 19.3	[a]11,620
France	3,016	2,860	− 4.9	[a]3,500
Belgium	1,356	1,304	− 3.8	[a]2,250
Italy	452	1,056	+133.6	[a]1,152
All six	26,882	32,362	+ 20.4	39,520

[a] Partly estimated.

The two chief items of Chilean import are textiles (mostly cotton goods) and iron and steel and manufactures thereof. A comparison of American sales of cotton goods to Chile with those of the principal competitors shows the following (values in thousands of United States dollars):

Country.	1894-1898.	1899-1903.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
United States	582	527	− 9.4
England	4,059	4,460	+ 9.9
Germany	1,500	1,758	+ 17.2
France	716	524	− 26.8
Italy	100	364	+264.0
All five	6,957	7,633	+ 9.7

As in other South American countries, the United States shows a decline in sales of cotton goods as a whole. England, Germany, and Italy are gaining a more complete monopoly, the most marked development being that of the last-mentioned country. But there is one class of these goods in which the United States is meeting with considerable success—colored cotton cloths. The share of the United States in the total trade in this article is still small, but it is growing with a rapidity which demonstrates ability to compete with Europe. A considerable part of these colored goods seems to be prints.

The annexed table shows the annual average value of imports of iron and steel from the countries named for the four-year period 1897–1900 and the three-year period 1901–1903 (values in thousands of dollars):

Country.	1897–1900.	1901–1903.	Per cent of increase.
United States	518	1,248	140.9
England	2,475	3,555	43.6
Germany	868	1,910	120

England leads by a good margin, but her supremacy is being threatened. For the first period her sales were nearly three times as large as Germany's; in the second period considerably less than twice as large. The United States and Germany both show a phenomenal increase, but American trade has grown the more rapidly of the two. The importation of agricultural implements and machinery has shown a very considerable increase in the past few years. In general American goods are preferred, and the total trade in these articles shows most satisfactory increase, but in mowers and reapers United States trade declined from $39,000 per annum for the five years 1894–1898 to $12,000 for the years 1899–1903, with a rise again in 1904 to $22,000.

There seem to be several causes for this decline. The older farms got themselves well stocked with these machines a few years ago, and are not, therefore, in need of new supplies, and the newer places, consisting mainly of small patches of clearing in the forest region of the south, have not yet reached a stage where the employing of such machines is profitable. The purchases as a whole have therefore declined, and this accounts in part for the decline of American sales. There is, however, another cause—the substitution of a Canadian machine for the American. There is much complaint that the American machines are too light and not sufficiently able to stand the rough handling given them by the unskilled Chilean laborer. The harvesting season is rainless in Chile, and there is no such need of haste in getting the crop in as there is in Argentina, and the heavier, more durable machines are therefore preferred.

It is only in years of bad harvest that Chile is now obliged to import *any considerable* quantity of cereals; she produces her own supply.

The same is true of most food stuffs, but there are certain lines of finer-grade goods in which American trade is growing and may be expected to increase. Various breakfast foods and cereal preparations are among these, and a larger trade could be done, in spite of the 25 per cent import duty, if greater care were exercised in packing in the long journey through the moist tropics.

Lard is imported to the value of about $180,000 per annum. It comes mainly from Uruguay, which supplies over 60 per cent of the total, while the United States supplies only about 22 per cent.

Canned salmon is rapidly becoming an article of large consumption, the total imports in 1904 being valued at $129,000. The United States has been most successful in this trade, supplying about 94 per cent of the total, or $122,000 worth.

Chile's only foreign purchases of leather and leather goods which reach any considerable importance are tanned and prepared leather and boots and shoes. The total imports of the former in 1904 were $511,000, of which the United States furnished 6.6 per cent, and of the latter, $100,000, of which the United States supplied 10.3 per cent. American sales have been on the increase for some time, and may continue to grow moderately, but no very large business is to be expected so long as Chilean home industry continues to be protected to such an extent as at present. Sheep, calf, and goat skins, for example, are subject to a duty of 25 per cent on a valuation of $1.63 per pound; chagrés and its imitations to 25 per cent on a valuation of 82 cents per pound, and enameled leather, unspecified, 25 per cent on a valuation of $1.30 per pound. On most classes of boots and shoes the duty is 60 per cent on a valuation which varies from $5.40 per dozen pairs on leather slippers for household use to $51.85 per dozen pairs for men's shoes containing silk.

Under this protection a considerable industry has already been built up and is growing. All but the best grades of boots and shoes are being made in large quantities to supply the home market, and at least one of the factories is contemplating entering neighboring markets. The native-tanned leather is not yet satisfactory and the native-made boots and shoes, though made with American machinery and in American styles, lack durability. American shoes, such as retail at home at from $3.50 to $5 a pair, are sold in the Valparaiso and Santiago shops at from $7.50 to $8.50. The duty and freights can not account for so great a difference. There is also a widespread impression that American manufacturers do not send their best goods, made of the best materials, to these markets. It is certain that the American shoes bought here do not last as long as those purchased at home. Shoes made in Chilean factories with American machinery and of American leather retail at $4 a pair.

Such carriages as are imported are chiefly French and American (about $8,500 of the former and $6,500 of the latter in 1904), while wagons are mainly American ($3,100 in 1904). There is a large local manufacture, the protective duty varying from 15 to 60 per cent ad valorem, the value being appraised at the custom-house. Cycles are imported to only a very limited amount ($5,000 in 1904), chiefly from the United States, though Germany also furnishes a considerable number.

Of the imported coal, 75 per cent comes from England and 22 per cent from Australia. The United States, in 1904, furnished only 15,000 tons out of a total of 822,000 tons. The local coal is of an inferior, quick-burning quality, but its cheapness is gaining for it rapidly increasing sales. There is no import duty on coal.

Petroleum, refined and crude, is imported to the value of about $950,000 per annum. Crude oil is admitted free of duty, and comes almost wholly from Peru, though it is said that a contract has recently been made for supplementing the Peruvian supply by shipments from California. There should be a good opening for this oil for fuel purposes in the mining districts of both Chile and Bolivia, for native fuel in these regions is almost unknown.

Refined oil for illuminating purposes comes, of course, almost wholly from the United States. Its use is likely to grow with the population throughout all northern Chile, for there being no water power and no cheap supplies of gas coal lighting must continue to be done by kerosene. The duty is 25 per cent on a valuation of 1.64 cents per pound gross weight.

Lubricating oils imported are almost wholly petroleum oils, the total value in 1904 reaching $158,000. Of this amount the United States supplied 77 per cent, most of the remainder being furnished by England (14 per cent) and Germany (8 per cent). The duty is 25 per cent on a valuation of 6.55 cents per pound gross weight.

Some of the nitrate and borax establishments of the interior of northern Chile are at present using a very inferior native fuel.

In 1904, Chile imported building lumber to the value of $655,000, and wooden furniture to the value of $134,000. These were the two chief items of wood import, all other articles together reaching a value of only $200,000. Virtually all the building lumber is Oregon pine, the amount of United States trade being limited only by the variations of Chilean demand. The only question, therefore, which arises as to the future, is connected with the possibility of development of Chilean home supplies. Southern Chile, from about Temuco southward, abounds in dense forests which have only in recent years begun to be exploited to any considerable extent, and the entire central section of the country raises great quantities of alamo (poplar), which, it is said, was introduced by the early Spaniards. The alamo and several of the native woods of the south are fairly well adapted for many building purposes, and are already being used to the injury of the import trade in those sections. Nearly 75 per cent of the lumber imports in 1904 went to ports from Coquimbo northward.

Of furniture the United States furnishes comparatively little. The largest amount is credited to Germany, though most of it is probably of Austrian origin. It constitutes 44 per cent of the total, while France's share is 24.6 per cent, England's 14.6 per cent, and the United States' 10.8 per cent. There is evidence, however, that American trade is growing, the chief items being office furniture and ordinary upholstered household goods. The largest demand is for Austrian bent-wood furniture. The import trade is hampered by a high import duty in the interests of numerous local factories. It is 60 per cent on a valuation which varies from 4.9 cents per pound on chairs, benches, sofas, etc., with wooden seats and backs, to 32.7 cents per pound on fine upholstered goods.

England supplies nearly 70 per cent of the total imports of about $190,000 per annum; the United States 11 per cent, consisting largely of binders' twine. The importation of all but the best grades of cordage and twines is being reduced considerably by the growth of a successful local industry using native-grown flax as its raw material. This industry is protected by a duty which ranges from 25 to 35 per cent on valuations which vary from 8.2 to 16.4 cents per pound.

Clocks are imported to the extent of about $30,000 per annum, Germany furnishing about three-fifths and the United States one-third. Cheap American alarm clocks seem to be in particular demand, and there is evidence that sales of other grades are increasing as well. The imports of watches are about three times as large as of clocks. Gold and silver watches are credited chiefly to France, but it is probable that many of them are of Swiss origin. Switzerland stands second, selling about half as many as France, while the share of the United States is small—10 per cent of the total. In watches of "other metals," however, the United States leads with 42 per cent of the total of $32,000 worth in 1904. France and Switzerland together send about the same amount as the United States. The strength of the United States, therefore, seems to lie in the demand for the more inexpensive grades of both clocks and watches, good movements in cheap cases, and a larger trade could probably be done by catering to this demand. The duty on clocks varies from 25 to 35 per cent; on watches, 15 per cent on a valuation which for gold watches varies from $12.60 to $18 each, for silver watches from $3.25 to $7.20, and for those of "other metals" from $1.08 to $4.32.

Common prepared paints in tins, etc., are imported to the extent of about $176,000 per annum. They come mostly from England and Germany, the United States furnishing less than 4 per cent in 1904.

In finer prepared paints and enamels, in small tins, tubes, etc., the United States makes a better showing, though the total imports are small. In 1904 they reached $18,000, the United States furnishing 28 per cent, England 25 per cent, and Germany 36 per cent.

Dry paints are very largely German, the nearest competitor being England, whose sales, however, are only about one-fourth as large as Germany. The United States furnishes only an insignificant quantity. The total imports of this class of goods in 1904 were valued at $118,000.

There is a growing demand for American varnishes, though our trade is as yet relatively small. The total imports in 1904 were $35,000, of which the United States supplied 17 per cent, England 35.5 per cent, and Germany 39 per cent.

American shoe blacking and polishes are also in growing demand. Of the total imports in 1904 of $33,000, the United States furnished 20 per cent, England and Germany each 34 per cent, and France 12 per cent.

The import duties are: On mixed paints, 25 per cent on valuations varying from 3.93 cents per pound on common paints mixed with oil to 32.7 cents per pound on fine black leather paints. On dry paints, 25 per cent on valuations from 3.27 cents per pound on white and red lead to 98.2 cents per pound on indigo. On varnishes 25 per cent on valuations from 4.9 cents per pound on common varnishes to 21.3 cents on copal. On shoe polish, 35 per cent on valuations from 3.93 cents to 32.7 cents per pound.

In 1904, Chile imported cottons to the value of $8,756,000; woolens, $3,993,000; silks, $995,000, and linens, $287,000. The United States supplied so insignificant a quantity of the woolens, silks, and linens that we can not be said to compete at all in these goods. In cottons, as pointed out in the last report, our trade is also relatively small, yet there are certain encouraging features of the case, especially the fact that our sales of colored cottons have been increasing considerably.

In 1904, Chile imported iron and steel goods to the value of $14,110,000. The share of the United States in this trade, though smaller than that of either England or Germany, is growing rapidly, and gives good promise for the future.

Unmanufactured iron and steel, such as pig, bar, hoop, band, scroll, and sheet iron, etc., are imported in considerable quantities for the use of the protected local factories. The total purchases in 1904 amounted to $1,984,000. The United States supplied but an insignificant quantity—one-half of 1 per cent.

In wire the United States furnished 18 per cent of the total of $693,000. Germany sent 44 per cent, and England 62 per cent. The sales of the United States are increasing rapidly, however, the reason being, as alleged by prominent importers, that the United States manufacturers are beginning to give close heed to instructions and suggestions as to details of packing, weight, etc. In general hardware, nails, nuts, screws, bolts, etc., the United States trade is growing in spite of alleged higher prices in many lines of general hardware, for said country furnished in 1904 13 per cent of the total of $97,000; of nails, nuts, screws, bolts, etc., 28 per cent of a total of $527,000. There is particular complaint as to the placing of such goods and loss through the breaking of cases. Sales of American cutlery are also increasing, reaching, in 1904, 31 per cent of a total of $64,000. Hollow ware is almost wholly English and German, American goods not being able to compete in price.

Firearms are mainly American. In 1904 the United States supplied 44 per cent of the total of $57,000, England's share being less than 2 per cent, and Germany 31 per cent. The more legitimate trade is suffering somewhat in Chile, as in other South American countries, by the introduction of cheap Spanish imitations, which sell at less than half the price of the best American makes.

TREATY OF ARBITRATION WITH BRAZIL.

The general arbitration treaty between Chile and Brazil, signed in the city of Rio de Janeiro on May 18, 1895, by Señor Don ANJEL CUSTODIO VICUÑA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on behalf of Chile, and Senhor Dr. OLYNTO MAXIMO DE MAGALHAES, Minister of State and Foreign Relations on behalf of Brazil, and which has been ratified by the Congresses and Executives of the two Republics, which ratifications were exchanged in the city of Santiago on March 7, 1906, was promulgated on the same day by the Government of Chile. The treaty is effective for a period of ten years.

COLOMBIA.

DELEGATES TO THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES.

The United States Minister at Bogota reports to the International Bureau of American Republics that the Colombian delegation to the Third International Conference of American States consists of Ex-President MIGUEL ANTONIO CARO, Gen. JOAQUIN F. VELEZ, Gen. RAFAEL URIBE URIBE, and Dr. JULIO H. PALACIO, as secretary. Minister BARRETT states that Colombia could not have named more distinguished, prominent, and able men for its delegation than these, and their nomination is evidence not only of Colombia's desire to cooperate to make the conference a success but of her purpose to take a leading part in its deliberations. The designation of such men can also be construed as a direct compliment to the United States and to Brazil. Mr. CARO served a full term as President, and is the most respected man in the country after President REYES. He is one of the ablest international lawyers in Latin America and a brilliant scholar in many directions. He is also a powerful orator and debater and has a distinguished appearance. General VELEZ is almost as prominent as Ex-President CARO. He was the leading candidate for President against General REYES in the last election. He has been a Cabinet Minister and a diplomatic representative to foreign countries. He is also a man of impressive personality and dignified bearing. General URIBIE URIBIE is now the Minister of Colombia to Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Chile. He was the Commander in Chief of the revolutionary forces in the last Colombian civil war and is the acknowledged leader of the liberal party. He is likewise an eminent lawyer and a brilliant debater. Dr. JULIO H. PALACIO, the secretary of the delegation, is the editor and proprietor of the "*Correo Nacional*," one of the principal newspapers of Bogota. He is recognized as one of the cleverest writers of South America on political and international subjects.

NEW MONETARY LAW.

The new monetary law, enacted by the Colombian Congress, came into operation on January 1, 1906. It provides for the conversion of the existing paper currency into gold. In accordance with the provisions of this law, President REYES has signed a decree authorizing the appropriation of 25 per cent of the new revenues for this purpose. The decree states that it has been judged advisable that measures should be adopted for the deposit in foreign banks of sufficient funds in gold to cover the establishment of a metal currency before January 1, 1906.

DUTY ON HIDES.

A duty on hides was imposed in the Republic of Colombia, dating from July 1, 1905. The Central Bank, under the authority of the Minister of Finance, has organized this in such a way as to secure the highest possible return from the duty, as well as the sale of the hides abroad.

The product of the revenue from hides is estimated at 25 per cent of the new source of revenue created and destined for the currency conversion during the first year, and at 50 per cent thereafter. If the receipts should not amount to the 25 and 50 per cent, respectively, of the new duties, the deficit will be made good from the emerald mines revenue.

RAILROAD CONCESSION.

The United States Minister to the Republic of Colombia reports that an important railroad concession has been granted to **Alfred Bishop Mason**, of New York, and **Edward H. Mason**, of Chicago.

The concession covers a railroad from Buenaventura, the principal port of the Pacific, to Palmira, in the rich State of Cauca, and, at their option, another railroad from Palmira to the capital of Colombia, or to the Magdalena River. The Buenaventura-Palmira line is about 110 miles long. Its precise location for the eastern 65 miles has not been determined, but 12 miles, from Buenaventura to Cardova, are in operation. Eighteen miles more, from Cordova to a point near Defina, have been constructed, but can not be operated on account of loss of bridges by floods, etc.

The concessionnaires agree to put 30 miles in good repair, to finish the road to Palmira by December 1, 1910, to survey within twenty months the Palmira-Bogota or Palmira-Magdalena River route, and to decide within three months thereafter whether they will build this last line on the terms offered by the Government. The Colombian Government agrees to pay them on the 15th of each month, beginning February 15, 1906, half the gross receipts of the Pacific customs-houses for the preceding month, until they have received about $5,400,000 gold. If the funds in their hands exceed at any time more than $100,000 gold, the value of the work done, then the payments to them are to be suspended until the net advance falls below $100,000. As each kilometer is constructed the concessionnaires become entitled to a sum varying from $38,000 and $40,000 to $65,333 gold, according to the geographical situation of the kilometer. If the half of the Pacific customs-house receipts fall short of meeting any payment, the Government pays them 8 per cent interest on the balance due. Pending construction, half the earnings of the road to go to them and half is paid to them on construction account. When the whole $5,400,000 has been paid them, they are to operate the road for fifty years, paying the Government half of the net proceeds. At the end of these fifty years the road becomes the property of the Government.

TARIFF CHANGES.

The President of Colombia on March 2 issued a decree relative to duties on cattle, ivory nuts, wines, and timber. Following is a translation of the decree:

"ARTICLE 1. The tariff of $2 gold per head by which exports of male cattle are encumbered is hereby abolished. Henceforth only the tariff of 6 *pesos* gold, which is levied on female cattle, will be collected.

"ART. 2. The tariff on ivory nuts or vegetable ivory is abolished in all the custom-houses of the Republic.

"ART. 3. Foreign wines that now pay duties as follows: Red and white wines, in bottles, will pay the tariff set forth in the schedules; if in pipes, they will pay according to class 4 of the tariff schedules; if in barrels or demijohns, they will continue to pay under class 3, as at present. Sweet and dry wines and all those not scheduled in the foregoing classification, regardless of the receptacle containing them or their percentage of alcohol, will pay according to class 8.

"It is understood that all these wines must pay the new charge or duty of 70 per cent.

"ART. 4. Timber exported will pay at the rate of $1 gold per ton, regardless of the weight or length of the logs.

"ART. 5. The present decree will go into effect immediately upon publication in the "*Diario Oficial*," but wines on the water destined for Colombian ports will pay only the duties now in force."

EXPORTS FROM CIUDAD BOLIVAR, 1905.

The declared exports of Ciudad Bolivar for the year 1905 amounted to nearly $2,500,000 gold. The principal items were, in United States currency: Balata rubber, $800,000; caoutchouc, $24,000; hides, $550,000; gold, $475,000; heron feathers, $170,000; sernamby, $110,000; living cattle, $170,000.

The steamers of the Orinoco Steamship Company run between the port of Ciudad Bolivar and Orocué during eight months of the year, and proposals are being made to the Venezuelan and Colombian Governments that a wagon road be made from Bogota, the capital of Colombia, to a place on the Meta River above Orocué, called Barrigon.

United States Consul ELLSWORTH supplies from Cartagena the export figures of that Colombian port for the year ending December 31, 1905. The value of shipments to the United States was $1,076,954, the most important article being $691,603 of coffee. The other prominent items were $172,927 of hides, $62,216 of rubber, and $34,524 of cedar and mahogany.

COSTA RICA.

NEW PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

Information received at the Costa Rica Legation is to the effect that Señor Don CLETO GONZALEZ VIQUEZ, who was elected President of the Republic on April 1, was inaugurated Monday, May 7.

Members of his Cabinet were announced as follows: Señor Don LUIS ANDERSON, Secretary of State for Foreign Relations; Señor Don P. J. VALVERDE, Secretary of the Interior; Señor Don OSCAR ROHRMOSER, Secretary of the Treasury; and Señor Don VIDAL QUIROS, Secretary of War.

CUSTOMS CHANGES.

United States Consul **Caldwell**, of San Jose, reports, under date of March 26, the following customs changes on articles imported into Costa Rica:

School satchels, per kilogram (2⅕ pounds), $0.05+.

Letter files, per kilogram, $0.074.

Folding blotters for desks, to contain papers, etc., sometimes called blotting carpets, per kilogram, $0.20.

To all duties must be added $0.007 per kilogram wharfage and special tax. These articles formerly paid $0.376 per kilogram.

CUBA.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT PALMA.

The message delivered by President T. **Estrada Palma** at the opening of the Cuban National Assembly on April 21, 1906, marked the closing session under the period assigned for his first Presidential term, his occupation for a second time of the Executive office of the Cuban Republic dating from May 20, 1906.

The following excerpts from the Presidential message are translated from the "*Gaceta Oficial*" for April 4, 1906:

On December 1, 1905, the general elections for representatives, senators, governors, counselors, and President were held, these elections being subsequently verified in accordance with the electoral law of the Republic.

Referring to the ceremonies attendant upon the unveiling of the commemorative monument erected on the site of the fort of "El Viso," on February 14, 1906, President **Palma** notes the enthusiastic welcome accorded to the United States official participants, under the leadership of Gen. S. B. M. **Young**.

Communication service throughout the Republic has been advanced to an extraordinary degree, and in March two wireless-telegraph stations were established in El Mariel and on the Isle of Pines, respectively. Further development along these lines is in prospect. The number of telegrams transmitted from July, 1905, to February 28, 1906, was 602,510, at a cost of $413,316.49.

Sanitary measures have received adequate attention, with the consequent practical extirpation of yellow fever. Owing to the active measures taken by the Minister of Cuba in Washington, Señor **Gonzalo de Quesada**, a projected quarantine of southern ports of the United States against vessels arriving from Cuba was averted, as no justification for such action was afforded by sanitary conditions in the island.

Representatives have been named for the Fifteenth International Medical Congress assembling in Lisbon between April 19 and 26.

Demographic statistics show deaths numbering 8,629 from November of last year until February last, or an average of 15.81 per cent, calculating the entire population at 1,656,776. As births in the same period number 22,252, an increase in population of 13,623 is indicated.

The foreign relations of the country are covered as follows: The separation of the Government of the Kingdoms of Norway and Sweden having been communicated to the Cuban Government, suitable action was taken in recognition of their commen independence. In November, Mr. CHARLES RENOZ was received as Minister Resident for Belgium, the Cuban representative in Brussels also taking a corresponding rank, Señores JOSÉ F. GODOY, EDWIN V. MORGAN, and LUIS F. COREA being subsequently received as Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary from Mexico, the United States, and Nicaragua, respectively.

The mission of the Nicaraguan Minister is adduced as an urgent cause for the assignment of special envoys to the various countries of Central and South America, for the establisment of cordial relations between the sister Republics of Latin America. President PALMA further urges the appointment of a minister to Brazil, that he may receive and present the delegates to the Brazilian Government on the occasion of the assembling in Rio de Janeiro of the Third International Conference of American States. Cuban diplomatic representatives to Spain and France have been named and received by the Govenments in reference, and another will shortly be assigned to the Kingdom of Italy. The consular body of the Republic consists at present of 36 consuls and 105 honorary members, while the number of consular representatives accredited by other nations to Cuba number 131.

At the date of the delivery of the message, the Isle of Pines treaty with the United States was under discussion in the Senate of that country.

Ratifications of a parcels-post treaty between Cuba and Germany were exchanged on March 20, 1906, by the representatives of the two countries, and the Republic agreed, subject to the approbation of the Senate, to the convention relative to the exchange of official publications and to the treaty concerning protection of industrial trade-marks, as subscribed to by the delegates to the Second International Conference of American States in Mexico in 1902. Various invitations on the part of foreign governments for the participation of Cuban representatives in scientific and economic conferences are noted in the message.

The necessity for the immediate promulgation of an immigration law and the establishment of a "*Banco Hipotecario*" is indicated in urgent terms.

For the first half of the fiscal year 1905–6 national expenses are placed at $10,655,067.66, while receipts for the same period are given as $16,383,131.27. Customs receipts for the six-months period aggregated $13,264,228.46, and internal revenues figure for $676,288.31.

For the calendar year 1905 imports are valued at $94,806,665, as compared with $77,028,314 in the preceding twelve months, an increase of $17,778,351 being thus shown. These figures do not include coin imports, which amounted to $8,249,467, in comparison with $5,807,337 in 1904.

By countries, the source of imports was as follows:

United States	$42,981,888	United Kingdom	$13,424,650
Germany	5,784,784	Other countries of America	12,522,620
Spain	10,356,469	Other European countries	3,602,493
France	5,243,263	All others	890,498

Total exports during the same year figure for $110,167,484, as compared with $89,012,756 in 1904, an increase for 1905 of $21,154,728 being indicated, exclusive of coin exports, which are valued at $2,112,540 in 1905 and $965,385 in 1904.

The countries of destination for the exports were the following:

United States	$95,330,475	United Kingdom	$5,795,350
Germany	3,905,471	Other countries of America	1,747,568
Spain	786,344	Other European countries	770,358
France	1,198,652	All others	633,266

During the second half of the calendar year 1905 there arrived in the port of Havana 41,838 individuals, of whom 29,319 were immigrants, as compared with 31,210 passengers, including immigrants to the number of 18,723, in the same period of the preceding year. Of the incoming travelers in the latter half of 1905, 3,510 were detained at quarantine, in accordance with regulation providing for such detention in the case of passengers from the ports of the sou[illegible]rn United States.

Educational measures are dealt with in a spirit of liberality by the Cuban Government, and the President urges the present Congress to renewed legislation in their behalf.

COMMERCE IN 1904-5.

The following is an official statement showing the total value of Cuban commerce during the fiscal year 1904-5. Exports according to the countries of destination, were:

Classified articles.	United States.	Other countries in America.	Germany.	Spain.
Cattle, and residue of same:				
Live cattle	$13,508	$1,508		$150
Hides of same	55,397		$153,739	
Residue of same	84,943		8,413	1,142
Sugar, and products of:				
Refined and crude sugar	62,494,000	370	18	2,161
Molasses, etc	677,356	4,863		
Sweetmeats	20,108	2,371	408	2,248

Classified articles.	United States.	Other countries in America.	Germany.	Spain.
Fruits and grain:				
Fruits	$2,756,829	$545	$83	$4,999
Grain and vegetables	445,269	23,582	51,824	85,557
Fishery:				
Tortoise shell	10,163	400	11,105	....
Sponges	175,848	1,260	18,260	11,041
Mineral products:				
Asphalt	116,569	....	16,610	....
Iron and copper minerals	1,688,440	....	375	....
Old metal	77,400	40	....	320
Forestry:				
Vegetable fibers	24,710	6,959	42,536	322
Wood	598,527	12,178	354,164	28,126
Dyes, etc	2,868	165	2,175	72
Tobacco:				
Unmanufactured	11,112,751	171,359	922,641	185,500
Manufactured	3,889,741	1,260,108	1,687,373	336,701
Various:				
Bee supplies	174,955	32	495,006	....
Filtering stones	22,822	119,254	5,353	13,663
Other articles	102,683	26,556	7,386	13,041
Reexportations	172,495	24,509	5,385	2,601
Coin	1,151,541	....	....	463,028
Total	85,868,916	1,656,059	3,782,849	1,145,682

Classified articles.	France.	United Kingdom.	Other European countries.	All other countries.	Total.
Cattle, and residue of same:					
Live cattle	....	....	....	$200	$15,366
Hides of same	$88,900	$600	....	....	298,636
Residue of same	2,940	....	....	2,500	99,938
Sugar, and products of:					
Refined and crude sugar	....	600	....	216	62,497,365
Molasses, etc	....	123,200	$27,996	....	833,415
Sweetmeats	1,121	628	40	713	27,627
Fruits and grain:					
Fruits	525	....	21	....	2,763,002
Grain and vegetables	24,664	17,772	21,034	1,730	671,432
Fishery:					
Tortoise shell	16,697	300	1,180	....	39,843
Sponges	89,030	5,660	340	25	301,464
Mineral products:					
Asphalt	....	....	30	....	133,209
Iron and copper minerals	....	1,050	....	....	1,689,865
Old metal	360	....	....	....	78,120
Forestry:					
Vegetable fibers	6,654	1,250	20,344	21	102,796
Wood	55,594	178,520	106,922	763	1,329,804
Dyes, etc	5	1,440	12,460	....	19,185
Tobacco:					
Unmanufactured	88,538	50,299	92,872	26,707	12,650,667
Manufactured	433,653	5,753,712	326,130	420,051	14,107,469
Various:					
Bee supplies	86,023	409	17,008	3,228	776,661
Filtering stones	12,324	47,237	28	124,786	345,467
Other articles	11,196	6,577	260	2,850	170,549
Reexportations	4,281	548	37	723	210,579
Coin	388,964	....	....	....	2,003,533
Total	1,311,469	6,189,802	626,702	584,513	101,165,992

Table showing the value of imports that arrived at the Republic of Cuba during the fiscal year 1904–5.

Classified articles.	United States.	Other countries in America.	Germany.	Spain.
Stones, earthenware, and like products:				
Stones, etc	$298,697	$2,432	$12,384	$16,606
Glass and crystals	228,674	448	351,786	107,294
Crystalline rock, cement, etc	778,582	8	1,285	....
Earthenware, chinaware, and porcelain	62,622	442	204,413	143,339

Table showing the value of imports that arrived at the Republic of Cuba during the fiscal year 1904–5—Continued.

Classified articles.	United States.	Other countries in America.	Germany.	Spain.
Metals and manufactures of:				
Gold, silver, and platinum	$123,474	$32,508	$259,029	$17,237
Iron and steel	1,977,510	4,614	389,598	83,744
Copper, etc	234,007	204	114,478	4,392
Other metals	61,633	57	62,208	30,567
Pharmaceutical substances and chemical industries, perfumery, etc.:				
Unmixed products	157,575	1,741	36,446	38,606
Rouges, dyes, and varnishes	198,946	47	21,254	8,903
Chemical products	626,479	8,667	54,911	46,469
Oils, grease, etc	539,674	24,747	37,596	381,953
Textile manufactures:				
Cotton and manufactures of	1,179,329	735	482,110	1,678,957
Vegetable fibers	111,739	12,812	88,617	280,706
Wool, horsehair, etc	47,102	70	61,940	22,750
Silk and manufactures of	138,467	570	82,853	31,778
Paper and manufactures of:				
Paper and cardboard	292,643	98	227,692	309,247
Books and other printed matter	391,508	1,599	113,180	62,414
Wood and other vegetable matter:				
Wood and manufactures of	1,277,129	28,392	91,236	309,169
Other vegetable matter	104,426	20,316	8,218	46,428
Cattle and residue of same:				
Live cattle	2,504,029	4,678,942	4	642
Hides of same	287,975	904	1,398	145,979
Other substances of same	1,545,856	8,510	43,553	1,640,759
Machinery, instruments, and other apparatus:				
Instruments	135,860	6	146,708	22,430
Machinery	3,340,021	1,235	361,625	10,718
Other apparatus	1,067,328	6,570	70,096	2,335
Food products:				
Meat	4,237,994	2,581,940	3,418	146,723
Fish	109,867	433,660	17,349	236,665
Cereals	5,437,218	112,395	1,260,032	75,955
Fruits	142,226	334	1,501	220,206
Vegetables, etc	884,354	837,434	143,906	700,423
Oils and drinks	245,785	3,787	51,607	2,383,476
Milk, etc	684,271	3,036	28,139	43,004
Other	1,226,597	1,590,945	9,762	138,981
Unclassified	1,841,584	184,680	224,329	260,740
Goods free of duty:				
Coin	139,054	....	....	675,381
Other goods	5,170,117	302,226	43,128	68,874
Total	37,825,352	10,887,101	5,107,789	10,413,250

Classified articles.	France.	United Kingdom.	Other European countries.	All other countries.	Total.
Stones, earthenware, and like products:					
Stones, etc	$30,237	$14,630	$78,726	....	$4,453,112
Glass and crystals	138,340	41,379	108,328	$104	976,348
Crystalline rock, cement, etc	295	2,162	303	....	777,630
Earthenware, chinaware, and porcelain	96,745	153,132	41,208	3,901	705,802
Metals and manufactures of:					
Gold, silver, and platinum	390,216	6,605	120,052	14	949,115
Iron and steel	165,103	989,823	194,218	10	3,804,620
Copper, etc	41,516	70,009	5,247	36	469,889
Other metals	18,217	38,320	29,016	152	240,170
Pharmaceutical substances and chemical industries, perfumery, etc.:					
Unmixed products	9,895	11,099	53,679	2,145	311,186
Rouges, dyes, and varnishes	25,100	116,228	7,860	44	378,332
Chemical products	359,082	113,315	22,575	1,240	1,232,738
Oils, grease, etc	321,570	102,224	36,112	2,288	1,446,164
Textile manufactures:					
Cotton and manufactures of	773,929	4,504,597	293,745	1,325	8,914,727
Vegetable fibers	81,256	2,173,906	35,035	58,887	2,843,048
Wool, horsehair, etc	310,917	541,301	23,447	467	1,007,994
Silk and manufactures of	416,697	46,487	23,746	118,762	859,360
Paper and manufactures of:					
Paper and cardboard	154,549	14,661	23,837	946	1,023,673
Books and other printed matter	50,987	9,307	7,646	275	656,916

Table showing the value of imports that arrived at the Republic of Cuba during the fiscal year 1904–5—Continued.

Classified articles.	France.	United Kingdom.	Other European countries.	All other countries.	Total.
Wood and other vegetable matter:					
Wood and manufactures of	$76,106	$83,002	$46,834	$8,140	$1,920,008
Other vegetable matter	18,085	24,405	35,806	3,128	260,812
Cattle and residue of same:					
Live cattle	72	139	123	....	7,183,951
Hides of same	27,138	5,115	478	....	468,987
Other substances of same	87,661	36,759	14,325	5,132	3,382,555
Machinery, instruments, and other apparatus:					
Instruments	83,713	749	23,641	20	313,127
Machinery	91,904	289,381	185,074	....	4,279,958
Other apparatus	46,613	322,140	48,810	....	1,563,892
Food products:					
Meat	15,175	2,210	1,769	1,080	6,990,309
Fish	8,702	113,975	285,866	847	1,206,931
Cereals	5,622	1,807,179	6,393	452,927	9,157,721
Fruits	9,031	5,983	1,281	3,577	384,139
Vegetables, etc	30,380	53,114	24,655	1,519	2,675,785
Oils and drinks	172,697	333,149	29,524	54	3,220,079
Milk, etc	14,548	102,128	520,703	109	1,395,938
Other	16,071	5,905	13,074	3,142	3,004,477
Unclassified	362,163	109,482	248,105	39,304	3,270,387
Goods free of duty:					
Coin	8,299,591	....	....	....	9,114,026
Other goods	169,629	256,094	2,990	23	6,013,081
Total	12,919,552	12,500,184	2,594,231	709,598	92,957,057

Table showing value, in United States currency, of the exports of the Republic of Cuba, during the fiscal years mentioned below.

Classified articles.	1899–1900.	1900–1901.	1901–2.	1902–3.	1903–4.	1904–5.
Cattle and residue of same:						
Live cattle	$4,665	$2,664	$10,909	$42,696	$33,169	$15,366
Hides of same	234,758	202,267	308,996	339,241	280,057	298,636
Residue of same	52,840	59,063	82,624	64,167	71,351	99,938
Sugar and products of:						
Refined and crude sugar	17,965,698	27,036,421	18,895,854	42,088,603	57,737,846	62,497,365
Molasses, etc	596,418	1,143,080	690,200	1,160,741	885,850	833,415
Sweetmeats	16,943	17,857	15,837	15,399	24,875	27,627
Fruits and grain:						
Fruits	510,122	1,015,464	1,187,882	1,733,256	2,831,312	2,763,002
Grain and vegetables	856,958	564,317	103,315	716,217	725,912	671,432
Fishery:						
Tortoise shell	84,615	50,926	50,748	54,592	52,296	39,843
Sponges	888,321	521,378	431,842	395,104	433,308	301,464
Mineral products:						
Asphalt	20,623	84,175	45,729	69,932	68,830	133,209
Iron and copper minerals	637,846	733,745	1,217,401	1,707,780	1,447,032	1,689,865
Old metal	83,130	20,963	117,076	440,426	140,613	78,120
Forestry:						
Vegetable fibers	114,773	138,928	178,534	342,671	108,957	102,796
Wood	699,959	1,204,577	1,292,402	1,714,684	2,226,963	1,329,804
Dyes, etc	42,885	37,631	71,388	76,229	48,462	19,185
Tobacco:						
Unmanufactured	9,720,446	16,055,295	11,556,342	12,655,135	12,088,225	12,650,667
Manufactured	11,992,209	12,852,759	13,090,707	12,820,635	12,717,848	14,107,469
Various:						
Bee supplies	313,167	498,701	516,727	824,434	702,266	776,661
Filtering stones	259,156	231,099	212,817	180,845	211,747	345,467
Other articles	700,413	90,237	90,609	200,445	150,545	170,549
Reexportations	449,830	593,621	505,900	205,461	135,388	210,579
Money	4,253,106	1,112,936	3,172,938	533,949	1,276,472	2,003,533
Total	49,398,871	64,218,104	54,246,727	78,382,642	94,398,824	101,165,992

Table showing the imports of the Republic of Cuba during the fiscal years mentioned below.

Classified articles.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
Stones, earthenware, and like products:						
Stones, etc	$361,557	$314,417	$293,401	$304,547	$337,542	$453,112
Crystalline rock, cement, etc	290,017	534,341	551,656	550,968	760,417	777,630
Glass and crystals	527,928	586,698	571,087	589,967	705,521	976,348
Earthenware, chinaware, and porcelain	761,533	562,120	519,877	442,057	574,419	705,802
Metals and manufactures of:						
Gold, silver, and platinum	207,081	201,964	275,504	307,132	686,374	949,135
Iron and steel	1,771,644	3,187,091	3,871,240	2,228,072	3,152,631	3,804,620
Copper, etc	499,318	285,677	257,891	302,994	440,909	469,889
Other metals	587,936	224,153	366,014	163,234	205,692	240,170
Pharmaceutical substances and chemical industries, perfumery, etc.:						
Unmixed products	282,121	221,357	233,323	289,365	310,033	311,186
Rouge, dyes, and varnishes	319,849	294,323	284,780	326,264	355,481	378,382
Chemical products	912,188	972,216	1,019,495	1,001,541	1,062,769	1,232,738
Oils, grease, etc	1,264,177	1,353,889	1,230,643	1,455,525	1,255,227	1,446,164
Textile manufactures:						
Cotton and manufactures of	7,078,023	6,067,939	5,660,656	5,436,058	7,243,817	8,914,727
Vegetable fibers	3,261,882	1,869,486	2,071,587	2,415,266	3,100,614	2,843,048
Wool, horsehair, etc	865,622	695,358	655,805	626,074	714,096	1,007,994
Silk and manufactures of	491,384	526,316	575,033	573,524	831,395	859,360
Paper and manufactures of:						
Paper and cardboard	776,821	862,522	914,576	984,608	895,047	1,023,673
Books and other printed matter	247,485	235,498	304,816	326,778	342,110	656,916
Wood and other vegetable matter:						
Wood and manufactures of	1,093,359	1,368,864	1,281,209	1,220,496	1,574,319	1,920,008
Other vegetable matter	96,161	94,449	113,431	163,327	212,932	260,812
Cattle and residue of same:						
Live cattle	11,629,078	8,336,689	8,172,595	5,370,206	7,407,596	7,183,951
Hides of same	180,242	196,516	165,079	231,894	361,749	468,987
Other substances of same	2,572,676	1,805,696	2,004,077	2,164,581	2,992,914	3,382,555
Machinery, instruments, and other apparatus:						
Instruments	179,196	252,242	230,933	174,219	300,842	413,127
Machinery	1,932,839	1,689,394	2,806,951	2,272,119	2,957,664	4,279,958
Other apparatus	722,268	1,015,851	792,660	741,472	1,170,452	1,563,892
Food products:						
Meat	7,808,046	7,443,666	7,128,198	6,664,728	6,118,111	6,990,309
Fish	861,117	1,263,687	1,106,470	1,111,154	1,076,588	1,206,931
Cereals	6,508,311	6,687,383	6,830,551	6,285,709	7,574,717	9,157,721
Fruits	373,759	421,369	388,762	283,782	302,407	384,139
Vegetables, etc	2,183,267	2,105,261	2,646,392	2,239,065	2,281,033	2,675,785
Oils and drinks	4,179,631	3,675,660	3,277,292	2,966,548	2,716,372	3,220,079
Milk, etc	1,097,622	1,151,400	1,068,835	977,229	1,060,802	1,395,938
Others	2,839,252	3,028,855	2,230,184	1,840,823	1,787,838	3,004,477
Unclassified articles	2,739,876	2,147,626	1,657,003	1,709,016	2,405,924	3,270,387
Goods free of duty:						
Coin	5,188,626	1,157,486	859,911	3,794,223	4,336,130	9,114,026
Other goods	4,177,921	3,417,233	3,644,909	4,085,714	4,879,286	6,013,081
Total	76,869,813	66,254,692	66,062,856	62,620,279	74,491,770	92,957,057

PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF TOBACCO, 1905.

The following figures, published by the Department of Agriculture of the United States, show the exportation of tobacco from the Republic of Cuba, and the production of leaf tobacco by localities, for the calendar year 1905, as compared with the previous one:

EXPORTATION.

LEAF TOBACCO.

	Bales.		Pounds.
1904	250,638	=	27,570,180
1905	315,087	=	34,879,570
Increase in 1905	66,449	=	7,309,390

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

Cigars:	Number.
1904	217,645,082
1905	227,028,521
Increase in 1905	9,383,439

Cigarettes:	Packages.
1904	18,456,877
1905	11,829,076
Decrease in 1905	6,627,801

CUT TOBACCO.

	Pounds.
1904	253,073
1905	263,093
Increase in 1905	10,020

PRODUCTION.

Locality of production.	1904.	1905.	Increase in 1905.	Decrease in 1905.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Vuelta Abajo, or from Concolación del Sur to Remates de Guana (Pinar del Rio)	244,909	269,661	24,752	
Semi Vuelta, from Candelaria to Herradura	22,402	25,704	3,302	
Matanzas	334	363	29	
Partidos from Havana to Artemesía	62,077	52,727		9,350
Remedios or Villas	84,616	119,998	35,382	
Puerto Principe	896	67		829
Santiago de Cuba	657	5,097	4,440	
Total	415,891	473,617	57,726	

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1905.

The aggregate value of the foreign trade of the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1905 amounted approximately to $10,000,000, the exact sum, as shown by customs documents, being $9,992,361. The value of imports, not including currency, was $2,736,828, against exports valued at $6,880,890, showing that the value of native products sold to foreign countries had been more than double that of the merchandise purchased abroad, and that the year's operations had resulted in the relatively large balance of trade in favor of the Republic of $4,144,062. Included in the total value of trade, but not in the value of imports and exports, are $359,435 of gold, silver, and paper currency imported from the United States, and $15,208 exported to the same country.

The deductions from these facts regarding the year's business appear most satisfactory, indicating that, while practically $1,000,000 had been deposited abroad during the year for use in the amortization of the public debt, the amount had been paid through the exchange resulting from sales of the country's surplus products—no currency shipments had been required on that account and a foreign credit exceeding two millions and a half still remained. This latter inference must, however, be qualified to some extent in consideration of the fact that the sugar industry of the Dominican Republic, furnishing as it does approximately one-half the value of exports, is largely owned and financed from abroad.

The foreign trade was carried on principally with the United States, Germany, France, and Great Britain, in the order named as to relative importance. The trade with the United States amounted to $6,445,346, or 65 per cent of the whole, representing imports received from that country valued at $1,961,075, and exports to it invoiced at $4,484,271. Thus the United States purchased 65 per cent of all the native products exported, and furnished 59 per cent of the merchandise imported during the year.

Seventeen per cent of the trade went to Germany, 11 per cent to France, and 4.5 per cent to Great Britain, the latter being the only country mentioned whose sales to the Republic were greater than its purchases from it. The remainder of the trade, in minor proportions, was divided between Italy, Spain, Belgium, Cuba, Porto Rico, and "all other countries," as shown by the accompanying statistical tables.

Eighty per cent of the import values were furnished in the order named by manufactures of cotton, manufactures of iron and steel, rice, oils, provisions, preserved fish, manufactures of wood, manufactures of leather, manufactures of vegetable fibers, hats and caps, chemicals and drugs, malt liquors, and agricultural implements, while the remainder consisted of widely diversified products as itemized or shown under the heading of "all other articles" in the following schedules:

Cotton manufactures invoiced at $218,100 were received from the United States, and $190,074 from Great Britain, while Germany, France, Spain, and Italy furnished $69,450, $36,707, $19,742, and $14,591, respectively.

Seventy-one per cent of the iron and steel, valued at $287,381, came from the United States, the remainder being furnished principally in the order named, by Great Britain, Germany, France, and Belgium.

Of the breadstuffs imported to the value of $232,049, 99.9 per cent came from the United States, and consisted chiefly of wheat flour, of which 41,413 barrels were received, invoiced at $209,823.

Ten million pounds of rice, valued at $201,329, were received, 5,913,424 pounds coming from Germany, 2,203,707 pounds from Great Britain, 1,532,319 from the United States, and 271,517 pounds from France.

Oil to the value of $155,934 were imported, of which the United States furnished 95 per cent, while provisions, including meats and dairy products, were divided about equally between that country and Germany, the former supplying the meats and the latter the dairy products. Practically all of the ordinary dried fish, consisting chiefly of cod and valued at $109,455, was imported from the United States, while European countries furnished small quantities of the delicatessen class to a total value of $4,679.

The United States furnished much the largest proportion of chemicals and drugs, soap, soap stock, refined sugar and confections, vegetables, vehicles, manufactures of wood, leather, and paper, while agricultural implements were furnished in about equal proportions by that country and Germany. France furnished a considerable proportion of the chemicals and drugs, and exceeded all others in the value of wines, liquors, and distilled spirits supplied. Great Britain furnished the greatest values in manufactures of vegetable fibers, and Italy in hats and caps.

The principal exports, of relative value in the order named, were sugar, cacao bean, tobacco leaf, bananas, coffee, hard woods, hides and skins, and beeswax.

The sugar shipments of 105,972,400 pounds, valued at $3,292,470, represented substantially the 1905 crop, and, with the exception of 1,359,799 pounds, which were distributed principally between Germany and Great Britain, went entirely to the United States. The product, which was sold at a good profit to the producer, furnished nearly half the total value of the year's exports.

The total shipments of cacao beans, which were also a profitable crop, amounted to 28,836,364 pounds, invoiced at $2,211,873, being consigned as follows: To Germany, 11,840,612 pounds; France, 8,981,591; the United States, 7,816,441, and to the United Kingdom, 197,720.

Tobacco leaf, aggregating 11,510,762 pounds, valued at $840,487, was exported, Germany taking 5,890,665 pounds, the United States 3,719,458, and France 1,900,639.

Beeswax produced in the Republic amounted to 470,922 pounds, valued at $94,669, of which Germany purchased 182,783 pounds, France 152,550, and 111,462 were sent to the United States.

The aggregate value of cattle hides and goat skins exported was placed at $111,075, shipments to the United States being invoiced at $63,714, to Germany $24,278, and to France $21,591.

Bananas, of which 514,000 bunches, valued at $257,000, were shipped to the United States; coffee to the extent of 2,149,188 pounds, with a value of $156,963, shipped principally to Germany, France, and the United States; and various kinds of tropical hard woods, including mahogany, lignum-vitæ, and satin wood, with a total value of $135,154, are among the other important exports.

Cocoanuts, copra, dyestuffs, honey, gums, resins, and vegetable fibers are also natural products of the country, but owing to lack of attention they are at present exported only in small quantities.

The aggregate foreign tonnage of the eight entry ports of the Republic was 1,751,172 (registered tons), representing 1,544 entrances and clearances by foreign vessels. Of the total imports, cargoes valued at $1,952,352, or 63 per cent of the value of all importations, were brought in American bottoms, while import values to the extent of $700,382 were delivered by German, $208,990 by French, $93,945 by British, $88,621 by Norwegian, and $51,975 by "all other" vessels.

In the export trade Norwegian vessels head the list of carriers, having received cargoes valued at $1,827,426, or 26.5 per cent of the whole; American vessels were next, with consignments invoiced at $1,692,741, or 24.5 per cent; followed by German vessels, with $1,574,134, or 22.8 per cent; British vessels, with $1,123,838, or 16.3 per cent; and French vessels, with cargoes valued at $367,072.

Italian, Dominican, Dutch, Cuban, and other vessels, in the order named as to relative value of cargoes carried, were also engaged in the foreign trade of the Dominican Republic.

Imports of the Dominican Republic, 1905, showing the principal countries of origin.

Articles.	Value.
Agricultural implements.	
United States	$15,394
United Kingdom	2,427
Germany	19,230
France	321
Porto Rico	97
Other countries	1,362
Total	38,831
Animals.	
Horses and mules:	
United States	7,529
Cuba	400
Porto Rico	1,344
Total	9,273
Cattle:	
United States	365
Porto Rico	4,075
Total	4,440
All other:	
United States	96
Germany	32
Total	128
Books, maps, and other printed matter.	
United States	2,563
United Kingdom	5
Germany	1,542
France	1,445
Italy	30
Spain	463
Cuba	388
Total	6,436
Breadstuffs.	
Wheat flour:	
United States	208,968
Porto Rico	50
Other counties	805
Total	209,823
Breadstuffs—Continued.	
All other:	
United States	$20,508
United Kingdom	70
Germany	74
France	433
Italy	820
Spain	305
Porto Rico	4
Other countries	12
Total	22,226
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes.	
United States	39,023
United Kingdom	4,460
Germany	2,989
France	10,856
Italy	375
Spain	85
Cuba	113
Porto Rico	74
Other countries	275
Total	58,250
Coal.	
United States	12,803
United Kingdom	8,582
Porto Rico	20
Other countries	2,485
Total	23,890
Cotton, manufactures of.	
United States	218,100
United Kingdom	190,074
Germany	69,450
France	36,707
Italy	14,591
Spain	19,742
Belgium	90
Porto Rico	1,038
Other countries	2,982
Total	552,774

Imports of the Dominican Republic, 1905, showing the principal countries of origin—Cont'd.

Articles.	Value.
Earthen, stone, and china ware.	
United States	$589
United Kingdom	1,915
Germany	13,144
France	1,001
Spain	14
Belgium	73
Total	16,736
Fibers, vegetable, manufactures of.	
United States	29,770
United Kingdom	32,409
Germany	943
France	18,466
Italy	471
Spain	766
Other countries	2,896
Total	85,721
Fish preserved and fish products.	
United States	109,455
United Kingdom	10
Germany	933
France	1,590
Italy	522
Spain	1,264
Porto Rico	140
Other countries	220
Total	114,134
Fruits and nuts.	
United States	3,240
United Kingdom	15
Germany	99
France	1,464
Italy	108
Spain	1,487
Cuba	105
Other countries	49
Total	6,567
Glass and glassware.	
United States	5,605
United Kingdom	209
Germany	3,099
France	441
Italy	176
Spain	3
Belgium	7
Porto Rico	23
Total	9,563
Gold and silver currency.	
United States	359,435
Grease and grease scraps for soap stock.	
United States	37,856
Germany	503
France	8
Spain	150
Porto Rico	5,005
Total	43,522
Gums and resins.	
United States	13,583
United Kingdom	60
Germany	7
France	12
Total	13,662

Articles.	Value.
Hats and caps.	
United States	9,070
United Kingdom	553
Germany	2,292
France	4,626
Italy	47,364
Spain	144
Porto Rico	652
Other countries	829
Total	65,530
Iron and steel, manufactures of.	
United States	287,381
United Kingdom	13,568
Germany	87,022
France	10,438
Italy	709
Spain	262
Belgium	3,752
Cuba	93
Porto Rico	581
Other countries	353
Total	404,159
Jewelry, including watches and clocks.	
United States	1,532
United Kingdom	111
Germany	846
France	3,588
Italy	1,141
Porto Rico	81
Total	7,299
Leather and manufactures of.	
United States	59,455
United Kingdom	3,860
Germany	3,188
France	4,988
Spain	1,312
Porto Rico	89
Other countries	72
Total	72,964
Malt liquors, beer in bottles.	
United States	5,240
United Kingdom	690
Germany	30,572
France	2,601
Spain	15
Other countries	34
Total	39,152
Metals and manufactures of (not elsewhere specified).	
United States	7,939
United Kingdom	1,016
Germany	2,375
France	217
Italy	40
Spain	126
Cuba	85
Porto Rico	97
Other countries	81
Total	11,976
Oils.	
United States	147,309
United Kingdom	1,057
Germany	1,609
France	1,653
Italy	465
Spain	2,013

Imports of the Dominican Republic, 1905, showing the principal countries of origin—Cont'd.

Articles.	Value.
Oils—Continued.	
Belgium	$22
Porto Rico	19
Other countries	1,787
Total	155,934
Paints, pigments, and colors.	
United States	9,117
United Kingdom	2,577
Germany	2,507
France	41
Spain	82
Other countries	41
Total	14,365
Paper and manufactures of.	
United States	13,170
United Kingdom	299
Germany	7,945
France	3,053
Italy	760
Spain	2,837
Cuba	182
Other countries	3
Total	28,249
Perfumery and cosmetics.	
United States	3,078
United Kingdom	200
Germany	1,082
France	10,822
Italy	221
Spain	130
Other countries	19
Total	15,552
Provisions, comprising meats and dairy products.	
United States	72,834
United Kingdom	1,216
Germany	56,101
France	4,870
Italy	653
Spain	526
Cuba	1,241
Porto Rico	648
Other countries	106
Total	138,195
Rice.	
United States	31,613
United Kingdom	35,334
Germany	127,704
France	4,868
Italy	29
Spain	124
Other countries	1,657
Total	201,329
Rubber, manufactures of.	
United States	4,286
United Kingdom	822
Germany	1,300
France	466
Spain	12
Total	6,886
Soap.	
United States	$22,382
United Kingdom	29
Germany	14
France	116
Cuba	64
Porto Rico	8
Other countries	309
Total	22,922
Sugar and confectionery.	
United States	22,320
United Kingdom	411
Germany	1,773
France	1,233
Italy	246
Spain	614
Total	26,597
Tobacco, manufactured.	
United States	368
Germany	61
Cuba	2,365
Total	2,794
Umbrellas and canes.	
United States	960
United Kingdom	1,366
Germany	1,319
France	1,730
Italy	8,017
Spain	799
Other countries	38
Total	14,229
Vegetables.	
United States	16,620
United Kingdom	271
Germany	382
France	2,149
Italy	362
Spain	3,654
Cuba	4,937
Puerto Rico	889
Other countries	85
Total	29,349
Vehicles.	
United States	14,914
Puerto Rico	50
Other countries	400
Total	15,364
Wines, liquors and distilled spirits.	
United States	2,693
United Kingdom	325
Germany	2,988
France	10,290
Italy	2,142
Spain	4,394
Other countries	68
Total	22,900

Imports of the Dominican Republic, 1905, showing the principal countries of origin—Cont'd.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Wood and manufactures of.		*Wool and manufactures of*—Continued.	
United States	$87,855	Belgium	$89
United Kingdom	3,072	Other countires	17
Germany	4,719		
France	598	Total	16,412
Italy	130		
Cuba	138	*All other articles not otherwise specified:*	
Other countries	170	United States	55,568
Total	96,182	United Kingdom	4,568
		Germany	25,394
Wool and manufactures of.		France	18,655
		Italy	952
		Spain	1,144
United States	989	Belguim	410
United Kingdom	5,105	Cuba	56
Germany	6,461	Porto Rico	1,139
France	2,667	Other countries	4,627
Italy	549		
Spain	535	Total	112,513

RECAPITULATION.

Countries.	Value.	Countries.	Value.
United States	$1,961,075	Belgium	$4,443
United Kingdom	366,686	Cuba	10,167
Germany	429,699	Porto Rico	16,123
France	162,413	Other countries	21,782
Italy	80,873		
Spain	48,002	Total	8,096,263

NOTE.—The total value of imports from the United States includes gold and silver currency amounting to $359,435.

Exports of the Dominican Republic, 1905, showing the principal countries of destination.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals, live stock.			*Cocoanuts.*		
Cuba		$41,937	United States ....pounds..	15,984	133
Other countries		160	Germany ....do....	360,392	3,400
Total		42,097	Total ....do....	376,376	3,533
Bananas.			*Coffee.*		
United States...bunches..	514,000	257,000	United States ....pounds..	458,591	39,992
Other countries.....do....	33	17	Germany ....do....	770,691	47,856
			France...............do....	681,958	51,131
Total	514,033	257,017	Cuba..................do....	102,587	10,434
			Other countries.....do....	135,361	7,550
Cacao.			Total..........do....	2,149,188	156,963
United States ....pounds..	7,816,441	587,812			
United Kingdom ...do....	197,720	19,343	*Copra.*		
Germany ....do....	11,840,612	859,653	Germany ....pounds..	128,595	2,024
France...............do....	8,981,591	745,065			
Total ....do....	28 836,364	2,211,873	*Gums and resins.*		
			United States ....pounds..	14,957	2,249
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes, raw material for.			United Kingdom....do....	2,565	50
			Other countries.....do....	15,237	903
			Total	32,759	3,202
United States		2,784			
United Kingdom		5,410	*Hides and skins.*		
Germany		18,061			
France		222	Goatskins:		
Cuba		228	United States.pounds..	168,594	46,149
Other countries		5,093	Other countries.do....	4,852	981
Total		31,798	Total..........do....	173,446	47,130

Exports of the Dominican Republic, 1905, showing the principal countries of destination—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Hides and skins—Cont'd.		
Hides of cattle:		
United States.pounds..	167,567	$17,565
Germany ....do....	248,056	24,278
France..........do....	167,247	21,591
Other countries.do....	5,111	511
Total..........do....	587,981	63,945
Honey.		
United States ....gallons..	111,018	9,756
United Kingdom ...do....	680	68
Germany ....do....	1,030	213
France..............do....	945	160
Other countries.....do....	9,330	1,759
Total..........do....	123,003	11,956
Leather.		
United States		4,545
Germany		9,001
France		540
Cuba		531
Other countries		437
Total		15,054
Sisal and other vegetable fibers.		
United States ....pounds..	77,515	9,393
France..............do....	5,950	425
Cuba................do....	62,722	11,509
Other countries.....do....	33,000	450
Total..........do....	179,187	21,777
Sugar, raw.		
United States ....pounds..	104,612,601	3,243,437
United Kingdom....do....	1,186,700	43,886
Germany ....do....	127,199	4,221
Other countries.....do....	45,900	926
Total..........do....	105,972,400	3,292,470
Tobacco, leaf.		
United States ....pounds..	3,719,458	143,951
Germany ....do....	5,890,665	244,147
France..............do....	1,900,639	92,389
Total..........do....	11,510,762	480,487
Wax.		
United States ....pounds..	111,462	25,164
United Kingdom ...do....	14,406	1,055
Wax—Continued.		
Germany ....pounds..	182,783	$42,614
France..............do....	152,550	23,850
Other countries.....do....	9,721	1,986
Total ....do....	470,922	94,669
Wood.		
Mahogany:		
United States....feet..	186,519	6,936
United Kingdom.do...	202,031	7,086
Germany ....do...	27,228	1,609
France...........do...	58,111	4,653
Other countries..do...	62,739	1,951
Total ....do...	536,628	22,235
Lignum-vitæ:		
United States ...tons..	1,942	51,674
United Kingdom.do...	270	2,564
Germany ....do...	89	815
France...........do...	115	2,108
Other countries..do...	604	12,821
Total ....do...	3,020	69,982
Lancewood spars:		
United States ....do...	10	150
Germany ....do...	56	825
France...........do...	55	827
Other countries..do...	57	303
Total ....do...	178	2,105
All other:		
United States		18,372
United Kingdom		3,279
Germany		2,072
France		9,710
Cuba		100
Other countries		7,299
Total		40,832
All other exports.		
United States		17,209
United Kingdom		59
Germany		217
France		394
Cuba		2,328
Other countries		4,742
Total		24,949

RECAPITULATION.

Country.	Value.	Country.	Value.
United States	$4,484,271	Cuba	$67,067
United Kingdom	82,800	Other countries	47,889
Germany	1,261,006		
France	953,065	Total	6,896,098

NOTE.—The total value of exports to the United States includes gold and silver currency amounting to $15,208.

Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade, 1905.

	Number.	Tonnage.
ENTERED.		
Sailing	233	29,798
Steam	539	845,788
Total	772	875,586
CLEARED.		
Sailing	233	29,798
Steam	539	845,799
Total	772	875,586
Grand total	1,544	1,751,172

Value of imports carried in vessels in the foreign trade, by nationalities, 1906.

Nationality of vessel.	Value.	Nationality of vessel.	Value.
American	$1,952,352	Dutch	$12,265
German	700,382	Dominican	11,419
French	208,990	All other	13,741
British	93,945		
Norwegian	88,621	Total	3,096,263
Cuban	14,548		

Value of exports carried in vessels in the foreign trade by nationalties, 1905.

Nationality of vessel.	Value.	Nationality of vessel.	Value.
Norwegian	$1,827,426	Dominican	$34,712
American	1,692,741	Dutch	30,268
German	1,574,134	Cuban	28,249
British	1,123,838	All other	152,358
French	367,072		
Italian	65,300	Total	6,896,098

ECUADOR.

TREASURY REPORT, 1905.

The Minister of the Treasury of the Republic of Ecuador presented to Congress a large and detailed report of all business relative to his department during the year 1905. The proposed expenses for the year 1905 amounted to $12,319,146, but only $10,526,248.26 were expended during that period, so that the balance in favor of the Treasury amounted to $1,600,000 and 106,302 *sucres*.

GUATEMALA.

THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC.[a]

(Continued.)

"RUBBER CULTIVATION AN INVITING FIELD.

"For investments of capital that is willing to wait returns there is no more inviting field than the cultivation of india rubber, which grows wild in Guatemala. Each year the demand for rubber increases and the price rises. The coast regions where the wild tree flourishes are especially adapted to the cultivation of the product. The subject has been given very careful attention by the Guatemalan Government, which caused investigation to be made by scientists who were familiar with the native agriculture. The result of these investigations has been published from time to time.

"The wild gum tree is tall with smooth greenish white bark. The milk which is the mercantile product is contained principally in the fibers which are attached to the woody portion of the tree between it and the bark. The milk contains about 60 per cent of water and other substances, while the remaining 40 per cent represents the salable product. The climate most appropriate for the growth of the rubber tree is that of the hot coast lands at an altitude not exceeding 1,500 feet. The yield of the cultivated rubber trees has been estimated as high as three pounds yearly from the sixth year, but the best authorities do not think that the trees should be tapped before the ninth year and then the grower should be satisfied with an annual yield of two and a half to three pounds of milk, which will insure one pound of rubber.

"An estimate of the cost and probable yield of a rubber plantation as made by Señor HORTA, a leading authority, was that a plantation of 100,000 trees would require ten caballerias (about 1,100 to 1,200 acres), and would have cost after ten years about one dollar per tree. This expense could in part be met by secondary cultivation. According to the calculations one crop after ten years should produce double the amount expended in that time.

"The Government encourages the cultivation of rubber, a decree having been issued in 1899 which provided that for every 20,000 rubber plants of four years of age and planted after the date of the decree the owner should receive one caballería (112 acres) of uncultivated national land. The Government, however, does not endorse nor recommend the promotion of rubber plantations by stock companies which seek chiefly to sell the stock among small investors in the United States. All such schemes should be carefully investigated before the shares are bought and the leading facts in regard to rubber production, including the necessity of a period of at least ten years for the successful development of a plantation, should be kept in mind.

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[a] By Mr. Charles M. Pepper.

"BOUNTY FOR HENNEQUEN.

"The soil of Guatemala, in the opinion of experts, is especially adapted to the cultivation of fiber plants, of which the most valuable is hennequen or hemp. Maguey or wild hennequen grows in various localities, particularly in the eastern districts, where there is a large area which it is believed can be brought under profitable cultivation for commercial purposes. President ESTRADA CABRERA, in order to encourage the cultivation of hennequen, has provided that a bounty shall be paid to the cultivators of the plant, the scale of payment being graduated according to the size of the plantation. Since it takes from four to five years for the plant to mature the cultivators are allowed to receive one-half the bounty two years after the hennequen is planted and the balance at the end of the four years. A bounty is also to be paid for the exportation of each 100 pounds of hennequen, and the machinery necessary on the plantation is to be imported free of duty. As a further inducement to engage in the cultivation of the fiber the natives who produce hennequen are to be exempted from military service in a proportion fixed relatively to the number of acres under cultivation. This experiment with hennequen is especially important in view of the fact that soil which is not suitable for coffee, sugar cane, or cocao is thought to be especially well adapted to this plant.

"The number of medicinal plants produced in Guatemala is infinite. One scientist gives a list of 339, which includes many balsams and the aromatic plants, such a sarsaparilla and vanilla. The conditions of vanilla cultivation are similar to those in Mexico. The vine after five years is in full bearing and will produce from 15 to 40 beans. It is estimated that a five-acre vanilla plantation will yield sufficient income to render its owner independent, but this is only by the most careful attention in cultivation.

"MANY VARIETIES OF VALUABLE WOOD.

"There are said to be 150 kinds of Guatemala wood which are commercially valuable, and the number of species exceeds 400. The timber area includes the littoral forests in a narrow belt along the Pacific and Atlantic coasts; the humid forests mixed with the prairie fields which cover the plains from the foot of the Andean Cordilleras to the Pacific; the moist forests of the hot zone and the temperate zone found along the foothills of the volcanic chain and in the northern and eastern parts of the country; the humid forests of the cold zone; the pine and oak forests in the upland plains; the savannas and chaparral consisting of small trees and bushes; the savannas with pines along the Atlantic coast, and the savannas of the cold zone on the highest tablelands of the mountain.

"In the report of the Intercontinental Railway Survey Lieutenant Hill gives a list of trees found in southeastern Guatemala, which is another illustration of the varied timber resources of the country. The list is as follows:

Aconacaste, conacaste, guanacaste—a light-brown wood rather soft and resembling inferior walnut.
Amarillo—yellowish, hard, plentiful, strong; lasts well in water or ground; used for pillars and girders in native houses.
Cedro—reddish, easily worked; used much for boards, not very strong, warps easily.
Caoba—mahogany.
Chichipate—hard, fine grained; used in wagon making.
Chiche—straight grained; lasts well above ground.
Chico—straight grained; takes high polish.
Granadillo—dark brown, strong, plentiful; good for construction.
Guachipilin—good for construction.
Guapinol—hard, resembles oak in texture.
Jicaro—bears gourd-like fruit; plentiful on llanos; used in making saddletrees.
Laurel—resembles chestnut; used for furniture.
Madre cacao—hard, takes fine polish; good for posts.
Mario or Palo Colorado—a fine wood, somewhat like mahogany.
Matilishuate—grows large and straight; used for wagon boxes.
Mora—dyewood.
Jocote de Fraile—handsome wood, takes high polish.
Ronron—fine, hard wood, takes high polish.
Tempisque—reddish, resembles mahogany in weight and texture.
Volador—fine tree, tall, straight trunk; good for bridges and roofs.

"With such a vast wealth of timber the importance of the railway projects, which open up the forest regions and make the markets of the United States and Europe accessible, will be appreciated.

"ENCOURAGEMENT TO LIVE-STOCK INDUSTRIES.

"Cattle raising and dairy farming are among the most profitable agricultural industries of Guatemala, while horse breeding also can be made to pay unusually well. The native horse is small, but very strong, and is tireless. The race horses and others obtained through the crossing with foreign breeds imported from the United States and from Spain, England, and South America have given most satisfactory results.

"Dairy farming, especially in the vicinity of the cities, yields large dividends. The cattle are largely three-quarters or half-bred natives and Holsteins and Durhams. The pure native cows give much richer milk than the imported stock, but they yield a very small quantity. The milk of the thoroughbred imported cows is thin, owing, probably, to the unsuitable nature of the fodder, and thus the half-bred cows are the most profitable.

"The highlands of the interior afford very fair grazing for cattle throughout the year. The climate is mild and equable and the stock can remain in the pastures from January till December, while no losses are suffered from severe weather in winter. Most of the country is well watered. The native mules are superior to the horses for long journeys or heavy loads, and as a rule they command higher prices. Pigs are raised with little difficulty and fetch a high price, since pork is one of the favorite foods on many of the plantations and in the villages inhabited by Indians. The hogs are allowed to run loose and feed on nourishing roots, acorns, and maize. The sheep industry is capable of development at the hands of experienced sheep raisers. There are many flocks, and the quality of both the mutton and the wool is capable of improvement.

"MINES AND MINING.

"The mineral riches of Guatemala, while not unknown, may be said to be unexploited. Owing to the varied geological formations, the belief both of geologists and of practical miners is that they offer a promising field for development. The minerals include quartz and gold, silver and galenas, copper, coal and lignite, manganese, asbestos, graphite, kaolin, opals, slate, alum, marble, silver, mica, iron, sulphur, lead.

"The mining archives of colonial days show that between the years 1627 and 1820 more than 1,300 mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, tin, iron, and one of quicksilver were discovered and worked, and were a source of great revenue both to the church and the state. History records that during the earliest Spanish occupancy of that country enormous quantities of gold and silver were taken from those mines. At one time more than 150 very rich mines were worked there. From one group the mint of Guatemala coined silver to the amount of $43,000,000, besides what was shipped directly to Europe.

"In an official report made by the director of the chemical laboratory to the Minister of Finance these statements are made, based on samples that had been submitted for analysis and which were obtained for the most part in the eastern region of the country:

"'Zinc, copper, lead, and silver predominate in these regions, being generally found in argentiferous blends and galenas, and sometimes both metals in conjunction with carbonates of copper. The proportion of the lead varies from 20 to 25 per cent in the galenas and the blends contain from 15 to 40 per cent of zinc.

"'The proportion of silver varies from 200 grams to 7 kilograms (17 pounds), allowing one to calculate on an average of from 2 to 3 kilograms. The beds extend to the table-lands on which the capital is situated, stretching as far as the Department of Jalapa, where the lead disappears sometimes completely, the silver being found alone.

The veins stretch to the valley of the Motagua, disappearing for some time on the left bank of that river and reappearing again to the north of Solamá, following a straight line to Huehuetenango, although the quantity of silver in this region is less than in the beds in the southeast of the Republic.

"'Copper, one of the metals which is most abundant in the country, is generally found in oxicarbonate in beds of sediment. It appears in the neighborhood of the capital and various other points. These beds continue up to the Mexican frontier, along the banks of the river Salega, and round the town of Cuilco; but the nature of the metal changes little by little, passing from the carbonates to oxisulphates mixed with iron, and soon the copper disappears altogether. In the eastern region abundant deposits of carbonates of copper are found, principally in the Department of Chiquimula, mixed in many cases with other metals, such as zinc, lead, and silver.

"'Lignite of excellent quality is found in beds near the Atlantic coast—a very great consideration in the development of mineral industries.'

"Captain **Rae**, of the United States, who spent several years in Guatemala and who wrote authoritatively concerning the mineral resources of the country, said that he had found near the northwestern frontier large quanties of low-grade gold sulphuret ores, and also rich lead ores carrying a small percentage of silver, as well as some good copper carbonates. He said that the lead ores were of the best clean carbonates, easily smelted by fuel alone, and had been rudely exploited principally for the lead they contained. These silver lead mines of low grades of silver were in the vicinity of Chiantla, and the belt extended, he said, northwest, breaking out again in heavy deposits, bearing silver from $12 to $40 a ton and lead 80 per cent.

"Captain **Rae** gave the following further details:

"'Still farther east in the Lacodor country are found immense deposits of the same character of ore, which seemed to lie as if thrown up in volcanic upheavals. In some places the lead is found in small nuggets entirely pure. Large deposits of black lead or plumbago exist both north and south of Huehuetenango of a good class and ready for commerce.

"'Auriferous gravel beds are found at different points on the Rio Grande, in the Department of Baja Verapaz, which prospect well for heavy, coarse gold. The working of these beds is confined to the immediate river banks, done by the natives in a very rude manner, merely scooping out the choicest streaks of gold-bearing gravel and washing it in wooden bowls. These beds seem to be well defined and extend back through the flats to the hills.

"'Also some gold formation is found along the Rio Plátanos and Vacas, two affluents of the Rio Grande that flow into it from the south side and nearly opposite to one of these gold-bearing gravel beds.

Farther down the river, on the north mountain range, there exists asbestos in several places, and from a surface prospect the texture is of a good variety and free from all foreign substances, varying in color from deep gray to snowy white, the fibers measuring as much as 6 inches in length.

"'In the Department of Izabal, lying on the Atlantic or Gulf coast, on the lower waters of the Motagua and Polichie rivers, there exist rich and extensive beds of gold placers, which have been worked for several years in a primitive way and have yielded a large amount of gold dust.

"'In the foothills of Livingston stone coal has been found of the lignite variety, and said to make good combustible. On the opposite side of the Gulf of Dulce from the coal deposits are large deposits of magnetic iron ores, ranging from 60 to 70 per cent of iron. These deposits lie only a few leagues from water communication on the Gulf and also close to the Northern Railway.'

"The following description of the various mineral districts is from the Bristol "Board of Trade Journal:"

"'The principal known mining districts of Guatemala are situated on the eastern boundary, both to the north and also to the south, in the Departments of Chiquimula and Izabal, adjoining the Republic of Honduras and that of Salvador. These districts are mountainous, and owing to their complete isolation and lack of communication with the other parts of the Republic and the difficulty of procuring supplies, there being at the moment very few roads, this part is not generally known to the outer world.

"'On the western boundary, in the Department of Huehuetenango and near to Chiantla, there are said to be very rich copper mines, similar to those of Chiapas, in Mexico. These are now being explored, but so far no copper has been found, though the district is rich in lead and a small percentage of silver. The assays that have come to hand show 56 per cent of lead and 40 ounces per ton of silver. In many other parts of the Republic mines have been discovered and mining rights secured, such as at San Cristobal and Aguil, in the Department of Alta Verapaz; near Rabinal and Pichec, in Baja Verapaz; at San Pedro, in the Department of Guatemala; also at Mataquescuintla, in the mines of Algeria and Rosario, in the Department of Santa Rosa; at Zalcuapa and Joyabaj, on the Rio Grande, in the Department of El Quiche, but the only mines that have recently been worked, and which have given and are giving fair results, are those of Quebradas de Oro, on the River Bobos, in the Department of Izabal, where gold has been washed in paying quantities.

"'The district where mines have been denounced (preempted) and in some instances worked, lies between the Rio de Concepcion to the north and the Rio de las Minas to the south; the mining district alluded to is nearly due east of Los Sillones, on the finca of San José. This estate is in the Department of Chiquimula, and a society was formed under the name of Société Horta y Cia., which obtained mining rights from the Government for a term of fifteen years with the right to import free of duty all material, machinery, and necessary appliances. But until the present time very little has been done, owing to the isolated position of these mines and the difficulty of establishing communication, though the constructian of a small line, which might connect with the Guatemala or Northern Railway at Chiquimula, has been under consideration, but the funds for the carrying out of this project have, it is understood, been lacking. This, if built, would do away with the transportation difficulty.'

"There is no difficulty in the work of mining in Guatemala, since the climate in the mining regions is temperate and healthful."

(To be continued.)

MEXICO.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN DECEMBER, 1905.

According to figures issued by the Statistical Division of the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico, the foreign commerce of the Republic for December, 1905, and for the first six months of the current fiscal year 1905-6 was represented by the following valuations, the figures for the corresponding periods of the preceding year being also given for purposes of comparison:

The total value of importations during the six months under review was $86,796,214.71 in silver currency, as declared in the custom-houses, showing a decrease of $1,794,751.99, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The exports for the six months were valued at $131,864,507.96, showing an increase of $37,035,283.55, as compared with the same period of 1904-5.

The detailed imports were as follows:

IMPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

	December.		First six months.	
	1905.	1904.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Animal substances	$1,355,326.47	$1,394,326.84	$7,886,283.31	$7,078,722.36
Vegetable substances	3,098,828.57	3,563,601.44	14,163,752.02	14,110,816.69
Mineral substances	8,770,957.68	6,819,901.11	27,820,127.79	25,675,767.77
Dry goods	1,613,280.73	1,904,369.32	10,538,207.45	12,586,671.53
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances	598,669.15	601,528.69	3,494,989.78	3,216,344.19
Beverages	619,107.81	681,560.51	3,492,880.67	3,257,081.44
Paper and its applications	476,722.02	544,061.18	2,690,189.83	2,824,236.49
Machinery and apparatus	1,757,544.74	1,795,546.76	9,392,309.85	12,138,920.81
Vehicles	400,368.56	319,373.35	1,714,504.87	2,250,905.51
Arms and explosives	285,058.88	250,770.59	2,004,761.53	2,796,007.75
Miscellaneous	666,504.18	469,705.21	3,598,147.61	2,655,492.16
Total	19,642,368.79	18,294,745.00	86,796,214.71	88,590,966.70

EXPORTS.

	December.		First six months.	
	1905.	1904.	1905–6.	1904–5.
Precious metals	$21,306,866.12	$7,487,126.56	$75,504,259.64	$43,986,688.37
Other articles	10.761,303.89	10,118,048.18	56,360,248.32	50,842,536.04
Total	32,068,170.01	17,605,174.74	131,864,507.96	94,829,224.41

The details of the export trade for the periods under comparison show the following classification and figures:

	December.		First six months.	
	1905.	1904.	1905–6.	1904–5.
Mexican gold coin				$130,518.98
Foreign gold coin		$16,995.96	$4,588.98	28,356.35
Gold in bars	$2,551,984.95	2,101,370.03	16,546,578.02	12,862,187.87
Gold in other forms	195,390.40	334,270.64	904,638.72	1,002,783.14
Total gold	2,747,375.35	2,452,636.63	17,455,805.72	14,023,846.34
Mexican silver coin	11,093,996.00		18,984,953.00	632,407.25
Foreign silver coin	3,325.00	15,190.00	50,833.62	45,944.00
Silver in bars	6,233,419.12	4,042,902.39	34,737,706.55	24,186,933.39
Silver in other forms	1,228,750.65	976,397.54	4,274,960.75	5,097,557.39
Total silver	18,559,490.77	5,034,489.93	58,048,458.92	29,962,842.03
Antimony	144,224.00	96,233.00	593,478.96	403,156.00
Copper	3,890,833.69	2,624,052.84	15,856,736.29	14,401,577.91
Marble, rough		1,342.00	73,098.00	53,486.00
Plumbago	20,787.20	13,300.00	32,991.20	24,160.00
Lead	578,518.70	338.238.00	2,867,335.37	2,781,048.00
Zinc	18,100.00	3,000.00	111,132.99	31,330.00
Other mineral products	16,716.48	2,433.90	188,078.59	11,273.27
Coffee	372,265.70	370,972.80	2,736,178.20	1,455,923.88
Barks and roots, raw		13,270.00	20,147.00	20,647.00
Rubber	118,172.50	48,486.00	496,333.02	246,174.88
Chicle	115,300.80	156,109.00	444,541.36	481,905.79
Beans	74,020.00	73,746.00	405,583.82	333,710.00
Fruits, fresh	33,442.00	19,197.30	196,038.90	170,016.35
Chick-peas	73,958.00	66,530.00	1,710,064.00	1,232,319.00
Guayule	7,282.00		25,554.00	
Other beans	5,750.00		110,290.00	18.00
Heniquen, in fiber	2,880,000.00	3,496,285.00	15,467,436.00	14,577,263.12
Ixtle, in fiber	306,727.00	338,144.00	1,945,909.88	1,897,858.55
Woods	220,377.30	268,118.40	978,037.86	1,221,912.64
Corn	11,526.00	5,335.60	26,220.00	21,376.75
Mulberry wood	7,559.00	2,022.00	29,360.00	16,315.00
Dyewoods	7,613.84	85,360.00	189,501.45	453,000.68
Grass	147,295.00	165,982.00	1,012,757.00	1,071,457.00
Tobacco, leaf	14,198.00	27,676.00	507,256.74	725,982.00
Vanilla	95,585.00	113,143.00	2,317,455.99	914,390.00
Other vegetable products	168,544.37	73,146.73	744,912.18	358,176.60
Cattle	238,908.00	217,082.50	1,853,265.50	1,479,324.50
Raw hides	832,212.49	882,658.51	3,506,167.17	3,092,159.00
Other animal products	54,506.40	45,961.30	248,465.59	260,807.90
Sugar	466.00	330,450.00	260,392.00	1,737,494.00
Flour, and cotton-seed paste	72,004.60	76,199.00	239,977.00	333,216.00
Heniquen rope				189.00
Hides, manufactured	13,617.00	17,350.00	110,002.00	86,793.60
Straw hats	76,724.50	20,707.00	263,327.29	136,499.00
Tobacco, manufactured	28,359.80	43,663.00	172,597.55	258,844.55
Other manufactured products	61,500.12	39,687.80	268,890.22	247,620.03
Miscellaneous	54,209.00	42,165.50	350,735.20	305,110.04

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of origin:

Country.	December.		First six months.	
	1905.	1904.	1905–6.	1904–5.
Europe	$5,959,345.89	$6,305,226.92	$34,264,738.89	$38,063,074.91
Asia	121,337.29	123,945.48	702,103.99	675,688.58
Africa	257.00	2,442.20	13,632.58	103,845.42
North America	13,514,621.53	11,761,770.32	51,476,888.93	49,236,936.40
Central America	1,161.97	6,800.13	18,612.03	54,641.53
South America	27,875.22	59,679.59	154,331.94	295,394.55
West Indies	15,423.89	34,340.81	118,600.73	108,189.39
Oceania	2,346.00	539.55	47,305.62	53,195.92
Total	19,642,368.79	18,294,745.00	86,796,214.71	88,590,966.70

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican exports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of destination:

Country.	December.		First six months.	
	1905.	1904.	1905–6.	1904–5.
Europe	$14,185,668.47	$2,798,772.12	$38,146,836.82	$23,050,201.90
Asia	....	500.00	....	500.00
North America	17,513,635.10	14,445,059.32	90,721,976.14	69,332,394.18
Central America	80,924.44	87,650.30	649,075.00	436,410.93
South America	3,154.00	3,480.00	37,463.00	78,572.40
West Indies	284,788.00	269,713.00	2,309,657.00	1,931,145.00
Total	32,068,170.01	17,605,174.74	131,864,507.96	94,829,224.41

MINING STATISTICS.

Statistics taken from the "*Boletin de Estadistica Fiscal*," issued by the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit of the Republic of Mexico, show the mining properties upon which the "title" and "mining property" taxes have been levied, in accordance with the law of June 9, 1892; also the mining properties in existence on May 31, 1905:

Description.	Number.	Surface of claims.	Description.	Number.	Surface of claims.
		Hectares.			*Hectares.*
Gold	1,488	21,598.82	Copper and iron	177	3,954.77
Gold and silver	5,463	55,412.95	Copper and lead	21	532.30
Silver	5,221	45,479.43	Tin	38	710.00
Gold, silver, and copper	948	18,764.94	Garnet and turmalin	4	10.00
Gold, silver, and lead	971	12,862.57	Iron	347	13,817.17
Gold and copper	242	3,623.71	Manganese	15	192.00
Silver and copper	679	10,918.63	Mercury	152	4,729.57
Silver, copper, and lead	259	4,428.47	Nickel and cobalt	1	3.00
Silver and lead	3,034	32,885.20	Opal	20	96.75
Silver and manganese	3	47.00	Lead	71	1,152.75
Silver and mercury	5	59.58	Rock salt	4	104.00
Antimony	41	1,451.18	Turquoise	1	3.00
Sulphur	105	3,917.93	Zinc	4	110.00
Bismuth	1	24.00			
Copper	796	19,853.64	Total	20,111	256,243.36

RÉSUMÉ BY STATES.

State.	Number.	Surface of claims.	State.	Number.	Surface of claims.
		Hectares.			*Hectares.*
Aguas Calientes	196	1,059.14	Sonora	2,847	48,635.61
Durango	2,986	26,729.11	Tamaulipas	99	2,587.76
Guanajuato	786	10,147.32	Vera Cruz	60	1,106.60
Hidalgo	760	6,709.08	Lower California	641	5,528.56
Mexico	414	5,748.26	Colima	22	324.56
Puebla	150	2,815.73	Chiapas	21	323.00
Morelos	52	651.34	Guerrero	650	14,608.81
Queretaro	130	1,536.09	Jalisco	1,096	8,985.69
San Luis Potosi	377	8,197.05	Michoacan	446	12,797.82
Tlaxcala	2	18.00	Oaxaca	1,296	11,690.59
Zacatecas	1,545	14,610.76	Sinaloa	905	8,145.84
Coahuila	440	8,036.86	Tepic (Territory)	248	2,070.54
Chihuahua	3,447	43,836.89			
Nuevo Leon	495	9,841.95	Total	20,111	256,243.36

From the latter table it will be seen that on May 31, 1905, there were in the Republic 20,111 mining properties spread over the greater part of the national territory; for, with the exception of Campeche, Tabasco, and Yucatan, all the other States of the Mexican confedeation possess mines. This great number of mining properties occupy the enormous surface of 256,243 hectares, or, say, 633,213 acres of mineral land, and it should be stated in addition that nine-tenths of the national territory is still unexploited. The following table shows the progress that Mexico has made in its mining branch during the last few years:

Mining titles in existence on May 31, 1905.

Year.	Mining properties.	Pertenencias.	Year.	Mining properties.	Pertenencias.
1900	10,234	109,426.13	1903	17,116	208,914.69
1901	11,624	122,629.81	1904	19,382	248,885.66
1902	14,270	168,637.44	1905	20,111	256,243.36

As regards the production of metals in the Republic, this has also increased in a very notable manner; for in the fiscal year 1877–8 the production of silver was only $24,836,903 silver value, that of gold $746,630 gold value, whilst in 1903–4 the production of silver was $82,317,746 and gold $11,177,754 (not including the premium that this metal has over silver). The production of copper during the same year was $23,234,216.

The exports of metals during the fiscal year 1904–5 were as follows, calculated in gold:

Gold	$13,696,146	Copper	$29,803,423
Silver	65,523,645	Lead	5,504,669

The reason why the figures relating to silver appear so low is that the exports of silver dollars were almost insignificant, and, owing to the monetary reform, a sum of $16,000,000 remained in the country for coinage purposes.

The total production of metals in Mexico from the discovery and exploitation of the first mines by the Spaniards to the present time has been enormous, for the Guanajuato district alone has produced metals of a value of more than $1,000,000,000. To mention only silver, and to give an idea of the amount extracted from the mines of Mexico, it is only necessary to state that the mines of the Republic coined, from 1537 (date of the founding of the City of Mexico mint, which was the first one established) to 1903, the enormous sum of $3,684,018,624, of which amount $3,546,393,617 was in silver.

President DIAZ has revoked the order of December 30, 1905, by which foreigners were prohibited from filing mining claims in the State of Sonora and the Territory of Lower California.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC WITH THE UNITED STATES, 1900-1901 TO 1904-5.

The number of freight cars and tons of merchandise which have crossed the Rio Grande frontier from the United States into Mexico during the five fiscal years from 1900-1901 to 1904-5—that is, from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1905—is shown by the following figures issued by the Statistical Bureau of the Treasury Department of Mexico.

Cars and freight entering Mexico.

Customs-house.	1900-1901.		1901-2.		1902-3.		1903-4.		1904-5.	
	Cars.	Freight.	Cars.	Freight.	Cars.	Freight.	Cars.	Freight.	Cars.	Freight.
		Tons.		*Tons.*		*Tons.*		*Tons.*		*Tons.*
Ciudad Juarez.	8,945	143,096	7,729	123,664	9,770	156,220	11,581	170,286	7,570	122,867
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.....	10,643	139,870	9,182	138,371	9,348	154,880	9,305	186,072	9,469	198,907
Laredo.........	16,627	224,880	18,138	228,800	16,097	371,821	17,508	466,489	19,770	542,803
Nogales........	2,414	27,794	2,258	26,914	2,164	22,037	4,174	67,857	2,808	89,871
Total....	38,629	535,640	37,307	517,749	37,379	704,958	42,568	890,704	39,644	904,448

This shows that during the five years ending June 30, 1905, the number of freight cars that entered Mexico from the United States was 195,527, with 3,548,499 tons of freight, one kind or another. The largest number of cars and amount of tonnage that came over in one year was through Laredo, in 1904-5. These figures, as thus formulated by the Bureau of Statistics, clearly show the comparative traffic of the four railways entering Mexico from the United States.

The Bureau also gives the statistics of the cars and the tonnage from Mexico into the United States during these same five fiscal years, based on the data furnished by the custom-houses, as follows:

Cars and freight from Mexico to the United States.

Customs-house.	1900-1901.		1901-2.		1902-3.		1903-4.		1904-5.	
	Cars.	Freight.	Cars.	Freight.	Cars.	Freight.	Cars.	Freight.	Cars.	Freight.
		Tons.		*Tons.*		*Tons.*		*Tons.*		*Tons.*
Ciudad Juarez	8,129	130,064	2,506	40,276	8,333	133,328	7,077	113,232	7,398	111,716
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.....	9,230	50,773	8,386	23,236	7,109	31,012	6,617	10,840	6,017	12,011
Laredo.........	1,358	15,528	1,304	15,749	1,652	18,201	1,866	20,987	1,779	20,141
Nogales........	1,651	27,355	1,934	30,015	1,643	24,973	1,629	20,702	2,279	22,260
Total....	20,368	223,702	14,130	109,276	18,737	207,514	17,189	165,761	17,473	166,128

This shows that the total of cars sent to the United States was 67,897, with 872,399 tons of freight. The general deduction from these figures is as follows:

During the five years from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1905, the movement of the cars and freight across the Rio Grande frontier both ways was:

Cars entering Mexico from the United States	195,527
Cars from Mexico to the United States	67,897
Surplus remaining in Mexico	127,630
Tonnage of freight:	
Into Mexico from the United States	3,548,499
From Mexico into the United States	872,399
Surplus of tonnage in favor of the United States	2,676,100

The study of these railway-traffic statistics between Mexico and the United States is interesting and offers many comparisons little imagined by the public generally.

REPORT OF THE MONTERREY STEEL FOUNDRY.

The report of the council of administration of the shareholders of the Iron and Steel Foundry of Monterey states that among other products during the year 1905 the works produced 20,125 tons of steel and iron, as follows:

	Tons.
Structural iron	8,239
Commercial iron	9,445
Steel rails	1,944
Steel union plants for rails	497

Much of the iron and steel manufactured was applied to the construction and expansion of the plant.

The company is extracting iron ores from its own mines, which gave last year 8,978 tons. The company's coal mines at San Felipe produced during the year 69,007 tons, of which 34,466 tons have been used in the foundry and 34,541 tons have been sold.

The company has at hand products from its own coal and iron mines and articles manufactured at the foundry and on sale, which together represented a value of $3,094,664 on December 31, 1905.

The council reports that the company's business is growing every day, and the orders are often so large that it has been impossible to execute them within the time desired by the purchasers.

HENEQUEN EXPORTS, MARCH, 1906.

During the month of March, 1906, the exports of henequen or sisal fiber from the State of Yucatan, through the port of Progreso, consisted of 41,269 bales, representing a value of $1,500,000 approximately.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, MARCH, 1906.

The following statement shows the customs receipts of the Republic of Mexico, according to the various custom-houses during the month of March, 1906:

Custom-house.	Ordinary import duties.	Custom-house.	Ordinary import duties.
Acapulco	$17,448.21	Mier	$469.23
Agua Prieta	28,669.87	Nogales	85,521.16
Altata	3,939.86	Progreso	314,987.90
Camargo	143.81	Puerto Angel	581.74
Campeche	19,437.10	Salina Cruz	5,115.69
Ciudad Juarez	330,449.39	San Blas	3,787.51
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz	158,295.09	Santa Rosalia	4,294.37
Coatzacoalcos	41,974.14	Soconusco	9,309.61
Chetumal	2,170.60	Tampico	671,369.58
Ensenada	4,128.93	Tijuana	1,291.75
Frontera	28,097.24	Tonala	3,098.05
Guaymas	154,849.21	Topolobampo	3,946.12
Guerrero	226.75	Tuxpam	2,061.67
Isla del Carmen	5,181.89	Veracruz	1,513,575.40
La Ascencion		Zapaluta	1.77
La Morita	91,987.94		
La Paz	2,810.64	Total ordinary import duties	4,335,776.12
Laredo de Tamaulipas	467,484.01	Total extra import duties	2,608.15
Las Vacas	294.50	Total export duties	79,536.67
Manzanillo	9,862.00	Total port dues	96,927.28
Matamoros	6,676.59	Total arrears	6,536.56
Mazatlan	61,809.42		
Mexicali	4,968.20	Grand total	4,521,384.78
Mexico	275,459.18		

NEW RAILROAD FOR WEST COAST.

A concession for a railroad from Guaymas, Sonora, to Guadalajara, Jalisco, has been granted the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and recently this was ratified by the Federal Congress. This road will be the last link in the north-and-south systems of the Mexican railways, north of the City of Mexico.

The concession makes Guadalajara one of the terminals; but as the Mexican Central has built to that city and has this branch well advanced toward the Pacific coast, it is probable that it will now finish it to the port of San Blas without delay, in which case the natural terminus of the new line will be the city of Tepic, or some more convenient point near it.

So far this line is spoken of as "the railroad from Guaymas to Tepic," but the logical name for this road would be "The Sonora, Sinaloa and Tepic Railroad."

Twenty-five years ago the Sonora Railroad was built from Nogales to Guaymas, across over 200 miles of desert country, and stopping at the entrance to a sparsely settled region, but a country of great resources. Why the Sonora road was not continued down the coast is a mystery.

In 1888 and 1889 a company (formed under the Huller concession and called the "Sonora, Sinaloa and Chihuahua Railroad Company") made surveys as far south as the Fuerte River; but before any construction was done the company failed.

The present concession could not have fallen into better hands, as the Southern Pacific has taken hold with its customary energy and ample funds; survey parties are now in the field along the entire length of the proposed line.

The whole country to be traversed is essentially an agricultural, cattle, and mining country; all the large towns will be supply points for one or more mining districts back in the mountains; while Guaymas, Topolobampo and Mazatlan will supply the whole country.

The total distance of line to be built will be over 600 miles. This country has now about 500,000 population, but is capable of supporting 25,000,000 with ease.

From a point on the Sonora road, between Guaymas and Balmoral, the new road will run nearly east—60 miles to Torin, a large town, and the military headquarters on the right bank of the Yaqui River.

En route it will touch several ranches, and the military forts of La Guacima and Pitahaya.

The country traversed is the typical coast country; excepting one or two estuaries there will be no streams to cross. The rise to Torin will hardly exceed 200 feet in the 600 miles.

From Torin the line will probably follow up the bank of the Yaqui River, about 4 miles to Chunampaco, a military post on the left side of the river. At this place the river narrows, affording an excellent location for a bridge. From this crossing a line can be laid about S. 20° E. to the Mayo River, on a tangent for 53 miles, and over virtually a level country. This tangent would hit the Mayo River at a little Indian town called "Cohuirimpo," a place where there is only good crossing to be found for miles. At Cohuirimpo a town would spring up, unless the important town Navojoa, 5 miles up the river, should prove strong enough to kill it.

From this point probably the line will split—the main line continuing southeast between the coast and the Alamos Range of mountains, and a branch running to Alamos, 50 miles via Navojoa and Las Lomas.

The Mayo River station would be the distributing point for the important mining town of Alamos, and would supply a large section of the mountain mining towns, such as Chinipas, San Augustin, Baroyeca, and even Jesus Maria, besides any new camps that would spring up; for the country to the east of the proposed line, up to Yaqui and Mayo rivers, is a well-mineralized section.

Should the importance of Alamos force the main line through that point, it would naturally seek its outlet via Fuerte, striking the coast country again about Ocoroni. To take this route would mean grades three times as steep, 200 per cent more curvature, and nearly three times more for cost of construction, and this for the entire distance of 160 miles.

The line from Cohuirimpo to Alamos would be 50 miles long, and in that distance the rise would be nearly 1,200 feet, 6 per cent of which would be made in the last 20 miles. From Alamos to Fuerte, 65 miles, the drop is 900 feet over a rolling, broken, foothill country. From Fuerte out to open country again at Ocoroni would be 45 miles more through rather a rough region, unless the line ran down the river to San Blas. In view of these difficulties it is probable that a branch will be built to Alamos and the main line be continued down the comparatively level coast country.

The region between Guaymas and the Yaqui River is a ranch country. The soil is of good quality, but water is lacking. Up and down the Yaqui River from Torin are thousands of acres of prime land, much of which can be irrigated, especially on the south side of the river from Cocorit to the coast. One large ditch has already been taken from the river above Cocorit, and there is room for more. This country is destined to be a good wheat, corn, and fruit country. The land on the Mayo River is good for farming, and the section around Navojoa and down the river will prosper under irrigation.

Leaving the Mayo River, should the railroad follow the line of least resistance, it will keep its southeasterly course, running across a rolling, brush-covered country (nowhere exceeding 400 feet above sea level) to the Fuerte River, 90 miles. It will run close to the small ranch town of Masiaca, passing within 5 miles of the port of Agiabampo; thence, via the ranches of Carriago and Metate, it will cross the Fuerte River just below the ranch of San Blas, where it will also cross the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroad, the new line from the port of Topolobampo across the Sierras, which has a track laid beyond Fuerte. This crossing of the river is one of only two good ones to be found between Fuerte and the mouth of the river, a distance of 75 miles. The other is at San Miguel, 25 miles below San Blas. The elevation at the Fuerte River is abont 120 feet above the sea level.

The Fuerte, above San Blas to above the town of Fuerte, runs between low ranges of isolated foothills of volcanic origin, the valley varying from one to three miles wide. The hills stop just below San Blas on the south side of the river. A level stretch of fertile land extends southwest to the bay of Topolobampo, 30 miles away, and down the river for 45 miles westward.

The Fuerte River is the largest of all the rivers crossing the State of Sinaloa. It takes its source beyond the summit of the Sierra Madre, cutting well into the central plateau, which, in reality, is the continental divide. This river never goes dry; at San Blas it is a stream varying from 2 feet deep by 250 feet wide, with a speed of 1½ miles per hour at the extreme low stage to a mile wide, 25 feet deep, and flowing from 7 to 10 miles per hour during floods.

The crossing of the Fuerte, wherever made, should be the supply point for a large mining region, which would start at the station itself, as the Fuerte district has mineral ledges almost from the coast to its east boundry. From the start the present camps of Lluvia de Oro, Batopilas, Urique, Guazaparez, Morelos, and the mining country around Choix would become tributary to the road. From the Fuerte River the line will run southeast to the Ocoroni arroyo, about 36 miles, over a rolling but not a difficult country, used for cattle raising entirely.

The line will cross the Ocoroni somewhere below the town of this name, and continue on 20 miles farther to the Sinaloa River, which it will cross about 2 miles below the town of Sinaloa. This crossing will be the supply point for the mining camps of Bacubirito, San José de Gracia, Calabacillas, San Juan, and many others that will spring up within a very few years after the line is finished. The agricultural resources of Sinaloa are promising.

From Sinaloa the line will continue southeast, its general course, for 44 miles to or near Mocorito, passing through a ranch country (cattle) all the way. Mocorito will be the supply point for a large mining section, including the camps of Palmarito, Guadalupe y Calvo, Basonopa, and the Badiraguato district. Agriculture in this district will be limited, due to lack of water, although there is much good land.

From Morocito the line will run to Culiacan. The distance is 60 miles, and en route the road will run near Pericos, the great mescal liquor and fiber section of the State. Culiacan is a clean, live town, of about 12,000 inhabitants; it is destined to be the most flourishing town in the State of Sinaloa. It should be the water-supply point for a large mining section, the present camps of Copalquin, San Fernando, San Andres de la Sierra, Canelas, Sianori, and Topia being tributary to it.

The' country south of Culiacan, along the line of the railroad, is rolling, often hilly, but not mountainous; the elevation never going over 400 feet above sea level. The work will nowhere be exceedingly heavy; the curvature will be light, 6° perhaps, and the grades should not exceed 0.6 per cent.

From Culiacan the line will run to Mazatlan, 130 miles, passing no town of any size, and although the region is fertile, scarcity of water accounts for the sparse settlement. The principal industry along the coast is cattle raising. At 25 miles from Culiacan the line will cross the San Lorenzo River, near the small town of Quila. Forty miles farther southeast the line will cross the Elota River, probably below the town of Elota. This place should make a good supply point for the important mining camp of Guadalupe de los Reyes and others that will spring up in the districts of Cosala and San Ignacio.

About 10 miles southeast of Elota the line will cross the Piaxtla River at or near Piaxtla ranch. About 25 miles farther southeast it will cross the Quelite River, near the small town of that name. Quelite will, in time, become an important supply point for the mining region 100 miles to the east that will become active when the road is completed.

From Quelite the line will run nearly due south 30 miles, to Mazatlan. On the accompanying sketch map the line is drawn through La Noria; but this place will be left 10 miles to the east.

It is hardly probable that the line will run into the town of Mazatlan itself, on account of the estuaries, but it will come within 2 to 5 miles of it.

Mazatlan is the largest and most important place on the coast. It has about 20,000 inhabitants, and is the supply port for the entire West Coast between latitude 22° and 29° and for 200 miles inland.

The railroad will be of great benefit to the port. From Mazatlan the line will run about due east 15 miles to Villa Union, where it will cross the Mazatlan River; from this place it will again take its southeasterly course to the Rosario River, 20 miles farther on, crossing this at or below the important town of Rosario. This place should develop into a flourishing business center, as it has a large undeveloped mining section back of it.

Ten miles southeast of Rosario the line will pass the small town of Escuinapa, and 25 miles farther southeast the boundary line between Sinaloa and the Territory of Tepic. The boundary is a small river emptying into the Teacapan Bay; the railroad will cross this stream near the small town of Concepcion.

From Concepcion the line will continue southeast for 35 miles to the Mesquital River, a small stream it will cross near the town of Tuxpam. From Tuxpam the line will run nearly south to the Santiago River, a distance of 20 miles. This large stream will be crossed near Santiago, perhaps above the town.

The line from Mazatlan to the Santiago River will traverse practically the coast line, never getting over 30 miles from it, nor over 200 feet above the sea level. This section, although capable of agricultural development, will remain dormant in that line for many years, due to the scarcity of water. However, its mineral resources compare favorably with most parts of the coast. Mining camps will spring up in many directions to the east.

From the crossing of the Santiago River it is probable a branch will be built to the port of San Blas, a distance of about 30 miles, over a low level country. From the river the main line will continue its general southeasterly course for about 30 miles to, or near to, the large and important town of Tepic, the capital of the Territory of that name. As Tepic is about 1,000 feet above the sea level, from the Santiago River south, heavy grades and more costly construction work will be the order. As already stated, it is probable that Tepic will be the terminus of the road, especially should the Mexican Central continue its line from San Marco, its present terminal, northwest to San Blas, via Tepic.

Should the terms of the concession demand the construction of the road to Guadalupe, it would have to follow about the line of the Mexican Central; it would be almost impossible to follow up the Santiago River, due to the wild and broken nature of the country for 50 miles up its course, the river running in a deep canyon for many miles.

Following the natural line, the road will take a southeasterly course for about 70 miles to San Marco, through a rolling mountainous country; and from San Marco it will run on a general easterly course for about 70 miles more to Guadalajara.

Although the road will run through a mountain country, climbing 6,000 feet in 140 miles, the agricultural and mining resources of the district are good.

Active work has begun, numerous engineering parties are in the field all along the line, actual construction has started from Guaymas south, and the Rio Yaqui country should in a few months be connected with the outside world.

From present operations it looks as though the construction of the road would be pushed from Guaymas south and from Mazatlan north and south, but should the company care to complete the whole line in the shortest time possible, it could also be built both ways from the Fuerte River and both ways from Culiacan. Material for the Fuerte division would be handled at the port of Topolobampo and run up to its destination on the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient road, while that for the Culiacan division could be landed at Altata and run up to Culiacan on the railroad connecting these two places.

From time immemorial this section of Mexico has lain dormant, due to a lack of transportation. It has had an outlet on the coast side, but that benefits to only a limited extent. In the last twenty years business has increased from two steamers to a dozen or more, and the sugar industry has advanced from one factory to eight.

POSTAL RECEIPTS, JULY-FEBRUARY, 1905-6.

The revenues derived from the mail service of the Republic of Mexico during the eight months, July-February, 1905-6, were, per month, as follows:

July	$302,584.04
August	282,611.65
September	268,288.49
October	310,799.73
November	286,979.17
December	312,053.66
January	336,423.68
February	280,374.74
Total revenue in eight months	2,380,115.16
Same months in 1905	2,185,007.42
Increase in 1906	195,107.74

NICARAGUA.

COFFEE CROP, 1905-6.

United States Vice-Consul WALLACE reports from Managua that the coffee crop of Nicaragua for the season 1905–6 will be about 150,000 hundredweight, or slightly less than two-thirds of a crop. Drought and eruptions from the volcano "El Santiago" curtailed the yield. The low-country coffee is small and inferior, but the Matagalpa product is large and well formed, owing to cooler climate and ample moisture. The coming crop so far is very promising, and excellent results may be expected if the rainy season sets in at the proper time and continues normally.

SOAP INDUSTRY AND IMPORTS.

By Presidential decree, proclaimed February 20, 1906, on and after that date, laundry soap and all unperfumed soaps are admitted into Nicaragua free of duty.

Such soaps, under the amended tariff of 1899, paid a duty of 5¼ cents per pound, Nicaraguan currency. At that time soap was not made in Nicaragua, but the new tariff was the means of establishing three fairly-well equipped factories in the interior, which soon supplied the home market on the west coast, and later another was manufacturing in Bluefields to supply the Atlantic side. Previous to 1899 the product of an English manufacturer supplied the interior, but the imposition of the tariff, added to expensive freights, etc., soon secured a market for the domestic product, and little aside from toilet soaps has been imported for the past five years—in fact, the local output exceeded the demand, and a considerable quantity has been exported to neighboring Republics for the past two years.

Laundry soap is retailing in San Juan del Norte for $24 Nicaraguan currency per box containing 60 pounds, which is equal to $4 United States currency.

AMENDED STEAMSHIP CONTRACT.

An amended contract, approved by President ZELAYA on July 12, 1905, and ordered published on February 19, 1906, between the Government of Nicaragua and CHARLES WEINBERGER, representing the Bluefields Steamship Company, contains the following provisions:

I.

The company obligates itself to transport at least every ten days the bananas which the planters or purchasers, who, in the course of this contract, shall be known as "The New Company," may desire to purchase or export from the plantations situated throughout the Escondido River and its tributaries, among which the principal ones are Malopec, Cama, Mahogany Creek, Rama and its tributaries, and Siquia and its tributaries, and to deliver them at the Bluff alongside the ships which the said New Company may send to the Bay of Bluefields. The fruit shall be placed by the planters at the accustomed places of loading on the banks of the mentioned rivers, and the company shall collect for this service 8 cents gold for each stem of bananas, which price may be raised to as high as 12 cents gold, by so agreeing with the Government when the Company presents proof that the transportation does not give them a fair margin of profit.

II.

The agent or agents of the New Company are obligated to indicate the day on and the rivers to which the company shall send its tugs to bring the fruit; and the written advice containing such designation shall be delivered to the representative of the company in Bluefields one hundred and thirty-two hours in advance, within which time the tugs which are to do the transportation shall leave. Aside from this time the company contracts the obligation of giving the planters a cutting notice and to concede to them at least forty-eight hours in which to do the cutting of the fruit and placing it at the points of loading; having the right to give this notice through the agents or representatives of the new companies who should go aboard the tugs, if such an arrangement should be agreeable to them.

The company shall be responsible for the value of the bananas which, through the noncompliance of the stipulations of this contract, may not be taken by the New Company, or by itself, as the case may be, and shall pay for the same at the prices fixed in Clause VIII of this additional modification.

III.

The company shall be obliged to transport all the bananas from the places which may be indicated by the agents of the New Company, either from a single river or from various, it being understood that the tugs shall navigate up to the places where they may have arrived in the two seasons of the year, but making one trip every ten days in the different rivers or tributaries. The New Company shall have the right to place on board of each tug a representative to receive the fruit.

IV.

For the purpose of an exact compliance with these stipulations, the company obligates itself to maintain a sufficient number of tugs, launches, boats, etc., and shall deliver the fruit to the New Company at the Bluff at least every ten days in accordance with Article 1 of this additional contract. If so requested by the New Company, the transfer of the fruit from the tugs to the ships at the Bluff shall be done by the company for the account of the New Company and at cost price.

V.

The New Company, which may take advantage of this service, shall guarantee to the company a minimum cargo of 14,000 stems of bananas for each steamer; and at the time of making the respective order for the sending of the tugs, it shall deposit a sum corresponding to the valuation of the transportation of the mentioned number of stems and at the price fixed in Article 1 of this additional modification.

VI.

The company shall not be responsible for the losses which may result from delays in the loading occasioned by the breaking of the machinery of the vessels, strikes, or any unforseen and unavoidable accidents beyond its control.

VII.

The Government shall have a right to place a representative on board each tug to see to the exact compliance with this contract.

VIII.

In case there should be no exporter, the company shall at all times be obliged to purchase the fruit and to give notice to the planters, the same forty-eight hours notice in advance and the due instructions for cutting, and paying for it at the following prices: Fifty cents silver for bunches of nine hands and over, 35 cents silver for bunches of eight hands, and 20 cents silver for bunches of seven hands; which prices, during the months of March, April, May, and June shall be 60, 40, and 25 cents silver, respectively. If the company should send more than one ship a week to receive fruit, then the notice referred to in this clause shall be given twenty-four hours in advance of each ship, in place of forty-eight.

IX.

If between the company and the planters there should arise any difficulties relative to the purchase and transportation of the bananas, then the complaining planter shall proceed immediately to treat with the manager of the company, or shall send a representative duly authorized for the purpose to arrange those difficulties, and in case of not being able to reach an understanding in a friendly manner, the plaintiff shall proceed to name an arbitrator before the civil judge of Bluefields, and his appointment being made known to the company it shall proceed to name its arbitrator within a period of fifteen days in order that both, in view of the proof given by both parties, may decide within thirty days and without further procedure, whether the company should or should not pay for the quantity of fruit in question at the prices established in this contract, plus 10 per cent for expenses incurred, which shall be calculated on the amount of the claim in favor of the winning side. In case the arbitrators should not reach an agreement, the judge shall send a telegram to the President of the Republic, making the disagreement known to him in order that he may name a third arbitrator, who shall decide the difference, accepting or not any of the opinions of the other two. This decision shall be final and without appeal, and shall be executed in a manner in which executory judgments are carried out. For the objects of this article it shall be known that the company is at all times obligated to maintain a representative in Bluefields with ample facilities, and if this is not done, or if the company, being notified, should not name an arbitrator within the fifteen days, the judge shall have the right to do so.

X.

These present stipulations shall begin to have effect from the date of their approbation by the Executive Power.

XI.

The contract of the 30th of April, 1904, continues in all of its vigor and effect in so far as it is not modified by the present, as it is not the intention of the contracting parties to change its other stipulations. It is also mutually understood and agreed that if the honorable assembly should not ratify the present, then the above-mentioned contract of the 20th of April, 1904, shall continue in effect.

PANAMA.

TRADE CONDITIONS AT COLON.

Imports from the United States to the west coast of Panama, according to information furnished by United States Consul Kellogg, at Colon, consist of shoes, straw hats, rubber articles, lard, canned goods, flour, wheat, beans, carts, trucks, cement, petroleum, phonographs, sewing machines, typewriters, machinery, turpentine, rosin, furniture and lumber.

From Germany the Panama people are buying china ware, fancy goods, cutlery, enameled ware, hardware, ironmongery, drugs, mercury, clothing, cotton suitings, woolen goods, fancy goods, and furniture. From China and Japan they buy silks, screens, fans, curtains, pictures and oriental goods. From France clothing, fine cotton goods, haberdashery, hosiery, millinery, straw hats, wines, liquors, cutlery, and furniture. Great Britain sells here canned meats and sausages, preserves, liquors, tobacco in tins, shoes, felt hats, cotton and woolen goods, rope, hardware, and cutlery. Great Britain formerly monopolized the trade in rope, but now only a very small share is divided between Great Britain and Germany, the bulk coming from the United States. Fifteen per cent of the total imports come from various other countries, some of which are coal from Australia, sugar from Salvador, coffee from Central and South America, and various merchandise from Italy, Spain, and Belgium.

The duties imposed are: Per kilogram (2.2046 pounds) on tobacco, $1; cigarettes, $1.50; per liter (9.08 quarts) on rum, brandy, gin, and whisky, $0.75; champagne, chartreuss, etc., $1; alcohol of 42 grade, $0.50; above 42, $0.75; bitters, $0.30; sweet and dry wines, $0.10; white wines, $0.05; beer, $0.10; condensed liquids, $7.50. Imported liquors can be exported within six months free of duty and import duty refunded. Mineral and gaseous waters pay 12½ per cent, salt pays $1 per quintal (220 pounds), cows $10, and bulls $7.50 per head.

The following articles are admitted free of duty: Animals for breeding purposes, ice, guano, plants, seeds, shoots, sprigs of vines, machines whose weight does not exceed 1,000 kilograms, machines for making roads, cars and material for railroads, telegraph machinery, minerals, coal, boilers, iron bridges, boats intended for navigation in the waters of the Republic of Panama and materials for their construction, printing, bookbinding, and lithographing materials.

On all articles not mentioned above the import duty is 10 per cent ad valorem. Traveling salesmen must take out a license at a cost of $12.50 before they can do business here. Fifteen such permits were granted in 1904.

The chief exports of this district are bananas, cocoanuts, ivory nuts, turtle-shells, woods (mahogany, lignum-vitæ, etc.), crude drugs, crude rubber, and hides. The greater part of these articles are shipped to the United States. There is an export tax on precious metals of 2 per cent. There are four lines of steamers plying between the Atlantic ports of Panama and the ports of the United States. They are the Royal Mail Steamship Company, the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, the Panama Railroad Steamship Company, and the United Fruit Company.

PARAGUAY.

CUSTOMS CHANGES.

Changes made in the customs law of Paraguay went into effect March 15, 1906. The rating of values of 1905 continues and the percentage of duty to be paid remains as fixed by the law of September 21, 1899. The following is a synopsis of the modified rates.

"ARTICLE 1. First. Thirty-five per cent ad valorem: All merchandise which is not mentioned in this law as paying a special duty and all that is not exonerated from duty.

"ART. 2. Second. Two per cent ad valorem: Iron in bars and plates; copper in bars, plates, and linget; steel in bars, plates, and lingets; precious stones and pearls in loose state.

"Third. Five per cent ad valorem: Gold and silver jewelry, with or without stones or pearls; sewing-machine needles; scientific instruments, with or without handles adorned with gold, silver, or platinum; sewing machines, spades, picks, Portland cement; gold and silver watches, with or without stones or pearls; sewing and embroidery silk, wheat, utensils of gold or silver.

"Fourth. Fifteen per cent ad valorem: Tarpaulin, cast iron in bars or lingets, fiber mats, fire bricks, plain zinc in plates up to No. 4 cut for can making, zinc in bars or lingets, and common salt.

"Fifth. Twenty per cent ad valorem: Balls, ammunition for hunting, galvanized or plain iron, galvanized for roofing; flour; marble, unpolished, for furniture and buildings, and ordinary powder.

"Sixth. Twenty-five per cent ad valorem: Ordinary firearms for hunting, bramant linen, cotton blankets up to medium, cotton goods for clothing and shirts, cotton shawls and ponchos, cotton jerseys, prints, fine powder, jute, ordinary hats, stuffing, woolen junk, woolen caps, and oilcloths of all numbers, and crude texture called lienzos.

"Seventh. Forty per cent ad valorem: Vegetable, animal, and mineral oil, with the exception of petroleum; cotton and jute bags, crystals in general; printed books that may have covers of tortoise shell, mother-of-pearl, ivory, or imitation pearl, or those which may bear coverings or embossings of gold or silver, or plated or adorned fine leather; billiard-table covers, porcelain, hats other than the classes mentioned in this law; textiles and all articles of animal and vegetable silk, or mixed in general, excepting those specified in this law; bridal veils, common wines in caskets, and felt hats.

"Eighth. Fifty-five per cent ad valorem: Alfalfa, firearms, loose barrels for same, excepting the classes mentioned in this law; red pepper in pod or ground, garlic, canary seed, rice, and harness in general, complete or not; shelled rice, articles of any cloth or textile made up or cut out to pattern; valises, trunks, portmanteaus, traveling bags; vetches, and other dry vegetables; sword walking sticks; coffee, ground and in berries; shoes, made up or in pieces; onions, beer in any form, cigars and cigarettes of all classes, fire rockets, articles of artificial fireworks, tanned hides and skins, alcoholic drinks packed in all forms, carriages made up and knocked down (in regard to carriages, a special law was made admitting them free of duty, which terminates next May, but probably will be prorogued); sweets, all classes of confectioneries; comfits, not medicinal; brooms, knickknacks and biscuits, corn in grain and on ear, peanuts, butter, lard, billiard tables and their accessories, saddlecloths, bellybands, saddle bands, and all articles of saddlery made up or cut out, furniture, made up or in pieces, potatoes, bridle rings, cords of silk or mixed, with or without metallic thread; perfumery in general, cheese, ready-made clothing, tobacco in leaf or prepared, black or natural; wines in bottles and fine wines in caskets, as Oporto, Jeréz, Madeira, Moscatell, Nebiolo, Manzanilla, and sparkling; matches of all classes and commercial blank books.

"Ninth. Eighty per cent ad valorem: Alcohol up to 79 centestimals, packed in whatever form; rum, packed in any form; and playing cards."

The articles which were put on the free list by the law of September 21, 1899, still remain unaffected, and are as follows:

Telegraph wire, animals of pedigree, and cattle for breeding purposes, plows, hose, drills for mining, bicarbonate of impure soda, fire extinguishers and accessories, common empty bottles of at least a pint capacity, railroad switches, iron tubes unpainted and ungalvanized for gas or waterworks, which have at least 75 millimeters in diameter (about 3 inches), as also for the making of iron beds, which must have from 35 millimeters in diameter up (1⅓ inches up), coal, carburet of calcium, ungrained barley, soda ash, railway wedges, empty demijohns, staves, specifics for curing cattle exclusively and which are not similar to those manufactured in the country, fruits and fresh vegetables, terraqueous globes, wire staples, scythes, implements and furniture of immigrants of little value, scientific instruments, with the exception of those that have handles adorned with precious metal, printed books, with the exceptions indicated, locomotives, cutlasses or machetes, machines and their repair parts for industrial and agricultural establishments and for steamboats, materials and accessories exclusively for printing and lithographing, turntables, printed music, impure naphtha for combustion, windmills, objects for religious services having come directly for the curates, fresh fish, plants, and branches of same to be cultivated, sealed gold and silver (gold and silver money), and gold in grain form, in paste or powder, special powder for mining, resin for the manufacture of soap, wheels, with or without axles, for trains and trams and those for trucks of industrial and agricultural establishments, steel and iron rails, seeds which are not destined to be consumed, silicates of soda, liquid or dry, for art purposes, sulphite of crude copper for agriculture, rock salt for ranches (cattle), Roman cement, liquid pitch, wire stretchers, steel and iron wire, galvanized or not, up to No. 14, inclusive, for fencing purposes, barbed steel and iron wire for the same purpose.

Jewelry.—Cases in which jewelry, etc., come are to be manifested apart from their contents.

Delft, glass, and porcelain, which come with other articles will be weighed apart, adding 25 per cent tare for brute weight to the delft and glassware, and 30 per cent ditto for porcelain and crystals.

Drinks.—For those which come in bottles the duty will be applied on each bottle of 501 milliliters (135 fluid drams) to one liter (2.113 American pints), considering as half bottles those which contain more than 270 to 500 milliliters (62 to 135 drams), and quarter bottles which contain from 200 to 250 milliliters (54 to 67 drams), also those of less capacity, will be computed according to contents. It is understood that the capacity of the bottles will be taken from the lower part of the necks of same.

Ready-made articles and clothing.—These will be weighed together with all the material with which they are packed and rated accordingly.

Leather and tanned skins.—These, too, will be weighed with packing and rated accordingly.

Drugs, paints, and chemical products will be weighed with their respective packings, as barrels, tins, boxes, etc., with the exception of those in which the manner of packing is expressly determined, in which case it will be necessary to weigh only the first package. In respect to chemical compositions not specified, expressed, or mentioned, they will be rated according to the principal element of their contents.

Electric and other articles of illumination which come in bales, bags, or rolls will be weighed as brute weight; those coming in any other condition will be weighed together with the paper, packing, cardboard boxes, cardboard, etc., except those in which the manner of weighing is expressly determined. Lamps, although they have plate or base of iron, will be considered of bronze, nickel, or nickel-plated.

Hardware, naval articles, wood, and machinery, which come in bales, frames, bags, or rolls, will be weighed as brute weight; those coming in any other condition will be weighed with the paper, packing, cardboard boxes, cardboard, etc., excepting those whose mode of weight is specially determined. The numeration of wire will be English.

Musical instruments will be taxed according to their weight, including paper, boxes, and packing, and the duty will equally apply to instruments finished or not.

Stationery and articles of bazaar will be weighed together with their cardboard boxes, bales, cardboard, paper, and packing, although these may come separated from the articles, being always in the same package, excepting those whose mode of weighing is expressly determined. For applying the duties to this section, imitations worked with animal fibers and artificial fibers will be considered as silk.

Furniture.—All furniture, without exception, should be detailed, declaring the quantity by units or dozen, according to each corresponding class of value. The duties will be paid equally on furniture finished as unfinished. Fine and extra fine furniture whose value exceeds the corresponding duties established in this section, due to its richness, quantity, or quality of adornments which it has, be they sculptures, bronze, gold embossments, or paint denominated as Vernis-Martin, lacquered or others, and those not specified, will have their values declared.

Hats, where duty is levied according to weight, will include paper, boxes, and packing.

Saddlery, where dutied according to weight, will include the packing also. Same applies to *textiles,* when in bales, brute weight.

Cloth will be considered mixed which contains up to 70 per cent of the fiber of greater value.

Shoes are considered infants' up to 6⅜ inches, children's to 8¾ inches, men and women's above this.

PERU.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1905.

The Minister of the Treasury of the Republic of Peru, Señor A. B. LEGUIA, has presented to the National Congress a valuable report covering all business of his Department during the year 1905. It states that the customs receipts at Callao were £593,592.505; Mollendo, £134,317.525; Paita, £37,366.957; Etén, £36,684.187; Salaverry, £32,545.995; Pireo, £23,854.737; Pecamayo, £15,206.114; Ilo, £1,381.845; Pimentel, £101,633; Tumbe, £79,158, and Compañía Nacional de Recaudación, £7,561.170, making a total of £882,692.116, plus £128,887.348 from Iquitos, or in all a grand total of £1,011,579.464.

Consular receipts amounted to £41,960.316; those from alcoholic drinks, etc., to £371,668.562; tobacco, £147,318.030; salt, £414,676.772, and receipts in general to £1,990,568.232.

The imports of merchandise amounted to £4,298,000.385 and the exports to £4,066,639.527.

CALLAO PORT MOVEMENTS, 1905.

The shipping statistics of the port of Callao, of the Republic of Peru, during the last quarter of 1905, as per a report of the Chilean consul-general at that port, were as follows:

STEAM VESSELS.

	Arrivals.		Departures.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
British	61	123,060	59	125,346
Chilean	23	37,089	24	38,312
Peruvian	3	2,430	2	1,620
German	14	34,579	13	36,081
American	2	1,586	2	1,486
Danish	1	2,530	1	2,520
Norwegian	1	2,116	1	2,117
Total	104	203,290	102	207,482

SAILING VESSELS.

	Arrivals.		Departures.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
British	7	10,087	8	122,272
Peruvian	18	5,690	12	4,117
German	1	1,423	2	2,643
Danish	1	1,118	1	1,116
Norwegian	1	1,386	3	4,361
Italian	1	1,074	....	....
Total	29	21,778	26	24,464

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LORETO.

A Peruvian law, dated January 27, 1906, modifies the customs tariff for the Department of Loreto, the substance of said law, which is to come into force one hundred and twenty days after promulgation, being as follows:

ARTICLE 1. In the custom-houses of the Department of Loreto the articles comprised in section 7 of the customs tariff are to pay an import duty of 15 per cent on the valuations stated therein (instead of 10 per cent, as previously).

ART. 2. The following are to be admitted free of duty: Live cattle; vessels, steam or other, put together or not, and naval stores; coal; tools and machinery of all kinds for agriculture and industry; rails and accessories, and all rolling stock for railways; coined gold; books and school requisites; furnaces for industrial use; copper stills for rectifying; pans of iron or copper weighing more than 46 kilograms; cups and other appliances used exclusively for the collection of rubber.

ART. 3. All other merchandise imported shall pay 30 per cent on the valuation stated in the tariff, except gold and silver jewelry set with precious stones, and unset precious stones, which shall pay 3 per cent; gold and silver manufactures, which shall pay 10 per cent, and wooden matches, which shall pay the specific import and consumption duties fixed by the tariff.

ART. 4. All rubber exported through the same custom-houses, whatever its class or quality, shall pay a duty of 20 centavos per kilogram (gross weight), or 24 centavos (net weight) when not packed in cases.

SALVADOR.

PORT MOVEMENTS, DECEMBER, 1905.

The port movements of the Republic of Salvador during the month of December, 1905, were as follows: 36 steamers and 33 sailing vessels arrived, transporting 2,073 seamen, 3,523 tons of cargo, 42,221 packages, 334 passengers, 64 cases, 617 bags, and 58 bags of correspondence. These same ships and vessels left the ports of the Republic taking 31,231 packages, 249 passengers, 26 cases, 135 bags, and 90 bags of correspondence.

EXPORTS DURING OCTOBER, 1905.

The Republic of Salvador exported during the month of October, 1905, 5,843 cases, weighing 700,391 pounds, and possessing a total value of 259,624.12 *colones*. The customs receipts obtained from the total exports amounted to $630.25 gold and $6,433.90 silver.

IMPORTS DURING AUGUST, 1905.

The imports of the Republic of Salvador during August, 1905, were as follows: 29,640 cases were received, weighing 2,113,226 kilograms, and valued at $422,846.90. The principal countries of origin were England, United States, and Germany, and the value of the goods credited to each was $137,266, $130,203.55, and $43,443.24, respectively.

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and

Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of March, 1906, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the nine months ending March, 1906, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for March, for example, are not published until some time in May.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Chemicals, etc.:				
Logwood (*Palo campeche; Pão de campeche; Campêche*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	15,680	....	22,205	25,120
Mexico	....	2,187	....	8,532
Cocoa (*Cacao; Coco ou cacao crú; Cacao*):				
Central America	6,480	75,898	48,236	87,671
Brazil	87,967	40,557	1,031,970	1,054,230
Other South America	102,606	125,403	1,127,482	1,364,577
Coffee (*Café; Café; Café*):				
Central America	1,598,735	1,470,243	3,783,577	4,473,682
Mexico	398,645	345,184	1,058,021	1,700,851
Brazil	3,781,830	4,928,121	54,605,876	43,605,860
Other South America	439,759	878,905	7,015,569	7,516,213
Copper (*Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre*):				
Cuba	5,685	5,068	29,225	57,038
Mexico	1,328,363	1,860,771	11,503,565	13,556,811
South America	234	41,279	15,407	410,039
Fibers:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé*):				
South America	74,634	40,637	413,235	300,866
Sisal grass (*Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen*):				
Mexico	1,894,515	763,746	11,547,170	10,666,963
Fruits:				
Bananas (*Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes*):				
Central America	397,990	463,412	3,061,945	3,129,713
Cuba	112,518	93,810	604,750	363,919
South America	68,043	53,317	392,435	288,423
Oranges (*Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges*):				
Central America	22	....	3,785	476
Mexico	258	990	41,375	47,271
Cuba	330	1,879	3,495	7,778
Fur skins (*Pieles finas; Pelles; Fourrures*):				
South America	7,382	9,997	187,724	436,890
Hides and skins (*Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux*):				
Central America	44,524	51,597	510,193	416,842
Mexico	394,721	435,777	2,522,943	3,175,251
South America	1,361,930	1,154,218	9,262,325	10,898,013
India rubber, crude (*Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc*):				
Central America	86,896	70,087	605,763	584,383
Mexico	15,126	115,766	87,014	396,346
Brazil	4,879,321	2,846,885	23,444,857	18,745,522
Other South America	92,626	92,799	975,254	971,611
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (*Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguados, barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barres, etc.*):				
Mexico	355,471	220,916	2,641,501	2,549,180
South America	4,697	205	9,888	56,581

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (*Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão hollandez; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	8,582	....	86,402	8,107
Mexico	49,320	1,601	313,590	28,607
Cuba	14,587,365	7,274,831	44,435,407	36,764,482
Brazil	408,308	....	678,837	378,140
Other South America	77,981	283,818	2,562,015	1,955,618
Tobacco, leaf (*Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles*):				
Mexico	1,122	1,046	29,282	4,068
Cuba	1,149,456	1,454,338	8,336,932	10,614,579
Wood, mahogany (*Caoba; Mogno; Acajou*):				
Central America	74,144	53,782	520,018	409,851
Mexico	13,167	516	210,521	278,561
Cuba	8,900	2,545	87,189	79,383
South America	5,217	2,000	41,684	21,981
Wool (*Lana; Lã; Laine*):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing)	1,461,612	757,528	4,299,546	5,459,376
Class 2 (combing)	70,937	29,975	430,163	190,587
Class 3 (carpet)	79,752	61,463	422,993	539,108

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (*Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles*):				
Central America	1,929	3,685	13,149	12,223
Mexico	41,951	62,882	256,274	370,946
Cuba	32,358	8,145	128,144	143,544
Argentine Republic	166,547	161,368	3,942,852	4,821,754
Brazil	6,838	6,073	119,372	68,352
Chile	10,205	8,652	225,438	282,693
Colombia	66	569	3,010	2,701
Venezuela	170	190	1,658	1,879
Other South America	16,834	21,279	116,755	244,537
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (*Maiz; Milho; Maïs*):				
Central America	51,194	10,891	223,361	92,248
Mexico	97,986	100,836	214,979	698,532
Cuba	89,658	84.203	718,831	958,831
South America	14,690	1,074	49,445	16,758
Wheat (*Trigo; Trigo; Blé*):				
Central America	992	155	13,093	35,279
Mexico	30	316,738	14,796	1,572,668
South America	....	46	218	386,582
Wheat flour (*Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé*):				
Central America	148,094	160,251	1,186,280	1,363,451
Mexico	41,447	7,649	168,757	137,880
Cuba	443,532	285,061	2,447,833	2,471,683
Brazil	102,248	88,815	931,516	943,381
Colombia	30,882	6,472	345,332	483,061
Other South America	209,778	129,353	1,466,349	1,769,832
Animals:				
Cattle (*Ganado vacuno; Gado; Bétail*):				
Central America	1,110	412	3,965	4,258
Mexico	47,651	39,533	302,056	453,661
Cuba	39,527	80,005	1,436,063	1,411,799
South America	5,055	9,872	65,274	87,145
Hogs (*Cerdos; Porcos; Porcs*):				
Mexico	5,114	10,398	43,421	117,509
South America	35	....	512	1,320
Horses (*Caballos; Caballos; Chevaux*):				
Central America	575	4,995	5,966	10,060
Mexico	32,081	55,158	175,974	224,548
South America	....	....	4,758	8.775

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Carriages, etc.:				
Automobiles (*Automóviles; Automoviles; Automobile*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Mexico		34,611		201,121
South America		3,991		52,032
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (*Carruajes, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties*):				
Central America	2,844	342,801	52,552	1,079,092
Mexico	108,941	139,721	862,310	1,225,902
Cuba	71,486	130,417	423,906	977,559
Argentine Republic	160,101	149,687	683,883	1,069,610
Brazil	1,668	5,486	49,840	146,407
Chile	2,278	4,406	46,969	423,239
Colombia	2,157	312	24,524	39,067
Venezuela	407	208	8,522	6,853
Other South America	20,243	16,466	134,786	223,386
Coal, (*Carbón de piedra; Carvão; Charbon*):				
Mexico	290,960	304,906	2,005,410	2,258,610
Cuba	239,368	271,783	1,207,561	1,508,130
Copper (*Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre*):				
Mexico	154,715	97,799	901,011	971,080
Cotton:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé*):				
Mexico	390,708	76,418	3,265,953	1,553,630
South America			25,926	
Cótton cloths (*Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton, manufacturé*):				
Central America	117,825	149,604	1,086,279	1,176,433
Mexico	25,870	16,291	189,101	209,096
Cuba	93,232	70,896	580,597	866,601
Argentine Republic	42,854	6,376	284,870	232,427
Brazil	47,420	61,450	538,063	470,968
Chile	96,196	15,612	543,159	726,240
Colombia	26,261	75,402	710,905	441,313
Venezuela	53,856	44,971	324,059	274,185
Other South America	53,656	31,927	325,897	350,280
Wearing apparel (*Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton*):				
Central America	58,090	70,177	513,523	515,562
Mexico	70,184	56,738	435,729	407,764
Cuba	38,199	31,232	286,415	337,296
Argentine Republic	48,959	11,660	240,963	146,476
Brazil	6,866	6,306	53,987	36,594
Chile	799	839	13,547	17,428
Colombia	2,590	2,624	68,098	31,955
Venezuela	1,623	1,637	16,255	23,236
Other South America	3,762	2,531	37,929	44,792
Electric and scientific apparatus (*Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Apparelhos electricos e scientificos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques*):				
Central America	12,238	23,120	87,420	152,337
Mexico	81,651	113,752	627,306	714,402
Argentine Republic	26,568	28,169	182,574	250,112
Brazil	32,138	78,120	265,484	485,796
Chile	4,758	8,264	65,911	130,380
Venezuela	11,711	3,072	74,940	55,288
Other South America	16,546	13,221	138,209	244,620
Electrical machinery (*Maquinaria eléctrica; Machinas electricas; Machines électriques*):				
Central America	1,676	3,779	28,239	16,838
Mexico	69,472	111,627	566,169	715,306
Cuba	2,648	22,791	38,150	402,542
Argentine Republic	5,536	5,200	152,995	84,656
Brazil	4,411	31,914	82,593	149,227
Colombia	200		5,660	263
Other South America	20,419	7,619	182,150	121,467
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (*Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier*):				
Central America	17,804	260,070	209,806	508,593
Mexico	154,330	16,309	471,923	1,136,922
South America	68,333	342,450	841,577	2,852,757

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (*Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	20,535	30,152	163,639	264,589
Mexico	73,874	116,926	555,541	887,371
Cuba	44,895	46,744	351,042	486,045
Argentine Republic	52,227	63,515	420,986	524,976
Brazil	29,824	41,911	230,006	305,913
Chile	7,748	19,315	97,762	171,267
Colombia	5,791	6,236	61,737	46,593
Venezuela	4,445	2,142	29,565	30,209
Other South America	18,119	24,053	143,822	188,120
Sewing machines, and parts of (*Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Machinas de coser e accessorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties*):				
Central America	10,123	12,124	79,072	88,820
Mexico	54,980	72,509	397,387	473,389
Cuba	34,865	17,951	226,177	228,439
Argentine Republic	26,286	75,279	321,526	578,294
Brazil	6,860	19,256	97,138	151,567
Colombia	4,638	5,580	78,138	49,106
Other South America	26,122	42,548	207,780	281,679
Steam engines, and parts of (*Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e accessorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties*):				
Central America	3,060	....	44,710	367,638
Mexico	25,386	109,600	335,661	298,600
Cuba	18,447	4,900	203,141	650,421
Argentine Republic	158,538	....	207,448	189,651
Brazil	75,000	131,200	104,186	251,708
Colombia	....	....	19,330	11,803
Other South America	23,300	177,392	67,583	248,563
Typewriting machines, and parts of (*Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Machinas de escribir e accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties*):				
Central America	4,449	4,567	25,611	41,260
Mexico	27,373	34,640	178,191	236,120
Cuba	7,080	7,618	52,533	56,254
Argentine Republic	8,351	13,940	58,682	76,574
Brazil	2,460	10,281	25,894	46,161
Colombia	1,282	963	6,009	8,927
Other South America	27,728	17,063	96,113	106,573
Leather, other than sole (*Cuero distinto del de suelo; Couro não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles*):				
Central America	14,566	20,927	106,823	141,668
Mexico	8,412	6,861	58,512	69,408
Cuba	35,200	17,341	170,024	215,091
Argentine Republic	21,567	22,794	160,489	261,739
Brazil	10,761	9,795	66,942	101,349
Chile	2,687	7,048	23,337	45,992
Colombia	1,338	7,141	19,662	45,324
Venezuela	3,474	5,028	42,032	40,849
Other South America	2,126	8,498	35,551	68,271
Boots and shoes (*Calzado; Calçado; Chaussures*):				
Central America	23,127	32,460	207,992	304,781
Mexico	120,917	111,363	798,822	1,145,451
Colombia	5,632	3,855	97,893	35,534
Other South America	17,456	32,915	143,585	227,603
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (*Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrão; Rèsine et goudron*):				
Central America	1,161	1,370	13,154	19,593
Mexico	1,412	2,540	12,606	17,571
Cuba	6,010	4,248	46,996	57,321
Argentine Republic	16,209	....	209,957	341,109
Brazil	22,891	88,128	189,462	456,688
Chile	1,754	4,391	13,103	69,229
Colombia	1,899	3,685	13,234	23,273
Venezuela	3,543	4,203	23,526	29,298
Other South America	10,562	48,311	137,464	134,912
Turpentine (*Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Térébenthine*):				
Central America	1,737	2,103	17,962	38,240
Mexico	484	609	5,960	5,025
Cuba	2,400	7,522	52,148	52,582
Argentine Republic	14,785	10,116	158,206	165,982
Brazil	15,790	13,735	70,383	84,710

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDIZE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Naval stores—Continued.				
Rosin, tar, etc.—Continued.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Chile	5,218	5,307	42,651	60,664
Colombia	341	711	4,784	4,455
Venezuela	305	368	5,560	4,927
Other South America	4,850	1,061	40,379	33,528
Oils, mineral, crude (*Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos mineraes, crús; Huiles minérales, brutes*):				
Mexico	92,763	16,931	604,962	485,465
Cuba	503	80,623	312,031	316,334
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (*Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos mineraes, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minérales, raffinées ou manufacturées*):				
Central America	28,667	41,756	221,716	268,458
Mexico	41,575	50,687	168,231	260,436
Cuba	80,668	47,687	339,613	263,723
Argentine Republic	105,479	261,343	1,789,250	1,681,619
Brazil	163,146	209,559	1,859,588	2,074,181
Chile	118,177	54,388	564,110	611,190
Colombia	3,428	10,275	93,263	73,204
Venezuela	13,324	13,347	111,469	101,404
Other South America	74,134	76,504	517,538	735,783
Oils, vegetable (*Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetaes; Huiles végétales*):				
Central America	3,568	2,518	23,122	22,555
Mexico	93,268	19,594	535,645	625,800
Cuba	17,657	28,693	58,943	128,067
Argentine Republic	2,971	4,310	32,918	18,270
Brazil	19,669	......	135,752	129,182
Chile	4,962	2,732	33,605	15,297
Other South America	17,767	18,358	96,653	118,554
Paper (*Papel; Papel; Papier*):				
Central America	19,148	19,601	99,434	172,491
Mexico	43,428	51,662	385,254	428,359
Cuba	35,924	47,539	272,672	325,003
Argentine Republic	12,876	67,138	155,268	259,442
Brazil	2,990	8,165	43,496	68,345
Chile	37,514	19,091	174,489	185,592
Colombia	2,224	2,167	28,411	20,834
Venezuela	3,655	4,056	28,266	29,983
Other South America	9,176	12,666	85,591	89,171
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (*Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé*):				
Central America	1,491	7,036	14,239	32,011
Mexico	1,870	7,344	34,637	21,082
Cuba	403	2,004	7,073	20,793
Argentine Republic	9	......	325	679
Brazil	232	32	5,564	3,528
Colombia	485	55	3,453	1,295
Other South America	2,655	3,351	16,349	27,798
Beef, salted or pickled (*Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmoura; Bœuf salé ou en saumure*):				
Central America	8,531	12,671	56,427	77,676
Mexico	297	684	1,486	8,404
Cuba	363	572	2,542	4,265
Brazil	......	485	780	2.438
Chile	425	246	4,833	5,420
Colombia	890	37	8,355	4,753
Other South America	15,702	15,431	104,030	181,304
Tallow (*Sebo; Sebo; Suif*):				
Central America	7,629	11,090	79,553	124,584
Mexico	3,405	2,027	22,923	78,005
Cuba	30	36	8,730	7,884
Brazil	......	......	1,285	1,092
Chile	......	......	3,212	46,704
Colombia	548	857	6,010	12,961
Other South America	7,462	2,830	40,246	28,024
Bacon (*Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé*):				
Central America	765	4,510	14,256	17,432
Mexico	3,316	3,141	32,324	34,208
Cuba	35,313	40,922	335,589	316,749
Brazil	7,015	12,355	53,890	128,590
Colombia	52	52	776	380
Other South America	1,400	1,325	8,039	10,588

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Provisions, etc.—Continued.				
Hams (*Jamones; Presunto; Jambons*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	4,509	11,607	40,442	68,318
Mexico	12,723	8,356	93,202	97,881
Cuba	38,278	40,943	338,491	371,290
Brazil	65	150	1,318	320
Colombia	451	294	6,083	3,250
Venezuela	1,766	2,265	31,503	37,404
Other South America	1,846	5,118	24,733	52,129
Pork (*Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc*):				
Central America	12,709	18,398	111,697	140,739
Cuba	36,836	68,641	251,193	455,523
Brazil	3,359	....	46,028	1,098
Colombia	1,007	....	7,094	2,461
Other South America	20,915	14,156	138,595	175,381
Lard (*Manteca; Banha; Saindoux*):				
Central America	16,939	59,545	151,890	345,323
Mexico	29,554	42,572	268,409	464,784
Cuba	148,395	255,821	1,201,934	1,949,156
Argentine Republic	397	232	2,351	2,643
Brazil	15,700	48,439	168,680	129,134
Chile	5,284	6,165	38,700	57,533
Colombia	10,845	7,152	74,301	287,922
Venezuela	29,131	19,449	194,751	288,252
Other South America	21,514	46,972	282,116	419,528
Butter (*Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre*):				
Central America	8,135	14,181	58,967	90,529
Mexico	15,077	12,749	92,315	93,273
Cuba	2,072	6,725	18,762	34,330
Brazil	5,842	4,733	72,715	106,992
Colombia	749	794	11,267	5,915
Venezuela	3,830	9,701	49,577	83,204
Other South America	1,362	3,555	12,124	22,289
Cheese (*Queso; Queijo; Fromage*):				
Central America	5,419	7,770	34,355	50,898
Mexico	6,418	5,523	33,186	33,385
Cuba	1,550	1,760	9,971	9,892
Colombia	339	73	2,601	1,399
Other South America	96	195	443	1,489
Sugar (*Azúcar; Assucar; Sucre*):				
Central America	9,838	14,838	48,538	88,736
Mexico	4,453	7,110	20,163	154,760
Colombia	1,464	456	9,589	21,234
Other South America	....	4,691	2,520	10,698
Tobacco, unmanufactured (*Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé*):				
Central America	7,608	6,802	41,375	59,138
Mexico	8,530	7,803	127,655	71,221
Argentine Republic	1,600	....	83,783	43,508
Colombia	1	....	19,433	7,485
Other South America	5,397	4,320	56,689	57,914
Tobacco, manufactures of (*Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué*):				
Central America	10,777	12,952	83,575	108,546
Mexico	1,384	2,572	11,048	17,275
Cuba	11,091	9,270	90,970	87,149
Argentine Republic	106	204	5,683	11,581
Colombia	201	195	11,396	943
Other South America	5,142	5,175	42,717	38,393
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (*Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut*):				
Central America	24,426	48,623	327,206	358,743
Mexico	53,589	120,358	417,033	715,304
Cuba	3,128	10,618	34,929	126,208
Argentine Republic	606	5,302	27,764	128,401
Brazil	....	....	8,277	3,050
Chile	150	....	14,738	12,664
Colombia	10,892	10,196	17,427	17,265
Other South America	195	7,236	32,315	90,867
Lumber (*Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction*):				
Central America	27,329	76,482	295,411	470,935
Mexico	175,853	223,320	1,509,508	1,289,346
Cuba	188,458	327,474	1,175,090	1,834,381
Argentine Republic	201,147	312,080	1,732,001	2,650,024
Brazil	33,618	22,014	486,929	270,222

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Wood and manufactures of—Continued.				
Wood, unmanufactured, etc.—Continued.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Chile	36,019	67,239	227,866	458,172
Colombia	1,135	3,534	33,743	19,873
Venezuela	136	....	10,743	14,119
Other South America	28,957	65,837	379,977	521,076
Furniture (*Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles*):				
Central America	17,366	27,364	118,669	228,538
Mexico	74,167	99,631	471,925	595,430
Cuba	56,262	58,470	400,226	574,187
Argentine Republic	19,988	20,693	137,453	244,711
Brazil	1,787	4,285	20,914	35,845
Chile	4,685	3,879	22,118	52,162
Colombia	4,359	979	35,676	15,599
Venezuela	1,666	1,180	14,340	28,513
Other South America	13,560	4,368	57,964	61,804

FOREIGN COMMERCE, MARCH, 1906.

The monthly statement of the foreign commerce of the United States as compiled by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics gives the following outline of the commerce of the country for March, 1905 and 1906, and for the nine months' period ending with March in both years:

IMPORTS.

	Month of March.		Nine months ending March.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Groups—				
Articles of food and live animals	$29,743,325	$22,542,501	$214,462,566	$193,655,218
Articles in a crude condition, for use in manufacturing	40,211,747	40,894,022	283,756,674	305,229,158
Articles wholly or partially manufactured, for use in manufacturing	12,368,089	15,083,748	104,748,877	127,468,814
Articles manufactured, ready for consumption	15,187,058	19,229,800	124,015,362	155,099,463
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.	12,920,969	15,848,166	112,446,635	132,105,104
Total imports	110,431,188	113,598,237	839,430,114	913,557,757

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Products of—				
Agriculture	$72,573,324	$75,381,646	$640,340,206	$776,076,905
Manufactures	50,422,713	54,929,336	392,594,675	441,682,962
Mining	3,986,597	4,639,804	35,822,473	39,274,598
Forest	5,211,339	6,555,820	45,881,709	54,326,066
Fisheries	335,347	585,592	6,266,228	6,895,529
Miscellaneous	1,441,227	1,270,800	5,381,927	6,624,678
Total domestic exports	133,970,547	143,362,998	1,126,287,218	1,324,880,758
Foreign merchandise exported	3,007,882	2,149,740	18,752,019	19,023,363
Total exports	136,978,429	145,512,738	1,145,039,237	1,343,904,121

The combined exports of breadstuffs, cattle and hogs, provisions, cotton, and mineral oils were larger in March than in any corresponding month since 1903; and the shipments in the first nine months of the fiscal year were larger than in any similar period in the history of American commerce.

The gain in March was principally in breadstuffs. The total exports of grain and flour last month were valued at $15,532,832, as against $12,631,494 in the same month of 1905. The exports of principal breadstuffs in March were as follows: Barley, $889,787; corn, $6,317,982; corn meal, $140,145; oats, $1,972,072; oatmeal, $87,611; rye, $95,299; wheat, $2,033,309; wheat flour, $3,996,627.

The March shipments of cattle and hogs were $3,805,055; provisions, $15,662,361; cotton, $26,833,031; mineral oils, $7,917,995.

The total of all these shipments in March was $69,751,274, as against $67,494,451 in the same month of last year. The shipments in the first nine months of the fiscal year amounted to $715,000,033, as against $581,962,200 in the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1905.

LIVE-STOCK INDUSTRIES, MARCH, 1906.

Exports of meat animals and provisions for the month of March, 1906, and for the nine months of the fiscal year to March 31, compared with the figures for the same period of the preceding year, as compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, are given herewith. These figures do not include all packing-house products or by-products, which will be included in a later statement. The figures are as follows:

Cattle.—March, 1905, 41,336 head, value $3,704,717; March, 1906, 41,767 head, value $3,682,110. For nine months ending March, 1905, 375,396 head, value $29,483,090; same period, 1906, 374,372 head, value $29,315,199.

Hogs.—March, 1905, 754 head, value $7,763; March, 1906, 1,729 head, value $18,012. For nine months ending March, 1905, 3,556 head, value $43,079; same period, 1906, 14,484 head, value $159,649.

Sheep.—March, 1905, 23,695 head, value $159,992; March, 1906, 16,515 head, value $104,933. For nine months ending March, 1905, 198,312 head, value $1,264,420; same period, 1906, 83,301 head, value $412,402.

Canned beef.—March, 1905, 10,766,259 pounds, value $1,016,491; March, 1906, 4,628,723 pounds, value $473,596. For nine months ending March, 1905, 48,675,059 pounds, value $4,840,757; same period, 1906, 52,609,873 pounds, value $5,267,013.

Fresh beef.—March, 1905, 22,986,556 pounds, value $2,042,115; March, 1906, 23,912,675 pounds, value $2,199,461. For nine months ending March, 1905, 173,669,030 pounds, value $16,136,479; same period, 1906, 197,990,348 pounds, value $17,967,878.

Salted, pickled, and other cured beef.—March, 1905, 6,625,495 pounds, value $386,899; March, 1906, 5,255,105 pounds, value $295,471. For nine months ending March, 1905, 41,711,709 pounds, value $2,271,651; same period, 1906, 64,337,644 pounds, value $3,722,841.

Tallow.—March, 1905, 3,877,529 pounds, value $193,350; March, 1906, 4,929,343 pounds, value $261,747. For nine months ending March, 1905, 42,444,766 pounds, value $2,039,623; same period, 1906, 70,848,051 pounds, value $3,425,426.

Bacon.—March, 1905, 23,940,608 pounds, value $2,217,116; March, 1906, 31,992,368 pounds, value $3,222,224. For nine months ending March, 1905, 190,153,753 pounds, value $18,728,871; same period, 1906, 267,732,699 pounds, value $26,100,482.

Hams.—March, 1905, 16,403,097 pounds, value $1,735,011; March, 1906, 13,390,252 pounds, value $1,363,979. For nine months ending March, 1905, 143,247,405 pounds, value $15,430,950; same period, 1906, 142,896,895 pounds, value $14,575,019.

Fresh, salted, or pickled pork.—March, 1905, 14,163,369 pounds, value $1,110,971; March, 1906, 12,980,450 pounds, value $1,056,686. For nine months ending March, 1905, 92,552,953 pounds, value $7,338,742; same period, 1906, 117,871,560 pounds, value $9,711,315.

Lard.—March, 1905, 65,941,882 pounds, value $5,079,246; March, 1906, 58,813,858 pounds, value $4,828,503. For nine months ending March, 1905, 449,560,303 pounds, value $34,786,424; same period, 1906, 568,912,392 pounds, value $45,673,674.

Oleo oil.—March, 1905, 12,863,425 pounds, value $983,281; March, 1906, 14,664,169 pounds, value $1,246,185. For nine months ending March, 1905, 100,375,203 pounds, value $7,868,076; same period, 1906, 145,982,152 pounds, value $12,133,000.

Oleomargarine.—March, 1905, 811,717 pounds, value $69,010; March, 1906, 521,117 pounds, value $48,940. For nine months ending March, 1905, 5,796,317 pounds, value $524,734; same period, 1906, 7,654,949 pounds, value $670,522.

Butter.—March, 1905, 479,744 pounds, value $94,547; March, 1906, 2,253,821 pounds, value $419,129. For nine months ending March, 1905, 8,254,576 pounds, value $1,285,943; same period, 1906, 23,410,492 pounds, value $4,237,988.

Total cattle, hogs, and sheep.—March, 1905, value $18,857,788; March, 1906, value $19,467,416. For nine months ending March, 1905, value $142,844,753; same period, 1906, value $174,212,699.

Total provisions.—March, 1905, value $14,985,316; March, 1906, value $15,662,361. For nine months ending March, 1905, value $112,054,164; same period, 1906, value $144,325,449.

EXPORTS OF COAL AND COKE IN 1905.

Exports of coal and coke from the United States in the calendar year 1905 aggregated more than $31,000,000 in value against a little more than 11,000,000 in 1895, a decade earlier. The United States now holds third rank among the nations as an exporter of coal, although she holds first rank as a producer of that article. The United Kingdom and Germany are larger exporters of coal than the United States, but the growth in United States coal exports in recent years has been more rapid proportionately than that of other countries and suggests still further possibilities in the distribution to other parts of the world of native supplies of this article, which far exceed those of any European country, or probably any country of the world, except China, whose coal fields are as yet undeveloped.

Exports of coal exclusive of coke from the United Kingdom in 1904 were 46,000,000 tons, against a little less than 32,000,000 tons in 1894, and from Germany in 1904 were about 18,000,000 tons, against approximately 10,000,000 tons in 1894. The United States, as above indicated, ranks next with 9,000,000 tons in 1905, against a little less than 4,000,000 in 1895. Belgium ranks next as a coal exporter with 5,000,000 tons in 1904, against a little less than 4,500,000 tons in 1894. Japan follows Belgium in rank as a coal-exporting country with a little less than 3,000,000 tons in 1904, against 1,250,000 in 1894. From the Australian commonwealth the exports of coal in 1904 were a little over 1,500,000 tons, from Canada, about 1,500,000 tons; from France, in the same year, 1,000,000 tons, and from Austria-Hungary less than 1,000,000 tons.

Many of these countries, however, while they export certain quantities of coal, are large importers of that article. Germany, for example, while exporting about 18,000,000 tons, imported, in 1904, about 8,000,000 tons, while Belgium's imports of coal are over one-half as great as her exports of that article. Japan in normal years imports but small quantities, though her imports of coal during recent years have been very large, being especially for the use of her war vessels.

The coal exported from the United States goes chiefly to the near-by countries, but is beginning to find its way to other parts of the world. Of the $31,315,628 value of coal and coke exported from the United States in 1905, as shown by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, $17,867,964 was bituminous coal, $11,104,654 anthracite coal, and $2,243,010 coke. Of the $18,000,000 worth of bituminous coal exported last year, $11,500,000 value went to British North America, and of the $11,000,000 worth of anthracite coal exported nearly all went to British North America, the total to other parts of the world being less than $200,000.

Mexico is the next largest customer for American coal, the value of coal exported to that country in 1905 being a little less than $3,000,000, and practically all of it bituminous, the value of anthracite being but $8,498. Cuba is next in importance as a consumer of American coal, the value exported to that island in 1905 being, of bituminous, $1,487,776, and of anthracite, $121,117. Other West Indian islands took a little over $800,000 worth, almost exclusively bituminous.

The shipments to Europe in 1905 were $308,624 in value, distributed as follows: To Italy, $187,339; to France, $12,700; to Germany, $9,483; to Belgium, $4,926; and to other Europe, $94,176. Comparing conditions in 1905 with those of 1895, it may be said that the exports from the United States to British North America of bituminous and anthracite coal combined were, in 1895, but 3,000,000 tons, against nearly 7,000,000 in 1905; to Mexico, 104,000 tons, against 927,170 in 1905; and to Cuba, in 1895, 348,000 tons, against 564,385 tons in 1905. To Porto Rico the shipments in 1895 were 34,000 tons and in 1905 63,133 tons.

The comparatively limited area of distribution of American coal exported, confined as it is almost exclusively to the adjacent countries of Canada, Mexico, and Cuba, suggests an inquiry as to the area of distribution of the large quantities of coal exported from the United Kingdom, a quantity about five times as great as that exported from the United States and valued at $120,000,000. Of the 47,000,000 tons of coal exported from the United Kingdom in 1905, aside from that furnished to steamers engaged in the foreign trade, 7,500,000, speaking in round terms, went to Germany, 6,500,000 to France, about an equal quantity to Italy, a little more than 3,000,000 to Sweden, 2,500,000 to Russia, nearly 2,500,000 to Spain, 2,250,000 to Egypt, a little less than 2,000,000 to Netherlands, 1,750,000 to Argentina, 1,000,000 to Brazil, 500,000 to Chile, and 330,000 tons to Uruguay

It is proper to add that the above figures relating to coal exports do not include coal supplied to vessels engaged in the foreign trade, which in the case of the United Kingdom amounted in 1905 to more than 17,000,000 tons, and in the case of the United States to about 5,000,000 tons.

CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The following is a statement of the exports of merchandise from the United States into Mexico, through the port of Nogales, Mexico, in January and February, 1906:

ARTICLES.

	January.	February.		January.	February.
Animal substances	$18,873.21	$16,522.21	Paper and paper products	$3,943.52	$3,884.17
Vegetable substances	76,561.43	61,589.75	Machinery and apparatus	82,025.69	92,266.94
Mineral substances	77,236.56	462,930.63	Vehicles	11,135.35	4,679.28
Textiles, and manufactures thereof	25,618.73	23,552.24	Arms and explosives	15,593.08	11,807.15
Chemical products	21,081.77	17,741.78	Miscellaneous	22,197.47	16,383.78
Spirituous beverages	1,459.26	3,296.50	Total	355,726.07	714,654.43

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.

United States of America	$326,594.64	$680,030.17	Italy	$80.40	$804.00
England	18,124.17	18,688.98			
France	2,321.55	703.50	Total	355,726.07	714,654.43
Germany	8,514.86	14,427.78	Customs duties collected	81,285.93	73,025.12
Spain	90.45	....			

The exportation of foreign merchandise from the custom-house in Nogales, Ariz., to the State of Sonora, Mexico, during the month of March ultimo is as follows:

MERCHANDISE.

Article.	Value.	Article.	Value.
Animal products	$22,482.55	Machinery and apparatus	$42,277.54
Vegetables	44,338.16	Vehicles	13,079.07
Minerals	297,988.22	Firearms and explosives	10,821.84
Textiles and their manufactures	20,945.15	Miscellaneous	18,771.58
Chemical products	12,578.89		
Spirituous liquors	4,646.12	Total	493,531.69
Paper and its derivatives	5,603.07		

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.

	Value.		Value.
United States of America	$461,000.00	Switzerland	$1,608.00
England	14,809.68	Austria	617.07
France	5,320.47		
Germany	10,176.38	Total	493,531.69

Customs duties collected, $85,521.16.

N. B.—In the item of "Minerals" there are $100,000 United States currency, equivalent to $201,000 Mexican, on which no consular fees were imposed on account of not being dutiable.

The exportation of merchandise from the State of Sonora, Mexico, entered through the custom-house in Nogales, Ariz., during the month of March ultimo was as follows:

Products.	Quantity.	Value.	Products.	Quantity.	Value.
Poultry		$1.00	Oranges ... pounds	38,850	$508.00
Paper products		155.00	Gold bullion and dust ... ounces	4,899.98	138,386.00
Pulque brandy ... gallons	111	99.00	Silver bullion ... do	88,228.08	81,792.00
Cane sugar ... pounds	26	1.00	Fresh fish		22.00
Hides ... do	93,700	10,336.00	Natural feathers		101.00
Lithographed pictures		258.00	Potatoes ... bushels	6	8.00
Fresh meat		6.00	Soup pastes		333.00
Candies		37.00	Pot cheese ... pounds	70	4.00
Laces		2.00	Ready-made clothing		2.00
Pickles		34.00	Straw hats		83.00
Vegetable fibers		6.00	Salt ... pounds	56,900	232.00
Preserved fruits		1.00	Leaf tobacco ... do	1,716	614.00
Milk		6.00	Wheat ... bushels	3½	4.00
Lemons ... pounds	290	4.00			
Porcelain ware		125.00	Total		
Unwrought metals ... pounds	33,158	995.00			

The exports from Mexico into the United States in January, 1906, amounted to $415,604.72, and consisted of the following items:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Fowls	$22.00	Vegetables	$42.00
Jewelry	3.00	Painted chinaware	22.00
Mescal	128.00	Corn	2.00
Paper products	18.00	Oranges	144.00
Portland cement	60.00	Fresh fish	39.00
Rawhides	9,823.00	Cheese	1.00
Shells	12.00	Ready-made clothing	4.00
Candies	3.00	Hats	2.00
Scrap iron and steel	280.00	Salt	5.00
Laces and fancy work	3.00	Cigars	451.00
Preserved fruits	3.00	Tobacco (unmanufactured)	150.00
Fresh fruits	9.00	Ores	1,018.72
Vegetable fibers	117.00	Gold dust	102,024.00
Beans and peas	42.00	Silver bullion	293,531.00
Cattle	7,630.00		
Lemons	8.00	Total	415,604.72
Milk	8.00		

The exports from Mexico into the United States in February, 1906, aggregated $300,558, as follows:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Fowls	$1.00	Corn	$2.00
Mescal	13.00	Oranges	387.00
Sugar-cane	8.00	Gold bullion and dust	94,015.00
Leather bands	79.00	Silver bullion	196,936.00
Portland cement	3.00	Feathers	60.00
Rawhides	7,672.00	Potatoes	10.00
Fresh meats	45.00	Cheese	10.00
Candies	2.00	Fresh fish	27.00
Laces and fancy work	5.00	Salt	3.00
Spices	8.00	Leaf tobacco	97.00
Beans and peas	1,061.00		
Preserved fruits	113.00	Total	300,558.00
Lemons	1.00		

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of March, 1906, 11 vessels, proceeding from Mexican ports, entered the harbor of New York City, bringing 96,260 packages of merchandise. During the same month the vessels clearing from the port of New York numbered 13, carrying 257,482 packages of merchandise, consigned to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York in March, 1906, were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Henequen ... bales	9,819	Tecali ... slabs	33
Coffee ... bags	8,554	Hair ... bales	67
Hides ... bales	6,196	Lead bullion ... number	34,956
Hides ... number	4,793	Metals ... boxes	572
Ixtle ... bales	6,920	Ores ... sacks	2,548
Goatskins ... do	1,775	Sarsaparilla ... bales	242
Deerskins ... do	326	Vanilla ... boxes	82
Rubber ... do	1,150	Alligator skins ... number	36
Leaf tobacco ... do	1,162	Heron plumes ... boxes	1
Cigars ... boxes	27	Bones ... packages	168
Sugar ... bags	1,050	Honey ... barrels	295
Chicle gum ... bales	3,277	Jalap ... sacks	327
Fustic ... logs	9,184	Copper bullion ... bars	2,700

The Mexican consulate in Philadelphia reports as follows concerning fees collected in the certification of consular invoices in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of section 78 of the general customs ordinance during the month of April, 1906:

Date.	No.	Name of vessel.	Destination.	Value of invoice.		Duties.		Remarks.
				Mexican currency.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.	United States currency.	
Apr. 20	60	Genesee	Tampico	$142,476.17	$70,954.27	$363.00	$180.77	Petroleum.
Apr. 28	61	Otawa	Veracruz	123,260.00	61,384.76	315.50	157.12	Do.
Total				265,736.77	132,339.03	678.50	337.39	
Difference on account of uncollected small decimal fractions						.02		
Balance						678.48	337.89	

URUGUAY.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE ZABALA CANAL.

With regard to the remarkable strides of progress in Uruguay, realized through the indefatigable efforts of her present Government, Mr. PEDRO REQUEÑA BERMUDEZ, Chargé d'Affaires of Uruguay in the United States, reports as follows:

"One of the governmental works of greatest and far-reaching import undertaken lately by Uruguay is a waterway known as the Zabala Canal, which is part of an extensive plan to solve the irrigation problem of our country as the main factor in the fostering and developing of our agriculture. Survey and study upon the ground has already commenced, preparatory to the actual digging work. The projected canal will run from Santa Lucia River, at a point 17 kilometers from the town of San Ramon to the Bay of Montevideo, extending approximately 100 kilometers. The land traversed is of the richest in the territorial departments of Canelones and Montevideo, and the circumstance that the little unevenness of its configuration can be remedied by a very few dams, brings the estimated cost down to a relatively low figure considering the canal's importance—not far above $2,000,000.

"The value of such a waterway for irrigation purposes is evinced by the immense amount of water afforded by the river, made available here and there by preserving it in reservoirs and tanks, wherefrom water will be carried over the lands far and near the canal, with all the subsequent industrial advantages in motive power obtained from the dams and waterfalls. Its utility from the standpoint of navigation is too self-evident to need explanation, while the principal source of human sustenance—agriculture, cattle raising, and other allied field pursuits—will receive thereby an impetus the transcendence of which can hardly be overestimated."

PARTICULARS OF THE RECENT LOAN.

Señor Don PEDRO REQUEÑA BERMUDEZ, Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Uruguay in the United States, has furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics the following information in regard to the financial operations of his Government:

"The late important operation in finance for the conversion of the Uruguayan debts at 6 per cent, carried through with Parisian and Dutch banking firms, and of which statements were published at the beginning of February last, has been effected with the most flattering success. Its reception in the Paris market was exceptionally gratifying, for it was covered seven times over, while the first test of the credit of Uruguay at that market, which had been heretofore closed to that country, could not be more laudable nor more definitely demonstrative of the good name it has attained in Europe.

"The fact of the loan having been subscribed to seven times over, reckoning as the sum required at $6,000,000, would imply that there were offered $42,000,000 to the financial trustworthiness of Uruguay. This fact clearly shows the excellent reputation abroad enjoyed by the present administration, presided over by Señor José Batlle y Ordoñez, and how the rectitude and relevant financial ability of its Minister of the Treasury, Ingeniero José Serrato, the author of the plan for the conversion, and one of the youngest but best prepared of statesmen of Uruguay, are appreciated by foreign financiers."

BANK REPORTS.

The balances of the Italian Bank and the Bank of the Republic of Uruguay for the month of February, 1906, were as follows:

	Issue.	Metallic reserve.
Bank of the Republic	$9,720,415	$9,636,908
Italian Bank	2,707,300	3,974,198
Total	12,427,775	13,611,106

In the issue of the Bank of the Republic are included $2,582,405 in notes of $5 or less. In December, 1888, a year of great speculation and movement, the issue and metallic reserve of the five banks then possessing the privilege of note issue showed the following on their balance sheets:

	Issue.	Metallic reserve.
National	$6,994,147	$5,144,074
English	2,018,470	3,157,188
London	2,869,940	4,889,970
Italian	1,162,460	1,265,847
Spanish	1,055,420	1,005,373
Total	14,100,437	15,462,452

The only banks now to issue notes are the Italian Bank and the Bank of the Republic, and the term for note issue still remaining to the former will soon terminate, so that the Bank of the Republic will be the sole bank possessing that privilege.

VENEZUELA.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE MINING LAW.

[From the "*Gaceta Oficial*" of March 6, 1906.]

Gen. CIPRIANO CASTRO, President of the United States of Venezuela and Restorer of Venezuela, decrees:

In compliance with article 10 of the mining law decreed by the National Congress on August 3, 1905, said law is subject to the following rules and regulations:

"SECTION I.—*Classification.*

"ARTICLE 1. In conformity with article 1 of the mining law, the mineral beds or deposits are classified as follows:

"Mines of gold, silver, copper, platinum, lead, tin, zinc, mercury, antimony, chrome, cobalt, nickel, arsenic, iron, manganese, barium, strontium, cadmium, molybdenum, sulphur, graphite, uranium, vanadium, tungsten, asbestos, kaolin, alum, alkaline sulphates, columbine, potassium salts, phosphates, apatite, phosphorite, nitrates, coprolite, guano and other fertilizers; mines of coal, anthracite, lignite, succinum or yellow amber, mineral resin, oxokerite or mineral wax, naphtha, petroleum, bitumin, asphalt, tar, and other fossil fuels, and mines of precious stones used in jewelry.

"SECTION 1. In order that such beds or deposits may be considered mines, whether they be veins, lodes, alluvions, pockets, etc., it is necessary that they be susceptible of being industrially and commercially worked.

"SEC. 2. Slates, puzzolanas, marbles, granite, chalk, limestone, turfs, ochers, marls, sands, clays, and generally earthy and stony substances of whatever kind not comprised in those specified above, belonging to the owner of the land, and may be freely exploited or worked; but they are subject to the provisions of these rules and regulations concerning the working and inspection of mines whenever the exploitation thereof requires works that may endanger the lives of the miners, the safety of the works themselves, and the stability of the ground.

"SECTION II.—*Concerning mining property.*

"ART. 2. Mines shall not be exploited, not even by the owner of the land, without a previous concession made therefor by the Federal Executive.

"ART. 3. There is a surface and subsurface in every zone or district, the former commencing at the surface and extending in a vertical line to a depth of 3 meters, and the latter starting at a depth of 3 meters and extending to an indefinite depth.

"ART. 4. The right of every owner of a mining claim terminates with the limits of his mining claim. Nevertheless, he who, while working his vein or deposit, whether they be lodes or alluvion placers, should invade lands not granted or comprised in a mining claim, the concession of which has already been forfeited, has the preferred right to apply for another mining claim in the adjacent ground.

"*Sole paragraph.*—If, in the course of exploitation, an individual or company should invade the mining claim of another, he shall discontinue his operations immediately on becoming aware of it, or as soon as he is warned or notified by the owner, and shall divide by halves the net value of the ore extracted in good faith, but should he maliciously invade the mining claim of another, he shall have no right whatever to the ore extracted, and shall pay to the owner of the mining claim an amount double the value of said ore, and the owner of the claim shall be bound to prove bad faith in an opposing judicial action.

"ART. 5. All ores found within the limits of vein or lode mining claims, except those substances referred to in Sections XIV and XV of these rules and regulations, belong to the owner of the mining claim, who may freely work the same without a new concession. In mining claims covering alluvion gold the owners shall have the preference, for thirty days, to make the denouncement and acquisition of all the lodes and veins found therein, in accordance with the provisions of these rules and regulations.

"ART. 6. Whenever there exists between two or more mining claims small unoccupied pieces of ground, they shall be granted to that owner of the bordering concession who first applies for the same, and if the owners of the bordering concessions renounce them, they shall be granted to anyone applying for them.

"ART. 7. The title of each mining claim shall be issued by the President of the Republic, sealed with the seal of the Federal Executive, and countersigned by the Minister of Fomento in the following manner: 'The President of the Republic, inasmuch as it appears that the ——— ——— citizens (persons or firm) has applied to the Government for the adjudication of a mining claim of —— class, called ———, of ——— extent, located at ———, State (territory or district) of ———, the boundary lines of which, in accordance with the respective plans drawn by the engineer or surveyor ——— ———, are as follows: ———; and, inasmuch as all the requisites prescribed by the mining law and its rules and regulations have been complied with, has seen fit to declare in favor of ——— ———, his heirs or assigns, the mining claim of ——— extent, located in the municipality of ——— district, of ——— State or Territory or of the federal district, to which reference is made in docket No. ——. In case that both the grantee or grantors of the mining claims are foreigners, as well as some or all the members of the companies that may be organized for the exploitation thereof, they shall always be considered as Venezuelans and shall be subject to the laws of the Republic and to the jurisdiction of its courts in all business relating to the mining claim and its exploitation, and in no case and for no cause whatever shall there be room for diplomatic action or international claim, and such members shall necessarily have their domicile in the Republic, without prejudicing their domicile out of the Republic, and, so far as the exploiting company is especially concerned, they shall always continue in the territory of the nation and in accordance with its laws. The present title shall be recorded at the proper register office corresponding to the place in which the mining claim is located, and entitles the grantee and his successors for —— years to the use and enjoyment of said mining claim as long as they comply with the provisions specified in the mining law and rules and its regulations now in force.'

"ART. 8. The new mining claim granted on public or common lands includes both the surface and mining property, and the owner may freely use in its exploitation the forests, waters, and other materials contained therein in the working of the mines, being bound only to strictly comply with the legal provisions relating to the matter.

"ART. 9. Whenever the owner needs the surface belonging to a private party in the exploitation of his mine, he shall have a friendly understanding with the owner of said surface, but if they can not agree, and the necessity for the use of the land being sufficiently proved, he shall proceed to expropriate said surface, submitting the question to experts, in conformity with the provisions of the laws, in order to appraise such portion of the land as may be necessary to take as well as the losses and damages caused to the owner.

"When there are on the surface important crops or precious woods, the owner of the mine shall only be entitled to such portion as he may absolutely need for the installation of the houses, buildings, machinery, working of mines, roads, and other essential works.

"ART. 10. In the purely mining districts the owners of mines and the mine inspectors or guards are bound to take care of the forests and to avoid their destruction to the detriment of the mines.

"SECTION III.—*Concerning the necessary requisites for acquiring and working mining claims.*

"ART. 11. Coal, asphalt, naphtha, petroleum, bitumen, oxokerite or mineral wax mines shall not be acquired nor worked except as prescribed in Sections XIV and XV of these rules and regulations.

"ART. 12. The following are prohibited from acquiring or having any part or interest in mining claims:

"Mining engineers employed in the department of mines, and mining inspectors or guards within the zone in which they render services as such.

"The presidents of states, governors of territories and of the Federal District, and treasurers of the respective mining zone.

"Judges charged with the administration of justice in mining matters.

"These prohibitions do not apply to mines acquired before the appointment to the aforesaid offices, nor to those which, during their term of service, said officials may acquire by inheritance or will.

"ART. 13. Any persons desiring to make explorations for discovering and acquiring mines, shall act in conformity with the provisions of the mining law and of these rules and regulations, at the risk of rendering their acts void in addition to such indemnity for losses and damages as may be caused thereby.

"ART. 14. Any person competent to acquire mines may freely make mining explorations on Government, common, and on uncultivated lands belonging to private parties and which are unfenced.

"*Sole paragraph.*—No explorations shall be made in the yards, gardens, vegetable gardens, fenced lots of houses located in towns or fields, except by their respective owners or other persons authorized by them.

"ART. 15. When explorations are to be made on cultivated or fenced lands belonging to private parties, the interested party shall apply for the proper permit of the owner or of his representative, who, in case they grant it, shall issue in writing to the explorer the proper permit, stating therein the boundaries of the land wherein the exploration shall be made. If the owner or his representative should refuse to give said permit, the interested party shall request the same from the president of the state, governor of the territory or federal district, through the first civil authority of the locality, stating in his petition the kind of bond he is willing to give for such losses and damages as may be caused by making such explorations. The applicant shall likewise state his name, nationality, and domicile, as well as the location and conditions of the land for which he requests the permit.

"ART. 16. The president of the state, governor of the territory or of the federal district, shall report to the owner of the land or his representative concerning the application, and either of them shall, within the fifteen days following said notification, set forth the reasons they may have for denying the permit. In view of the statement of the interested parties and after the report of the three experts has been made, if the case should warrant it, the aforesaid authorities shall grant or refuse the exploration permit. The three experts referred to shall be appointed as follows: One by each of the interested parties and the other by the president of the state, governor of the territory or of the federal district. If after the expiration of the aforesaid fifteen days, the owner of the land or his representative should fail to appear before the proper authority, the latter shall grant the explorer the permit applied for for the term of three months, stating therein the limits of the land wherein the exploration is to be made. Said permit shall entitle the holder thereof to the exclusive right to make explorations during the three months referred to, which term may be extended an additional three months at the discretion of the proper authority.

"ART. 17. On mining claims, whether they are being exploited or not, no prospecting for mines can be carried on except with the special permit of the grantee.

"*Sole paragraph.* The inhibition prescribed in this article does not include the right to roads or rights of way that another mine or mining prospect, whether it is being exploited or not, may be entitled to establish or which already exist in the mining claims in order to facilitate the exploitation thereof.

"ART. 18. A prospect pit or other mining works shall not be made within a shorter distance than 20 meters from a building, railroad, a walled inclosure, wagon road, canal, bridge, watering place or any other public or private easement, nor less than 2,000 meters from fortified places, without the previous permission of the proper authorities or of the owner.

"ART. 19. With reference to towns built near mines in exploitation, the first civil authority of the locality shall issue the necessary permit to execute the works referred to in the foregoing article, provided no damages result therefrom to the town.

"ART. 20. Any person who, excluding all others, desires to make explorations in Government or uncultivated lands, shall apply to the Secretary of Fomento for a permit, who is able to grant it for the term and extent of land that he may deem proper. Said permit shall entitle the person to whom it is issued, for the term stated therein, the right of preference to denounce and acquire such mines as may be found on the land granted.

(To be continued.)

ASPHALT AND PETROLEUM CONCESSION.

A contract recently concluded by the Venezuelan Government with Dr. V. B. ARAMBURÚ, in accordance with the decree of June 21, 1904, grants him the right to work and export asphalt, petroleum, bitumen, bituminous pitch, and other similar substances that may be found in that portion of the Delta of the Orinoco which lies between the following boundaries:

From the mouth of the Caño (stream) of the Vagre to the mouth of the Caño Cocuina (both in the Gulf of Paria), and thence over an extent of territory bounded by a line 2 leagues inland and parallel with the coast of the gulf.

"The presidents of states, governors of territories and of the Federal District, and treasurers of the respective mining zone.

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From the mouth of the Caño (stream) of the Vagre to the mouth of the Caño Cocuina (both in the Gulf of Paria), and thence over an extent of territory bounded by a line 2 leagues inland and parallel with the coast of the gulf.

The only tax which Señor ARAMBURÚ will pay to the Venezuelan Government will be a sum of 25 per cent on the net profits of his work.

The duration of the contract will be for fifteen years, a period which may be extended for another fifteen years by mutual agreement.

Doctor ARAMBURÚ is granted the right, once only, to import, free of duty, machinery, boats, stores, and materials as are necessary for the exploitation and export of the products mentioned.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE THROUGH PUERTO CABELLO, JULY TO DECEMBER, 1904.

	Number of packages.	Kilos.	Value in bolivares.	Duties in bolivares.
Germany	35,648	1,278,205.070	990,733.50	861,269.88
Belgium	19	3,744.000	17,970.00	4,717.50
Cuba	4	83.250	2,228.00	832.50
Spain	9,238	268,123.450	299,071.00	119,426.73
United States	42,787	2,073,950.810	1,162,536.73	604,521.46
France	2,935	155,681.730	410,502.40	156,880.93
Holland and colonies	5,190	310,626.000	287,687.00	106,187.25
England and colonies	7,704	1,771,268.780	1,509,265.90	583,934.18
Italy	2,274	136,780.680	201,877.50	74,769.56
Total	105,799	3,624,136.580	2,472,539.23	1,090,768.07

COMMERCE IN 1904.

Following is a recapitulation of imports through the custom-houses of the Republic from July to December, inclusive, 1904:

	Number of packages.	Kilos.	Value in bolivares.	Duties in bolivares.
CUSTOM-HOUSES.				
La Guaira	275,503	21,973,943.458	12,092,524.75	5,405,764.35
Puerto Cabello	105,799	5,998,493.770	4,881,872.03	2,012,539.98
Maracaibo	104,659	5,288,224.545	5,608,532.64	2,467,006.10
Ciudad Bolivar	91,296	3,466,221.970	2,478,638.80	1,025,211.80
Carupano	29,869	1,422,747.530	790,680.60	321,900.07
Cristobal Colon	7,288	328,312.000	56,880.00	27,913.80
Guanta	6,234	265,849.000	146,468.15	74,123.03
Puerto Sucre	2,926	160,735.350	82,517.80	43,323.03
Guiria	3,036	152,728.500	31,798.00	9,953.80
Porlamar	1,423	223,115.063	97,065.00	1,765.71
La Vela	72	7,426.000	5,261.00	2,186.00
Total	628,105	39,227,797.186	26,272,238.77	11,391,696.67
COUNTRIES.				
Germany	214,339	9,399,224.655	6,746,438.40	2,553,414.87
Austria-Hungary	1,157	53,462.600	33,504.00	10,662.92
Belgium	793	54,513.000	68,831.00	23,657.45
Cuba	7	182.250	2,931.60	1,560.25
Ecuador	5	253.000	12,700.00	632.50
Spain	35,358	1,174,855.600	1,293,637.95	498,632.45
United States of America	260,855	14,617,080.185	7,187,290.64	3,936,677.42
France	19,076	1,036,750.958	2,375,541.45	916,589.13
Holland and colonies	26,018	2,446,611.375	1,246,441.63	452,042.62
England and colonies	60,207	9,822,400.203	6,397,719.05	2,659,746.54
Italy	10,290	622,473.360	907,203.05	338,680.52
Total	628,105	39,227,797.186	26,272,238.77	11,391,696.67

TRADE OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN, FIRST QUARTER OF 1906.

The "Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom," published in March, 1906, contain a detailed statement of the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the various countries of America during the first quarter of 1906, as compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years.

The classification of imports is as follows:

Articles and countries.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Animals, living (for food).			
Cattle:			
United States	£1,952,008	£2,024,735	£1,955,505
Sheep and lambs:			
United States	164,037	114,739	32,186
Articles of food and drink.			
Wheat:			
Argentine Republic	1,319,517	1,487,774	1,124,173
Chile	45,640	45,006	285
United States	1,316,284	561,800	1,885,472
Wheat flour:			
United States	2,010,615	540,799	1,522,456
Barley:			
United States	604,668	280,252	466,157
Oats:			
United States	11,928	3,096	466,865
Maize:			
Argentine Republic	833,517	504,968	295,110
United States	1,092,107	1,960,255	3,084,648
Beef, fresh:			
Argentine Republic	481,970	709,286	1,073,795
United States	1,474,130	1,223,974	1,319,438
Mutton, fresh:			
Argentine Republic	519,690	571,208	536,177
Pork, fresh:			
United States	94,951	100,538	132,279
Bacon:			
United States	1,972,519	1,773,918	2,079,817
Beef, salted:			
United States	53,165	42,470	54,220
Hams:			
United States	622,768	582,681	671,892
Cheese:			
United States	154,191	154,589	143,355
Coffee:			
Brazil	89,006	42,368	33,393
Central America	248,037	218,273	164,131
Sugar, unrefined:			
Brazil	26,891	15,607	213,296
Peru	98,156	333,171	90,520
Tobacco, unmanufactured:			
United States	582,511	423,654	504,306
Tobacco, manufactured:			
United States	334,020	331,915	304,692
Metals and articles manufactured therefrom.			
Copper:			
Chile	61,888	115,847	75,568
United States	30	1,202	....
Regulus and precipitate:			
Chile	49,802	60,409	27
Peru	31,179	48,588	
United States	53,085	31,796	
Wrought and unwrought:			
Chile	283,959	286,148	
United States	832,100	633,422	
Iron, pig:			
United States	27,697	....	
Lead, pig and sheet:			
United States	96,040	62,640	

Articles and countries.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Machinery and millwork.			
Locomotives:			
South America	£82,267	£53,985	£260,603
United States	25	205	401
Agricultural machinery (engines):			
South America	9,014	16,130	38,506
United States	1,883	....	2,768
Machinery, various:			
South America	64,573	77,406	97,879
United States	4,434	4,319	1,309
Agricultural implements:			
South America	25,451	27,548	48,543
United States	110	18	632
Sewing machines:			
South America	13,589	13,510	18,818
Mining machinery:			
South America	8,925	6,325	8,988
United States	362	672	77
Textile machinery:			
South America	56,566	39,127	52,442
United States	90,173	93,234	136,346
Miscellaneous.			
Cement:			
Argentine Republic	3,713	6,625	12,517
Brazil	1,579	3,958	8,730
United States	1,657	669	8,611
Earthen and china ware:			
Argentine Republic	24,079	35,703	49,077
Brazil	24,102	23,798	27,288
United States	154,698	145,436	139,367
Seed oil:			
Brazil	13,268	10,344	14,998
Bullion and specie.			
Gold and silver:			
Brazil	383,950	602,650	468,200
Mexico, Central and South America	3,540,708	1,399,444	2,104,864
United States	663,650	69,000	296,500

THE WORLD'S VISIBLE COFFEE SUPPLY.

The world's visible coffee supply on April 1, 1906, was 10,747,916 bags, against 12,967,140 bags April 1, 1905, a decrease of 2,219,254 bags.

Receipts at Rio de Janeiro in March were 139,000 bags, against 127,000 bags the same month in 1905; at Santos, 238,000 bags, against 287,000 bags in March, 1905. Total receipts at Rio de Janeiro and Santos for the nine months of the trading year 1905-6 were 8,902,000 bags, against 9,165,000 bags in 1904-5, 9,436,000 bags in 1903-4, 10,495,000 bags in 1902-3, and 13,104,000 bags in 1901-2.

During the nine months of the five preceding crop years to 1905 an average of 87½ per cent of the total crop was received at Rio de Janeiro and Santos, on which basis for the present year we may look for total receipts to July 1, 1906, of 10,173,712 bags, which, added to mild crops of 4,500,000 to 5,000,000 bags, gives a total supply of 14,573,712 to 15,000,000 bags, against annual requirements of 16,500,000 to 16,750,000 bags.

The March deliveries in the United States consisted of 536,427 bags of Brazil, and 153,254 bags of all other kinds. Brazil supplied about 77.7 per cent of the total.

COMPARISON OF TRADE ROUTES.

The comparative distances of the various routes from the principal ports of the United States and Europe to Pacific ports via Cape Horn, Cape of Good Hope, Suez Canal, Panama Railroad, and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec are as follows:

	Total distance.	Excess over Tehuantepec route.
From New York to Hongkong via—	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
Cape Horn	20,379	8,777
Cape of Good Hope	16,945	5,343
Suez Canal	13,596	1,994
Panama Railroad	12,953	1,351
Isthmus of Tehuantepec	11,602	....
New York to Yokohama via—		
Cape Horn	19,802	9,796
Cape of Good Hope	18,085	8,079
Suez Canal	15,527	1,250
Panama Railroad	11,256	1,250
Isthmus of Tehuantepec	10,006	....
New York to Aukland, New Zealand, via—		
Suez Canal	16,871	7,447
Cape of Good Hope	16,719	7,295
Cape Horn	13,890	4,466
Panama Railroad	10,305	881
Isthmus of Tehuantepec	9,424	....
New York to Melbourne via—		
Cape Horn	15,215	4,150
Suez Canal	15,171	4,106
Cape of Good Hope	15,019	3,954
Isthmus of Tehuantepec	11,065	....
New York to Honolulu via—		
Cape Horn	15,826	9,163
Panama Railroad	7,939	1,276
Isthmus of Tehuantepec	6,663	....
New York to San Francisco via—		
Cape Horn	15,687	10,797
Panama Railroad	6,063	1,173
Isthmus of Tehuantepec	4,890	....
Liverpool to Hongkong via—		
Cape Horn	20,606	5,353
Panama Railroad	16,471	1,218
Cape of Good Hope	15,722	469
Isthmus of Tehuantepec	15,253	....
Liverpool to Yokohama via—		
Cape Horn	19,400	5,945
Cape of Good Hope	17,653	4,198
Panama Railroad	14,540	1,085
Isthmus of Tehuantepec	13,455	....
Liverpool to Auckland, New Zealand, via—		
Cape of Good Hope	16,221	3,412
Suez Canal	14,645	1,836
Liverpool to Auckland, New Zealand, via—Continued.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
Cape Horn	13,897	1,088
Panama Railroad	13,312	503
Isthmus of Tehuantepec	12,809	....
Liverpool to San Francisco via—		
Cape Horn	16,552	8,250
Panama Railroad	8,885	609
Isthmus of Tehuantepec	8,276	....
New Orleans to Hongkong via—		
Cape Horn	20,804	10,531
Cape of Good Hope	17,845	7,212
Suez Canal	15,108	4,835
Panama Railroad	12,308	2,035
Isthmus of Tehuantepec	10,273	....
New Orleans to Yokohama via—		
Cape Horn	20,227	11,590
Cape of Good Hope	18,625	9,988
Suez Canal	17,039	8,402
Panama Railroad	10,611	1,974
Isthmus of Tehuantepec	8,637	....
New Orleans to Auckland, New Zealand, via—		
Suez Canal	18,381	10,286
Cape of Good Hope	17,259	9,164
Cape Horn	14,314	6,219
Panama Railroad	9,659	1,564
Isthmus of Tehuantepec	8,095	....
New Orleans to Melbourne via—		
Suez Canal	16,683	6,947
Cape Horn	15,640	5,904
Cape of Good Hope	15,560	5,824
Panama Railroad	11,181	1,445
Isthmus of Tehuantepec	9,736	....
New Orleans to Honolulu via—		
Cape Horn	16,251	10,917
Panama Railroad	7,294	1,960
Isthmus of Tehuantepec	5,334	....
New Orleans to San Francisco, via—		
Cape Horn	16,112	12,551
Panama Railroad	5,418	1,857
Isthmus of Tehuantepec	3,561	....

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

United States Consul **Demers**, reporting from Barranquilla, says that the sand-lime brick industry is being developed in that Colombian city by a European concern, which has imported its machinery from Germany. The present capacity of the plant is 6,000,000 bricks per annum, and the selling price $6 per 1,000. Under a twenty-year concession they operate on 150 acres of inexhaustible limestone and sand

y purchased. The mixture of sand and lime is
der steam pressure in a powerful mixer, compressed
cars into hardening cylinders, where the bricks are
under 130 pounds steam pressure. The bricks are
European size, 10 by 5 by 2½ inches. The company enjoys
pping facilities, the Barranquilla Railroad runs through their property, and the rate of freight to the port of Puerto Colombia (Savanilla), 18 miles distant, is 80 cents per ton. The proximity of this port to the Isthmus of Panama offers great facilities for obtaining these bricks on the Canal Zone at, as the proprietors believe, a lower price than if imported from any other part of the world. Small crafts not drawing more than 10 feet of water can, at certain times of the year, enter the Magdalena River and load bricks direct at the brickyard, which has extensive water front. Barranquilla offers wonderful facilities for the manufacture of lime-sand bricks, as the geological formation of the country for miles around the city limits is of coral limestone covered with a stratum of sand to the depth of about 6 feet. Fuel is abundant, hard wood costing in big lots $1 per ton, and plentiful and efficient labor, seemingly far superior to the Jamaican labor, is to be obtained at an average of 60 cents per day.

The firm above referred to, also manufactures an extensive line of cement roofing tiles and flooring mosaics in fancy-colored patterns and imitation granite. The standard of this work seems to fairly rival foreign products. Besides, it produces about 20,000 tons of lime per annum, of which a large proportion is used in the manufacture of their bricks, the balance being sold here at $4.50 per ton, and extracts from its quarries about 9,000 tons per annum of foundation stones, sold at $1.20 per ton. Their cement, of which they are now using 5,000 barrels per annum, is imported from Germany and France, and costs them $4 per barrel of 400 pounds placed here. Roman cement has been placed on the free list by a recent Government decree. The cement used by the factory is of a special quick-setting quality, which is somewhat different from the average run of American hydraulic cement. It is to be regretted that the American manufacturers do not cater for this trade, in view of the fact that a large quantity of American cement could be placed with them to advantage, not mentioning the amount that could be placed also with other large cement importers of Colombia and the Canal Zone. There are about 14 small clay brick yards in Barranquilla and vicinity, with an aggregate production of about 20,000 bricks per day.

In the United States Daily Consular Reports for April 19 was published a report of Special Agent HUTCHINSON on trade conditions in Peru, to which the following, written from Payta, is supplemental: "In my report from Lima brief mention was made of the growing
rtance of Iquitos as a trading center, caused by the increase of

the rubber industry on the upper tributaries of the Amazo is inter-development seems to have attracted little attention as yet, but rying factor which may readily rise to considerable importance in the trore of Peru. Iquitos is situated close to the junction of the four large rivers which unite to form the upper Amazon—the Ucayali, Marañon, Tigre, and Napo. It is thus the port of outlet and inlet for the products and purchases of the valleys of these rivers and their tributaries, but in addition it does much of the trading of some of the more accessible neighboring river valleys, such as the Putumayo and the Yavari."

An act of Congress of the Republic of Chile of recent date empowers the Executive, for a term of five years, to expend £1,500,000 in carrying out the scheme for the defense of Valparaiso from inundations by rain, in the construction of drainage systems in Talca and Concepción, and in providing a water supply to a considerable number of towns and in improving that of others. By virtue of this act the "*Inspección General de Agua Potable y Saneamiento*" has been instructed to call for tenders as fast as plans and specifications are completed, in connection with a water supply for the following towns: Tacna, Arica, Pisagua, Iquique, Tocopilla, Cobija, Mejillones, Calama, Taltal, Chañaral, Copiapó, Caldera, Huasco, Vallenar, Freirina, Serena, Coquimbo, Ovalle, Vicuña, Combarbalá, Illapel, Salamanca, Petorca, Chicolco, Ligua, San Felipe, Vilos, Cabildo, Quilpué, Limache, San Francisco de Limache, Casablanca, Quillota, Calera, Llai Llai, San Bernardo, Melipilla, Talagante, Barrancas, Renca, Cartajena, San Antonio, Rancagua, Buin, Peumo, San Fernando, Pichilemu, Curicó, Santa Cruz, Vichuquen, Molina, Talca, Curepto, Linares, San Javier, Parral, Cauquenes, Quirihue, Chanco, Constitución, Ninhue, Buchupureo, Cobquecura, Sauzal, Chillan, Yungai, Búlnes, San Carlos, Pemuco, Concepción Coronel, Talcahuano, Yumbel, Coelemu, Tomé, Penco, Hualqui, Arauco, Lebu, Cañete, Los Angeles, Nacimiento, Mulchen, Santa Barbara, Angol, Traiguen, Victoria, Union, Puerto Montt, Corral, Osorno, Puerto Octai, Ancud, Castro, Achao, and Florida.

United States Minister HICKS writes from Santiago that in order to secure better steamship connection with the United States there has been inserted in the Chilean budget for the current year an item of 250,000 pesos ($95,000) for the subvention of a line of fast steamers between Valparaiso and Panama. The line will make bimonthly trips, and steamers will make only one or two stops between Chile and the Isthmus. Chile is already paying a large annual subsidy to the South American Steamship Company (Chilean) and the Pacific Steam Navigation Company (British), and this new step indicates an earnest desire to secure better communication with the United States.

United States Consul KAISER, writing from Mazatlan, says that I. C. THOMPSON, W. M. ROYLANCE, ADOLFO FENOCHIO, and WILLIAM

e application to the Secretary of *Fomento* (Encour-
sh a factory there for the manufacture of sugar
g to invest a capital of $3,000,000 in gold in the
ul further says that from all reports it seems that
are in their favor, as a continuous crop can be
grown no delay need be caused by the changing of the
seasons.

United States Vice-Consul WALLACE, of Managua, reports that the Government of Nicaragua has granted a concession to a California syndicate for the introduction free of custom-house duties of crude oil (petrolo), with a view of establishing refineries at or near the port of Corinto, Nicaragua, Pacific coast. The proposal is to bring the raw material in tank steamers to the above-mentioned port. The importation of refined oil, principally 110° test, in cases of 10 gallons each, amounted to about $59,000 United States currency in this consular district during the fiscal year 1904–5.

BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.

Statistics of the commerce of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, compiled by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, have just been issued to the public. These are contained in two volumes, one of which, the "Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1905," contains something over 600 pages, and the other, entitled "Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1905," contains about 1,200 pages. The publications of the Bureau of Statistics which present the record of commerce from month to month aggregate about 3,000 pages during the year, but the summarization and analysis of the full year's commerce are contained in the two volumes named. Those who want to know about the growth and general development of production, transportation, railways, lake traffic, manufactures, foreign commerce, or the figures which measure United States prosperity—such as population, wealth, money in circulation, bank deposits, manufactures, imports and exports, education and educational facilities, post-office and postal facilities, and the growth in production of iron, steel, gold, silver, copper, coal, wheat, corn, cotton, fruits, and the numerous other elements which measure industrial activity will find ample information of value and interest in the volumes in reference. It is interesting, for example, to learn that the United States, with its varying climate and diversified soils and facilities of production, sent more than $145,000,000 out of the country last year to buy sugar; that practically $65,000,000 of this went to Cuba, $36,000,000 to the Philippine Islands, $15,000,000 to the Dutch island on the other side of the globe (Java), and $12,000,000 to Porto Rico. It is also interesting to learn that $85,000,000 were sent out of the country in 1905 to purchase coffee, of which $64,000,000 were for coffee produced in Brazil. For india rubber to be used in manufacturing, $50,000,000 were sent out last year, and of this over $28,000,000 went to Brazil. Another interesting fact is the very large importation of diamonds and other precious stones, amounting to over $33,000,000 in the last fiscal year, against $8,000,000 a decade ago.

That railroads are built to earn dividends is the fundamental proposition laid down by Hon. HENRY G. DAVIS in his paper on "The Pan-American Railway: Its ~~Business Side,"~~ published in the North American Review for May, 1906. For nations, these dividends are the development of the local resources, the wider markets obtained for the products of the country, the increase of population by means of immigration, and, in a word, the addition to the wealth of the nation. Further dividends are obtained through the increase of knowledge concerning the various sections of country traversed, while international dividends may be said to be composed not only of dollars and cents but also of the peace which grows out of the mutual knowledge resulting from frequent friendly intercourse. The ethical advantages are not, however, allowed by Mr. DAVIS, in his consideration of the subject, to overbalance the commercial benefits which are at the root of all railway building. The trade prosperity of both Mexico and the Argentine Republic are shown to have advanced in direct ratio with their activity in providing means of traffic transfer. Thus, in 1880, the Argentine Republic with 1,562 miles of railway, had a total foreign commerce of something more than $100,000,000, while in 1905, having increased its mileage to 12,000, the foreign commerce of the country is shown to have increased to a valuation of $500,000,000. In 1875 Mexico's railroad mileage was 360 and the total foreign trade amounted to $46,319,000; whereas during the year 1905, having increased the railway system of the country to 10,300 miles, the commercial transactions advanced to $387,000,000, natio
currency. These noteworthy changes can not, in the nature of th
be accomplished through the medium of steamship transportati
this latter is of little benefit in regard to the interior districts
Pan-American routes, as surveyed, parallel the Pacific coast al

trend of the Andes, but provision is also made for feeders which shall meet the requirements of the Atlantic as well as the Pacific slope. From New York to Buenos Ayres an estimate of from 10,000 to 10,400 miles of line will make complete connection. Of this amount only 5,700 miles are, as yet, specifically unprovided for. Mr. DAVIS calculates that this supplementary construction will mean an outlay of $185,000,000, which he considers as entirely within the resources of the twelve or fifteen countries interested.

The status of German emigration to Brazil is thoughtfully considered and dealt with by the German Ambassador to the United States in the ~~May issue~~ of the "North American Review." The idea of the Germanization of the Brazilian Republic ~~is not~~ only denied but statistics are adduced to show that German emigration to South America is practically nil as compared with a similar movement toward the United States. It is true that many Germans have settled in South Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Chile, but the offspring of the early settlers in South America have almost invariably renounced or lost their German citizenship. Furthermore it is a statistical fact that of its entire emigration Germany, in the average, sends over 96 per cent to the United States. Thus in 1904 the United States received 26,000 immigrants of German origin, while 350 went to Brazil and 316 to the rest of South America. Ambassador STERNBERG pays a high tribute to the character of German colonists in their bearing upon the economic development of their chosen place of residence and, quoting the experience of the United States, sees nothing inimical to local interests in an increase of Germanic blood in the various unsettled tracts of the Western Hemisphere.

"Gold Dredging in Ecuador" is the subject-matter of a paper published in the Mining Magazine for May, 1906, the writer being LEONARD L. WETMORE. As a consequence of the international activity growing out of the Panama Canal construction, interest is being stimulated in all countries within its vicinity. It is this condition that adds to the timeliness of the article in reference, it being stated that during the past few years large gold-yielding properties have been taken over by prospecting companies in the territory drained by the Santiago, the Cachavi, the Uimbi, and the Begota rivers. These properties are largely in the hands of United States investors, which until their acquirement by the new owners were worked in the most primitive manner. Some idea of the difference between the modern methods of gold dredging for working placer mines and the crude methods formerly in vogue may be gathered from the fact that it took from 100 to 200 bateas to wash a cubic yard of gravel by the old method, or, in other words, it took all day for a couple of men to wash out 1 yard of gravel. A modern gold dredge will do the work of 5,000 negroes, as it pumps up 2,500 to 3,000 gallons of water every minute and lifts 2,000 tons of sand and gravel every twenty-four hours.

Under the title "The New Era in Colombia," Mr. Francis P. Savinien writes from Yeguas, near Bogota, an appreciation of the work of President Rafael Reyes, published in the "Review of Reviews" for May, 1906. The peace and progress characteristic of the new régime is evidenced by the fact that "the Colombian army has become a body of laborers." Native energies are bent toward a development of native resources, and road building, agricultural enterprises, and other industrial schemes are receiving merited attention. In these various ventures cooperation on the part of citizens of the United States is accepted, and numerous concessions have been granted them. It is anticipated that within a short period Colombia will rank next to Brazil as a coffee producer, the crop of the present year being valued at more than $10,000,000. New and extensive plantations are under cultivation, while mining, cacao culture, tobacco growing, and other valuable resources of native wealth are in a flourishing condition. The country's finances are in process of change, and the Executive's efforts in this direction are receiving the enthusiastic support of the people.

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Monthly Bulletin

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RATIFICATION OF THE SANITARY CONVENTION.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed through the Department of State of the United States, under date of June 6, 1906, that on May 29, 1906, the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, ratified the Sanitary Convention which was signed *ad referendum* at Washington on October 14, 1905, by delegates of the United States, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, the Dominican Republic, and Venezuela.

The International Bureau of the American Republics is informed under date of June 12, 1906, that there has been deposited in the archives of the Department of State of the United States an authenticated copy of the Executive Decree of the President of Ecuador, dated April 30, 1906, ratifying and putting into effect the Pan-American Sanitary Convention which was signed at Washington *ad referendum* on October 14, 1905.

UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES.

Some changes have recently been made in the personnel of the board which will represent the United States at the Conference of the American Republics July 21 at Rio de Janeiro. The board now consists of the following: W. L. BUCHANAN, chairman of the Commission; LEO S. ROWE, of the University of Pennsylvania; Mr. LARRINAGA, Porto Rican Commissioner in Congress; VAN LEER POLK, Tennessee; ex-Governor A. J. MONTAGUE, of Virginia; PAUL S. REINSCH, of the University of Wisconsin, vice JAMES S. HARLAN, declined; and CHARLES R. DEAN, of the State Department, secretary of the Commission. In addition to these the Bureau of the American Republics will be represented by its Director, WILLIAMS C. FOX. The sessions are to be private, only the Commissioners, their secretaries, and the Director of the Bureau of the American Republics to be present.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ALCORTA.

On May 12, 1906, the session of the Argentine Congress was formally opened by Dr. FIGUEROA ALCORTA.

The President, in his message, after paying a tribute to the memory of the late President QUINTANA and of General MITRE, defined the programme of the Government, which, he stated, was based on the principles of order and economy. The President announced that the Government would introduce a bill proclaiming an amnesty for all those sentenced in connection with the events of February 4, 1905. He particularly recommended to the attention of Congress the bill dealing with the social question.

Doctor ALCORTA stated that the relations of the Argentine Republic with all the Powers were marked by sincere and unreserved friendship. The Argentine Republic would, he said, support arbitration at the forthcoming Pan-American Congress at Rio de Janeiro and at The Hague conference as the sole means of solving disputes. At Rio de Janeiro the Argentine Government would do its utmost to cement the friendship between the American nations on the most solid basis.

The conversion fund, continued the President, had now attained 14,607,000 *pesos*, gold, the 11,000,000 drawn in 1901, owing to fears of a war with Chile, having all been paid back. The conversion fund would be increased by the successive payments which the Government would make, and would enable it to carry into effect in time the conversion law (No. 3871) and to reenforce the coinage law of 1881.

Doctor ALCORTA declared himself in favor of the maintenance of the gold peso as established by the existing law instead of creating a new monetary unit with a new denomination.

On December 31, 1905, the internal debt amounted to 88,000,000 *pesos*, paper, in round figures, and 16,000,000, gold. On the same date the foreign debt was 329,000,000 *pesos*, gold, plus 37,000,000 which had been borrowed to redeem the loan of 1891.

The message added that advantage should be taken of the present prosperity finally to fix the equilibrium of the budget, and to create a national reserve fund independent of the conversion fund.

Continuing, the President declared that it would be necessary to purchase modern artillery and to increase the reserve of war material. A draft naval programme, which it was proposed to carry out in five years, would be laid before Parliament. This programme would provide for additional defenses against a blockade of the Rio de la Plata and for the acquisition of warships to reenforce the fleet.

The message next pointed out that it was only after a century that the population of the Republic had reached a total of 6,000,000, or 2 inhabitants per square kilometer. It was indispensable to improve the general conditions of life in order to attract immigration. The Government hoped to be able at an early date to lay a scheme before Parliament for extensions and improvements in Buenos Ayres Harbor. The work of improving the port of La Plata was being continued.

The postal and telegraphic returns for the past year show an increase of nearly 50,000,000 letters and proportionate increase in telegrams. The length of the Government telegraph lines increased by 622 kilometers, and there was a total extension of 24,777 kilometers, which added to the provincial and railway lines makes an aggregate of 54,846 kilometers. The health of the country is excellent, as proved by the exceptionally low rate of mortality. Referring to the labor law, the President stated that the whole problem must be thoroughly investigated, and urged Congress to give its earnest attention to the matter.

As regards foreign affairs, concurrence was expressed with the holding of international congresses at Rio de Janeiro and The Hague in support of the principle of arbitration as the only means of settling international questions and of preserving the autonomy of all countries concerned. The Government will participate in the maintenance of the International Institute of Agriculture founded in Rome.

The President reported that the general prosperity of the Republic continues both as regards revenue and Government credit, and that the National revenue for 1905, which was estimated at $164,692,000, actually yielded $196,237,000. The Government has converted $72,000,000 Internal 6 per cent bonds into 5 per cent internal bonds, and has paid off £7,500,000 external 6 per cent bonds. It is now proposed to create a special reserve fund apart from the conversion fund, which amounts to $13,908,000 gold held by the national bank and $106,700,000 gold held by the conversion bureau. The special reserve fund will be built up out of the annual revenue balances. The Government intends to revise this legislation relating to limited companies, with a view to protecting the public.

Dealing with the progress of facilities for education, the message stated that there are now 5,250 Government public schools, wit teachers and 543,881 pupils, as against 4,909 schools, 13,308 teachers, and 385,844 pupils in 1904, the figures for 1905 being arrived at without taking into account the universities for superior education or the normal colleges.

It is proposed to legislate in favor of the working classes, ensuring protection and old age pensions. It is further proposed to appoint a a special arbitration committee to deal with the labor questions.

The Government has 2,888 kilometers of new railway lines under construction, and extensions are now contemplated in Cordoba, Santa Fé, Catamarca, Tucuman, and in the southern territories of Neuquen and Santa Cruz. Sewage and waterworks in all provinces are also being undertaken.

DESTINATION OF EXPORTS, FIRST QUARTER OF 1906.

The "Review of the River Plate" in its issue for April 20, 1906, publishes the figures showing the details of exportation from the Argentine Republic during the first quarter of 1906, as compared with the same period of the preceding year, the principal articles and the points of destination being furnished. In the statement in reference the average weights and measurements are as follows: One bale of wool, 400 kilograms; 1 bale of sheepskins, 400 kilograms; 1 bale of hair, 400 kilograms; 1 bale of goatskins, 370 kilograms; 1 bale of hay, 50 kilograms; 1 pipe of tallow, 400 kilograms; 1 hogshead of tallow, 200 kilograms; 1 cask of tallow, 160 kilograms; and 1 case of butter, 25 kilograms.

The number of dry oxhides for the first quarter of 1906 reported as shipped abroad was 587,610, as compared with 567,629 in the corresponding period of 1905, with the following destinations: United Kingdom, 3,351; United States, 313,220; France, 5,593; Germany, 102,832; Belgium, 26,731; Italy, 99,136; Brazil, 900; other countries, 35,847.

Salt oxhides numbered 364,553 on the export lists for the first quarter of 1906, as compared with 350,775 in the corresponding period of 1905, with the following destinations: United Kingdom, 48,430; United States, 24,140; France, 9,290; Germany, 186,005; Belgium, 95,638; Italy, 1,150.

Dry horsehides exported numbered 31,396 in 1906, as compared with 38,931 in 1905, destined as follows: United States, 2,873; Germany, 28,523; while salt horsehides were exported to the number of 1,050 and 91,921 in the first quarters of 1906 and 1905, respectively, of which the United States took 600 and Germany 450 in 1906.

Sheepskins sent abroad amounted to 12,662 and 16,868 bales in the first quarters of 1906 and 1905, respectively, destined as follows in 1906: United Kingdom, 674; United States, 145; France, 10,574; *Germany,* 684; Belgium, 8; Italy, 547; Brazil, 30.

Hair to the amount of 830 and 2,456 bales were sent abroad in the first quarters of 1906 and 1905, respectively, with the following destinations in 1906: United Kingdom, 37; United States, 266; France, 27; Germany, 191; Belgium, 255; Italy, 50; other countries, 4.

Shipments of tallow in the first quarter of 1906 aggregated 4,390 pipes, 22,039 casks, and 768 hogsheads, as compared with 10,216 pipes, 27,384 casks, and 6,215 hogsheads in the corresponding period of 1905. The countries of destinations for the first-mentioned period were as follows: United Kingdom, 935 pipes, 13,046 casks, and 291 hogsheads; France, 200 pipes and 291 casks; Germany, 233 pipes and 3,513 casks; Belgium, 158 pipes, 1,402 casks, and 8 hogsheads; Italy, 2,056 pipes, 781 casks, and 29 hogsheads; Brazil, 215 pipes and 690 casks; other countries, 593 pipes, 2,316 casks, and 440 hogsheads.

Goatskins to the amount of 3,993 bales were shipped abroad in the first quarter of 1906, as compared with 4,921 bales in the corresponding period of the previous year, distributed as follows: United States, 909; France, 244; Germany, 201; Belgium, 2,639. Shipments of wool aggregated 188,958 bales and 231,749 bales in the first quarters of 1906 and 1905, respectively, the 1906 exports being distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 14,179; United States, 12,636; France, 66,022; Germany, 68,413; Belgium, 23,204; Italy, 1,932; other countries, 2,572.

Frozen wethers numbering 648,935 and 800,698 were shipped abroad in the first quarters of 1906 and 1905, respectively, of which, in 1906, the United Kingdom took 636,916, Italy 24, and South Africa 11,995.

The shipments of wheat in 1906 and 1905 aggregated 968,159 and 992,125 tons for the first quarters, the 1906 shipments being distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 109,578; France, 17,903; Germany, 16,434; Belgium, 151,942; Italy, 33,944; South Africa, 6,766; Brazil, 54,765; orders, 482,626; other countries, 94,201.

Maize shipments aggregated 90,527 tons and 215,570 tons in the first quarters of 1906 and 1905, respectively, the destinations for 1906 being as follows: United Kingdom, 16,543; France, 12,288; Germany, 2,513; Belgium, 18,086; Italy, 6,899; South Africa, 606; Brazil, 587; orders, 24,472; other countries, 8,533.

In the first quarter of 1906 there were shipped abroad 214,407 tons of linseed, as compared with 278,369 tons in 1905, the destinations being as follows: United Kingdom, 7,823; France, 22,953; Germany, 41,585; Belgium, 22,620; Italy, 557; orders, 95,193; other countries, 23,598.

Flour shipments in 1906 and 1905 (first quarter) amounted to 27,383 tons and 30,789 tons, respectively, the 1906 shipments being destined as follows: United Kingdom, 2,620; Germany, 364; South Africa, 9; Brazil, 23,133; other countries, 757.

Bran shipments amounted to 37,603 tons and 32,830 for the first quarters of 1906 and 1905, respectively, the 1906 shipments having the following destinations: United Kingdom, 1,370; France, 1,283; Germany, 26,350; Belgium, 5,432; Brazil, 582; orders, 300; other countries, 2,286.

Pollard shipments amounted to 16,648 bags in 1906 (first quarter), as compared with 43,348 bags in 1905, the 1906 shipments being distributed as follows: France, 12,456; Belgium, 4,192.

Oilseed shipments for the first quarter of 1906 amounted to 43,102 bags, as compared with 55,345 bags in 1905, and were distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 9,205; Germany, 33,257; Belgium, 640.

In the first quarter of 1906 beef shipments aggregated 543,931 quarters, as compared with 405,571 quarters in the corresponding period of 1905, and were distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 466,822; Italy, 1,660; South Africa, 75,449.

Hay was sent abroad to the amount of 358,343 bales in the first quarter of 1906, as compared with 274,358 in the same period of 1905, and had the following destinations: South Africa, 80,971; Brazil, 156,765; other countries, 120,607.

Quebracho shipments in the first quarter of 1906 amounted to 89,278 tons as compared with 73,584 tons in the same period of 1905, and were distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 9,713; United States, 14,747; France, 1,268; Germany, 12,389; Belgium, 1,907; Italy, 6,618; orders, 32,485; other countries, 10,151.

Butter shipments in the first quarter of 1906 aggregated 71,209 cases, as compared with 70,871 in the same period of 1905, the distribution in 1906 being as follows: United Kingdom, 42,132; Germany, 100; South Africa, 28,976, and Brazil, 1 case.

Quebracho extract was shipped abroad in the first quarter of 1906 to the amount of 17,053 tons, as compared with 7,025 in the same period of the preceding year, distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 1,850; United States, 5,658; France, 931; Germany, 4,668; Belgium, 47; Italy, 1,791; Brazil, 8, and orders, 2,100.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS, 1905.

Figures issued by the immigration division of the Department of Agriculture of the Argentine Republic, show that during the year 1905, there arrived in the ports of the Republic 221,622 persons, as compared with 161,078 in the year preceding. Departures from the country numbered 82,772 in 1905, and 66,597 in 1904, so that the excess of immigrants over emigrants in 1905 was 138,850, and 94,481 in 1904.

The same publication shows the movement of population within the Republic for the years 1857-1905, total arrivals in the first-named period numbering 4,951, no departures being reported.

ARGENTINE RAILWAY EQUIPMENT.

On January 1, 1906, the railways in Argentina possessed 1,664 locomotives; of these, 171 belonged to the State lines and 1,493 to the private companies. According to gauges, there were:

Meter gauge	402
Narrow-gauge	91
Broad gauge	1,171

On January 1, 1905, the railways possessed 1,462 locomotives, so that there was an increase of 202 during the year. The engines are divided up as follows: Passenger 472, mixed 679, freight 305, shunting 208. On March 29 last the Government ordered the companies to increase their locomotive stock by the following: Andine, 2; Southern, 106; Western, 46; Central Argentine, 41; Pacific, 33; Bahia Blanca northwest, 3; Central Cordoba (north section, 20; east section, 7), 27; Cordoba and Rosario, 6.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, FIRST QUARTER, 1906.

The Argentine customs returns for the first quarter of the current year show that the total value of goods imported amounted to $51,370,000 gold, and the exports to $86,140,000, leaving a balance of $34,770,000 gold in favor of the country. The bullion imported amounted to $7,180,000 gold.

MULBERRY CULTURE.

The "*Bullitin*" of the French Chamber of Commerce at Buenos Ayres states that an official report has recently been issued on mulberry cultivation in the Argentine Republic. From this it appears that there are now about 300,000 mulberry plants in the province of Tucuman, 200,000 in Santa Fé, 350,000 in Cordoba, and more than 50,000 in Salta Jujuy and Santiago del Estero. The climate of Tucuman appears to be the best adapted for mulberry cultivation and silkworm rearing.

REGISTRATION OF REAL ESTATE IN 1905.

[From "*La Nacion*" of April 27, 1906.]

In 1904 registrations to the number of 25,659 were made, and 21,045 farms, representing a value of $243,564,800, and in 1905 32,491 registrations were made, and 33,160 farms, representing a value of $345,349,000, were recorded. This gives an increase of 150 per cent in 1905, compared with the transactions of 1904.

In 1904 53,422 titles were issued, while in 1905 the number was 74,089. In 1904 the mortgages recorded represented a value of $690,399.76, while in 1904 this amount was reduced to $207,522.10. In 1904 taxes were collected to the amount of $528,694.30, while in 1905 the collection of taxes amounted to $732,237.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1905.

IMPORTS.

[Values in gold.]

	Amount.	Total.
I. Live cattle		$1,307,808
II. Alimentary substances:		
Alimentary animal substances	$2,442,346	
Alimentary vegetable substances:		
1. Fruits	960,383	
2. Spices and other condiments	866,132	
3. Vegetables and cereals	2,556,378	
4. Substances for infusions and hot drinks	6,093,479	
5. Flours, pastes, feculas, and other alimentary products	820,982	$13,739,650
III. Tobacco and its applications		4,455,408
IV. Drinks:		
Wines	6,596,589	
Spirits and liquors	2,159,448	
Other drinks	411,805	9,167,842
V. Textiles and manufactured products:		
Silk	2,602,558	
Wool	10,967,262	
Cotton	27,066,742	
Other textile fibers	5,582,389	46,218,951
VI. Fixed, mineral, volatile, and medicinal oils		5,556,067
VII. Chemical and pharmaceutical substances and products		6,275,786
VIII. Colors and tinctures		1,441,726
IX. Woods and other ligneous substances and manufactured products:		
Raw materials and other considered as such	11,799,220	
Manufactured products	2,368,943	14,168,163
X. Paper and its manufactured products:		
Papers and pasteboards	2,272,041	
Manufactured products	1,861,801	4,133,842
XI. Leather and its manufactured products		1,796,844
XII. Iron and its manufactured products:		
Raw materials and other considered as such	14,814,571	
Manufactured products of iron and steel	11,357,714	26,172,285
XIII. Agriculture: Agricultural implements		16,532,552
XIV. Locomotion: Means of conveyance and materials		23,362,431
XV. Other metals and manufactured products:		
Raw materials and other considered as such	1,896,056	
Manufactured products	3,998,600	5,894,656
XVI. Stones, earthenware, crystals, and ceramic products:		
Raw materials and other considered as such	14,355,213	
Manufactured products	3,111,690	17,466,903
XVII. Electricity: Electrical apparatus and materials		2,084,674
XVIII. Various articles and manufactured products		5,428,832
Total		205,154,420

EXPORT.

I. Products of cattle breeding:		
Live cattle	$7,189,254	
Products of animals	122,062,917	
Elaborated animal substances	10,148,381	
Animal residues	1,642,434	$141,042,986
II. Agricultural products:		
Raw materials	161,188,255	
Elaborated vegetable substances	5,584,308	
Vegetable residues	3,462,672	170,235,235
III. Products of forests		7,125,332
IV. Products of mines		261,516
V. Hunting products		790,734
VI. Various products and articles		3,388,038
Total		322,843,841

TOTAL OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Imports	$205,154,420
Exports	322,843,841
Total	527,998,261

BOLIVIA.

CUSTOMS TARIFF ACT OF DECEMBER 31, 1905.

RULES FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE TARIFF.

* * * * * * *

ART. 15. The charge for the deposit of goods in Government warehouses shall be 30 centavos per hundred kilos or fraction thereof. From the date of the presentation of the clearance certificate warehouse rent shall cease, even though the goods be not taken out.

ART. 16. Goods subject to "appraisement" or "not specified in the tariff" shall be valued at their wholesale price at the place. In order to arrive at this appraisement the consular invoice shall be taken as a basis and its amount be increased by 20 per cent for freight and other charges from the market of origin, provided these expenses have not already been included in the invoice.

In default of the consular invoice, or in case of doubt as to the genuineness thereof, the appraisement shall be made, taking for a basis the wholesale price of the article at the place with a deduction of 30 per cent.

If the price set out in the consular invoice is manifestly less than the real value of the merchandise, the Treasury may acquire the said merchandise for its account at the declared value, paying at once its impost, and being obliged to auction off the same.

ART. 17. For the application of the tariff the following rules shall be in effect:

First. In every case where the valuation of a tissue is based on the number of threads, the latter shall be reckoned, by means of the glass called "thread counter," in a square of 6 millimeters the side.

Second. By "gross weight" is understood the weight of the package as made up for transporting the goods. Valuation by gross weight shall also be adopted in the case of goods generally conveyed loose, in bulk, or bound together in bundles.

Third. The expression "including packages" applies to goods valued according to their actual weight, together with the weight of containers and packages in which inclosed or wrapped, but not including barrels, casks; cases of wood, tin, or sheet iron, with the cross pieces and outside packing cloth necessary for the transport. This rule shall not be applicable to goods for which the mode of weighing has been expressly stipulated in the tariff.

Should goods dutiable inclusive of weight of packages be imported loose, in bulk, or fastened together in bundles, they shall be appraised according to net weight.

Fourth. "Weight including receptacles" means the weight of the goods inclusive of immediate receptacle containing them, and adhering to the goods even if used for the transport.

Fifth. Merchandise for which the tariff does not expressly stipulate another mode of weighing shall be appraised at net weight.

Sixth. When goods dutiable at gross weight are imported in the same package with other goods assessed or tariffed on some other basis, the weight of the goods, including interior receptacles and packages, shall be increased by 30 per cent if imported in boxes, and by 6 per cent if imported in bales; save that in both cases the exterior receptacle above referred to in article 5 shall not be taken into consideration.

Seventh. Fractions of a *centavo*, amounting to 50 *centimes* and above, shall be considered as a full *centavo*, and fractions of less than 50 *centimes* shall not be taken in consideration.

Eighth. The denomination appearing at the head of each group, consisting of one or more subdivisions, shall be deemed repeated at the commencement of each subdivision.

The expressions "the same," or "as above," which are frequently omitted in the different subdivisions of an item, shall be also sufficiently understood and indicated by the denomination appearing at the head of each group.

Ninth. As "unfinished and untrimmed hats" shall be considered hats which are not provided with linings, ribbons, or borders, notwithstanding they may have been ironed; this shall embrace hats furnished with a gauze or paper wrapper for the sole purpose of protecting them from damage.

Tenth. In the tariff, "common metal" shall be held to be any metal except gold, silver, or platinum.

Eleventh. The threads or materials of which tissues are composed shall be considered as of higher or lower value, according to the following order:

1. Silk, animal or vegetable.
2. Wool or hair.
3. Linen.
4. Cotton or ramie.
5. Hemp, jute, and other vegetable fibers.

Twelfth. By "warp" must be understood the joint number of threads and filaments which form the length of the tissue, and by "weft" or "woof" the joint threads or filaments crossing the warp.

The material forming the warp determines the classification upon which the appraisement of the tissues is made.

Thirteenth. A tissue shall be understood as "mixed" when some other material enters into the composition of the threads of the tissue in a less proportion than the principal.

Fourteenth. For the conversion of foreign money the following rates of exchange shall be adopted:

	Bolivianos.
One German mark	0.62½
One French franc	.50
One Italian lira	.50
One Spanish peseta	.50
One American dollar	2.50
One pound sterling	12.50

THE TARIFF.

[MONEY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.—The monetary unit of Bolivia is the boliviano=100 *centavos*. For weights and measures, Bolivia has adopted the metrical system.]

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
		Bolivianos.	*Per cent.*
1	Bugles, perforated beads, cord pipings, and pearls of crystal, glass, or composition, including packages ....kilog..	2.00	30
2	Of common metal, including packages........do....	7.00	30
3	Fans, of palm or shaved wood ....dozen..	1.00	35
4	Of wood, bone, or metal, without covering ....do....	18.00	35
5	Of common wood, with covering of paper, cardboard, or common cotton tissue ....dozen..	2.10	35
6	The same, with silk covering ....do....	8.00	35
7	The same, with covering of feathers........	20.00	35
8	Of bone, sandalwood, cocoanut, jacaranda, or ebony, or the like, with sheet of paper or cotton tissue........dozen..	20.00	35
9	The same, with face or ornaments of silk ....do....	30.00	35
10	Do., gilt, open-worked, with spangles or embroidered........do....	60.00	35
11	Do., with covering of silk........do....	80.00	35
12	Do., of feathers........do....	100.00	35
13	Of tortoise shell, ivory, or mother-of-pearl, without covering with a sheet of paper or cotton tissue ....dozen..	120.00	35
14	The same, with covering of silk........	180.00	35
15	Do., with covering of feathers	240.00	35
16	Of celluloid or imitations, of tortoise shell, ivory or mother-of-pearl, without covering or with covering of paper or cotton........	80.00	35
17	Do., with covering of silk	120.00	35
18	Do., with covering of feathers	180.00	35
19	Other kinds	(a)	35

[a] According to appraisement.

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
20	Clasps for curtains, of metal.		
21	Of cloth. (*See* Passementerie.)		
22	Glove stretchers. (*See* Stretchers.)	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
23	Can openers, including package........kilog..	1.20	25
24	Button hooks of all kinds, including package........do....	1.50	25
	Planes, grooving. (*See* Planes.)		
	Oils, gross weight, as follows:		
25	Whale or seal, crude........do....	.20	30
26	The same purified........	.40	30
27	Sperm, rape seed, linseed, turnip, lard, pine, peanut, neat's-foot, or cotton-seed........kilog..	.30	30
28	For sewing machines, watches, etc., in glass bottles........do....	1.00	30
29	The same, otherwise packed........do....	.60	30
30	For machines—animal, vegetable, or mineral, impure........do....	.12	30
31	Cocoanut or palm........do....	.30	30
32	Walnut........do....	.50	30
33	Gasoline, naphtha, paraffine, or petroleum........do....	.08	30
34	Olive or other edible oil, in glass receptacles........do....	.40	25
35	The same, in other receptacles........do....	.30	25
36	Perfumed. (*See* Perfumery.)		
37	Oilers for machinery of all, kinds, including package........do....	.40	25
38	Olives, gross weight, as follows:		
39	In oil........do....	.60	25
40	Stuffed........do....	1.50	25
41	In brine or not in glass receptacles........do....	.25	25
42	Same, in receptacles of earthenware, tin, or wood........do....	.25	25
	Steel, unwrought, gross weight, as follows:		
43	In bars........do....	.17	Free.
44	Plates for carriage springs........do....	.35	Free.
45	Plates, perforated........do....	.70	Free.
46	Or covered iron for stiffening clothing or for fastening corsets.do....	1.60	25
47	Manufactured in shapes not specified. (*See* articles not designated in this tariff.)		
48	Stirrup straps of leather, including package........kilog..	6.00	40
49	Chicory, ground, gross weight........do....	.40	25
50	Annotto in paste or powder, gross weight........do....	2.00	25
51	Same, liquid, gross weight........do....	.60	25
52	Ornaments, for hats, metal or glass, including package........do....	12.00	30
53	The same, of mother-of-pearl, including package........do....	50.00	30
54	Of wood, composition, sawdust, paper pulp, or papier-mâché for furniture or buildings, gross weight........kilog..	1.80	30
55	The same, with gilding or silvering, gross weight........do....	2.20	30
56	The same, with metal pieces, gross weight........do....	2.40	30
57	Of zinc for buildings, gross weight........do....	.80	30
58	Of metal for coffins or other purposes, gilt or silvered, gross weight........kilog..	8.00	30
59	The same, of yellow metal, gross weight........do....	2.50	30
60	The same, of tin or iron, painted or not, gross weight........do....	1.00	25
61	The same, of paper or cardboard, silvered or gilt, including package........kilog..	3.50	25
62	Other kinds........do....	(*a*)	30
63	Sharpeners or steels to sharpen knives, with handles of wood, bone, horn, or composition........kilog..	2.40	25
64	Fine, with handles of plated metal, plate, ivory, mother-of-pearl, etc........kilog..	10.00	25
65	Bran, gross weight........do....	.05	Free.
66	Clasps, wooden holders for sadirons, with or without springs, including package........kilog..	1.20	25
67	For papers, steel, iron, brass, including package........do....	4.00	25
	Water jugs.		
68	Turpentine, spirits of, unrectified, gross weight........do....	.25	10
	Waters, mineral:		
69	Sweet smelling, cologne in large or small flasks, lavender water, Florida water or American verbena or imitation thereof, kananga, celest, divine, magnolia, and Peruvian dew, gross weight........kilog..	.80	30
70	Needles, sewing without regard to quality, including package..do....	5.60	10
71	Packing, straight or curved, including package........	.70	10
72	For mattress makers, upholsterers, sailmakers, and like kinds, kilog........	1.50	10
73	For sewing machines, including package........kilog..	12.00	10
74	Knitting, iron or bone with or without handles........do....	6.00	10
75	For pocket or binnacle compasses........	(*a*)	25
76	Crochet, of wood, ordinary metal, papier-maché, rubber, or composition........kilog..	3.00	30
77	The same, of tortoise shell, ivory, or mother-of-pearl........do....	30.00	30
78	Other kinds........	(*a*)	30
79	Insulators for telegraph or telephone, gross weight........kilog..	.60	Free.
80	Of crystal or glass for pianos, gross weight........do....	.60	25

[a] According to appraisement.

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
		Bolivianos.	*Per cent.*
81	Capsicum, ground, gross weight ....kilog..	0.42	25
82	Whole, gross weight ....do....	.30	15
83	Sesame, gross weight ....do....	.24	25
84	Outfits for babies	(a)	40
85	For brides, composed of crown, streamers, flowers, and silk veil..	(a)	40
	Braid trimming. (*See* Passementerie.)		
86	Stills of bronze or copper, with or without parts of inferior metals, gross weight ....kilog..	1.00	Free.
	Wire:		
87	Iron, steel, bronze or copper for musical instruments, including package ....kilog..	5.00	25
88	Iron or steel, covered with paper or cotton, for trimming bonnets and hats, etc., for modistes or florists, including package..kilog..	3.20	25
89	The same, covered with silk, with or without mixture, including package ....kilog..	5.00	25
90	Bronze or copper for all purposes other than musical instruments, including package ....kilog..	.80	25
91	Galvanized iron, bronze, or copper including package......do....	.40	25
92	Lead, including package........	.60	25
93	White metal or nickel, including package........	3.00	25
94	For transmission of electric currents, gross weight	2.00	Free.
95	Iron, tinned, galvanized or not, for telegraphs, fencing vineyards, etc., with barbs or spines, or without, and for tying hay, gross weight........	2.00	Free.
96	Iron, tined, galvanized, or not, to tie bottles, in rolls or clipped, gross weight ....kilog..	.60	25
97	On wooden or iron spools or rolls for binding or other uses, gross weight ....kilog..	1.00	25
98	The same, of copper or bronze, gross weight ....do....	2.00	25
99	With brush for cleaning pipes or nursing bottles, including package ....kilog..	1.60	25
100	Steel of any diameter, gross weight ....do....	.50	Free.
101	Netting. (*See* Wire netting.)		
102	Brims of gummed tissue for manufacture of hats, including package........kilog..	2.00	35
103	Same of cardboard, including package........do....	2.50	35
104	Alb for ecclesiastics	(a)	40
	Albums. For photographs, postal cards, stamps and in blank for writing, including package, as follows:		
105	With cardboard or paper cover ....kilog..	2.40	30
106	Bound in ordinary leather or cotton cloth ....do....	3.60	30
107	In composition, imitating wood, tortoise shell, or ivory......do....	4.50	30
108	In silk, pure or mixed, veneered or not........do....	6.00	30
109	In Russian leather, or imitation thereof........do....	10.00	30
110	In tortoise shell, ivory, or mother-of-pearl ....do....	20.00	30
111	The above, with stands	(a)	30
112	With music box or other kinds	(a)	30
	Alphenic. (Dutiable as sugar.)		
113	Pins, common or safety, and glass-headed hat pins, including package........kilog..	2.00	25
114	Other kinds	(a)	25
	To hold the hair.		
	For hats.		
115	Carpets, gross weight, as follows:		
	Of wool, with wool body........kilog..	6.00	30
116	Or shag, with hemp, jute, or other vegetable body........do....	....	....
117	Cotton shag........do....	1.00	30
118	Cotton velvet........do....	1.20	30
119	Common cloth ....kilog..	1.20	30
120	Curled wool of all kinds........do....	1.50	30
121	The kind called Brussels ....do....	2.80	30
122	Plush, astrakhan, wool velvet, mixed or not........do....	4.00	30
123	Hemp or jute called coco........do....	.60	30
124	Wool, with or without vegetable mixture........do....	1.60	30
125	Calendars, paper, loose-leaved, or glued on cardboard, including package........kilog..	2.00	30
	Frames and crowns:		
126	Straw, horsehair, or cotton lawn with or without wire for women's and children's hats, including package ....kilog..	5.00	35
127	Of cork, with cotton or silk cloth, for men's hats, including package........kilog..	8.00	35
128	Of sized cardboard, for képis, shakos, or hats, including package........kilog..	1.00	35
129	Of felt or flock wool for making hats, including package ...do....	10.00	35
	Almonds, bitter or sweet, gross weight, as follows:		
130	Unshelled........do....	.40	25
131	Shelled ....do....	.60	25
132	Starch, all kinds, gross weight........do....	.20	25

a According to appraisement.

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
	Mortars, gross weight, as follows:	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
133	Iron or steel, tinned, galvanized, or not.....kilog..	0.50	25
134	Bronze or copper.....do....	1.50	25
135	Glass, crystal, granite, composition, wood, or marble.....do....	.50	25
	Pillows, bolsters, and cushions, including package, as follows:		
136	Covered with cotton or linen cloth and stuffed with wool or hair.....kilog..	1.20	35
137	The same, stuffed with feathers.....do....	10.00	35
138	The same, covered with silk, mixed or not.....do....	16.00	35
139	Of shavings.....do....	.10	30
140	Of rubber.....do....	4.00	30
141	Gilder's pads (tools), including package.....do....	3.00	Free.
142	Currycombs for horses, including package.....do....	.30	25
143	Canary seed and hemp, gross weight.....do....	.20	25
144	Tar, ordinary or pitch, gross weight.....do....	.05	30
145	Hourglasses of all kinds and sizes, including package.....do....	1.30	15
	Chafing dishes, with or without metal, earthenware, porcelain, or wood parts, as follows:		
146	Of tin plate or brass.....kilog..	8.00	40
147	Same, nickeled.....do....	5.00	25
148	Bronze or copper.....do....	6.00	25
149	Same, nickeled or plated.....do....	8.00	25
	Kitchen stoves, iron:		
150	Small, to burn paraffin or oil, with parts of tin or iron plate, gross weight.....kilog..	1.50	25
151	Same, nickeled or plated, gross weight.....do....	8.00	25
152	Other kinds.....do....	(*a*)	25
153	Anchors and grapnels, iron or steel, gross weight.....kilog..	.24	Free.
	Aniline. (*See* Pintura.)		
	Napkin rings, including package as follows:		
154	Bone, horn, wood, common metal or composition.....do....	4.00	30
155	Ivory.....do....	56.00	30
156	Britannia metal, pewter, lead, zinc, bronze, or copper.....do....	3.00	30
157	Same, nickeled or plated.....do....	5.00	30
158	Of white metal, nickel, German silver or like kinds.....do....	7.00	30
159	The same plated or nickeled.....do....	14.00	30
160	Silver, gilded or not.....do....	100.00	30
161	Rubber.....do....	5.00	30
162	Other kinds.....	(*a*)	30
163	Teething rings for babies, with or without rubber parts, including package as follows:		
164	Of rubber or bone.....kilog..	5.00	30
165	Of ivory.....do....	56.00	30
166	Rings and other accessories for umbrellas, including package..do....	1.00	25
167	Same, of bronze or plated, including package.....do....	4.00	25
	Animals:		
168	Live.....	(*a*)	Free.
169	Stuffed.....	(*a*)	Free.
	Aniseed, ordinary:		
170	Gross weight.....kilog..	0.60	25
171	Star, including package.....do....	1.00	25
	Eyeglasses or spectacles:		
172	Ordinary, without frames or rims.....dozen..	3.00	25
173	With frames of steel, horn, iron, or buffalo horn.....	.....	.....
174	With or without case.....dozen..	6.00	25
175	With gold or silver bows, with or without case.....do....	50.00	25
176	With bows, plated, gilded, or of tortoise shell, with or without case.....dozen..	20.00	25
176b	With wire gauze, or goggles, with or without bows or cases..do....	4.00	25
177	Without bows, with fittings of steel, iron, buffalo or other horn, with or without case.....dozen..	6.00	25
178	Without bows, with fittings of plated or gilt metal or of tortoise shell, with or without cases.....dozen..	18.00	25
179	Without bows, with mountings of gold or silver, with or without case.....dozen..	60.00	25
180	Monocles and those with handles called quizzing glasses.....	(*a*)	25
	Opera glasses, marine glasses, or field glasses, with or without handle, as follows:		
181	With frames of brass, nickeled or not, painted or enameled..each.	8.00	25
182	Covered with ordinary varnished leather, with enamel or porcelain.....each..	10.00	25
183	Same covered in Russia leather or imitation.....do....	15.00	25
184	Same in tortoise shell, mother-of-pearl, ivory, or aluminum, with handle of gold or silver.....each..	50.00	25
185	Telescopes:		
	Up to 25 centimeters in length.....do....	15.00	25
186	Of larger size.....do....	30.00	25
187	Other kinds.....	(*a*)	25
	NOTE.—Mountings and trimmings of eyeglasses, opera glasses, and telescopes will be appraised at 75 per cent of the rates fixed for their respective classes.		
188	Fish hooks, all sizes, gross weight.....kilog..	2.00	Free.
189	Candle snuffers, with or without spring.....do....	4.00	25

[a] According to appraisement.

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
	Apparatus:	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
190	Electric, for illumination and other purposes and its accessories, gross weight	(a)	10
191	For tinsmiths for bending ... each	25.00	Free.
192	For tinsmiths for wire working ... do	18.00	Free.
193	Mechanical lifting, gross weight ... kilog	.50	Free.
194	And utensils for telegraphs and telephones	(a)	10
195	Plows of all kinds and spare parts for same, gross weight ... kilog	.25	Free.
	Violin bows. (*See* Musical instruments.)		
	Sand:		
196	For polishing marble, gross weight ... kilog	.05	30
197	Of all kinds, for other uses, including package ... do	1.40	30
	Earrings. (*See* Jewelry).		
	Rings; including package as follows:		
198	For keys, steel or iron, with or without chain of same metal ... kilog	4.00	25
199	Same, nickeled ... do	8.00	25
200	Wood, for curtains ... do	2.00	25
201	Iron, with or without bronze, for curtains ... do	1.00	25
202	Same of bronze or copper ... do	2.40	25
203	Same of nickeled metal ... do	4.80	25
204	For other uses, of iron, bronzed, tinned, galvanized or not ... do	.50	25
205	Iron with fixed or loose screw for small padlocks ... do	1.00	25
206	Same of bronze or copper ... do	2.40	25
207	For bridles or halters of tinned iron ... do	.70	25
208	Same of plated or nickeled metal ... do	4.00	25
209	Of pewter or Britannic metal ... do	2.00	25
	Harness:		
210	For carts ... each	20.00	25
211	For coaches	(a)	40
	Rice:		
212	In the grain; gross weight ... kilog	.14	10
213	Ground; gross weight ... do	.40	25
	Articles not specified in this tariff, as follows:		
214	Of steel, gross weight ... do	.60	25
215	Of alabaster, gross weight	(a)	30
216	Of wire, iron, or steel, nickeled, bronzed, coppered, or tinned, gross weight ... kilog	.80	25
217	Of wire, bronze, or copper, gross weight ... do	1.00	25
218	Of aluminum, including package ... do	2.40	25
	Of bronze. (*See* Manufactured bronze.)		
219	Of tortoise shell, including package ... do	70.00	30
220	Of cardboard, gross weight ... do	.80	30
221	Of celuloid or other composition, including package ... do	8.00	30
222	Of tin, gross weight ... do	1.50	25
	Of iron. (*See* Manufactured iron.)		
223	Of gutta-percha, gross weight ... do	6.00	30
224	Of tin plate or stamped sheet iron, tinned, painted, or not, gross weight ... kilog	2.00	30
225	The same, enameled, gross weight ... do	.90	30
226	Of bone, gross weight ... do	6.00	30
227	Of caoutchouc, gross weight ... do	4.00	25
228	Of sheet iron ... do	2,00	25
	Of sheet copper. (*See* Manufactured brass.)		
229	Of varnished or painted wood, gross weight ... kilog	1.50	40
230	Of wood without varnish or paint, gross weight ... do	1.00	40
231	Of ivory, including package ... do	70.00	30
232	Of marble, gross weight	(a)	30
233	Of white metal, nickel, German silver; plated ware, Britannic metal; pewter, nickeled or not, silvered or gilded, shall be appraised in the same manner as sugar bowls in their corresponding classes.		
234	Of mother-of-pearl ... kilog	70.00	30
235	Of gold ... gram	1.20	10
236	Of paper, gross weight ... kilog	3.00	30
237	Of papier maché ... do	4.00	30
238	Of silver ... do	100.00	25
239	Of lead ... do	.40	25
240	Of zinc ... do	1.50	25
241	Vetches, dried, gross weight ... do	.50	25
242	Fasteners, or staples for wire, of iron or steel wire, galvanized, tinned, painted or not, gross weight ... kilog	.60	10
243	Razor strops, including package ... do	6.00	30
	Mats or holders for dishes, bottles, and other purposes, including package, as follows:		
244	Of papier maché, composition, or wood, varnished or painted, gilded or not ... kilog	3.00	30
245	Of tin plate or sheet iron, neither varnished, painted, nor gilded, kilog.	1.50	30
246	Same, nickeled, varnished, or painted, gilded or not ... kilog	2.20	30
247	Of copper or brass ... do	2.80	30
248	The same nickeled ... do	4.00	30

a According to appraisement.

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
	Mats or holders for dishes—Continued.	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
249	The same plated … kilog.	5.40	30
250	Of Britannic metal or pewter … do.	4.50	30
251	The same nickeled … do.	5.50	30
252	The same plated … do.	7.00	30
253	Of white metal, nickel, German silver, or like substances … do.	7.00	30
254	The same plated … do.	14.00	30
255	Of silver, gilded or not … do.	100.00	30
256	Of straw or rush plait … do.	3.00	30
257	Of oilcloth … do.	2.00	30
258	Of wood, veneered or not … do.	4.00	30
259	Of aluminum … do.	2.40	30
260	Other kinds … do.	(*a*)	30
261	Hartshorn, calcined or in filings, including package. (*See* Drugs.)		
	Surcingles, including package, as follows:		
262	Of cotton, or mixed with other vegetable fiber … kilog.	6.00	40
263	Of wool … do.	8.00	40
264	Of hemp, jute, linen, or horsehair … do.	4.00	40
265	Of leather … do.	6.00	40
266	Coffins of all kinds	(*a*)	40
	Automobiles. (*See* Carriages.)		
267	Hazelnuts, gross weight … kilog.	.25	25
	Oats:		
268	In grain, gross weight … do.	.20	10
269	Crushed or prepared, gross weight … do.	.20	5
	Advertisements and catalogues of goods, gross weight, as follows:		
270	In cardboard, tin, or brass … kilog.	.50	15
271	In paper, loose or in pamphlets or books, with or without board binding … kilog.	1.00	15
272	Of both the above kinds, with colored engravings … do.	1.50	15
273	Of the three above kinds, with wood or cardboard frames, painted, varnished, bronzed, or not … kilog.	2.50	15
274	Hoes and spades of all sizes, with or without handles and spare parts, gross weight … kilog.	.30	Free.
	Trays, gross weight, as follows:		
275	Of wood … kilog.	3.00	30
276	Of papier maché … do.	3.00	30
277	Of iron or tin plate, laquered … do.	2.20	30
278	Of pewter, brass, or covered with white metal … do.	4.50	30
279	Of plaque or plated metal, in part gilded or not … do.	7.00	30
280	Of white metal, German silver, or nickel … do.	7.00	30
281	Same, plated or gilded … do.	14.00	30
282	Of silver, gilded or not … do.	100.00	30
283	Of aluminum … do.	2.40	30
284	Other kinds	(*a*)	30
285	Saffron, castile, in oil, dry, in powder, cakes, or tablets, or imitation thereof, including package … kilog.	45.00	30
	Minimum. (*See* Paints.)		
286	Mercury; gross weight … do.	2.00	Free.
287	Sugar candy … do.	.50	25
	Sugar:		
288	Refined. Specific duty on the hundred kilograms B. 6.50.		
288*b*	Raw, crude, and other unrefined sugars. Specific duty on the hundred kilograms B. 17.40.		
	Sugar bowls, including package, as follows:		
289	Of aluminum … kilog.	2.40	30
290	Of bronze or copper … do.	2.00	30
291	Same, nickeled … do.	3.00	30
292	Of Britannia metal, pewter, or burnished iron, having or not parts of other material … kilog.	4.00	30
293	Same, nickeled … do.	5.00	30
294	Same, plated or gilded … do.	7.00	30
295	Of white metal, nickel, German silver, plaque, or like materials, having or not parts of other material … kilog.	7.00	30
296	Same, plated or gilded … do.	14.00	30
297	Of silver, gilded or not … do.	100.00	30
	NOTE.—For appraisement of sugar bowls of crystal or glass, see Glassware; for those of porcelain, china ware, or enameled iron, see Porcelain, China Ware, or Enameled Iron, respectively.		
298	Other kinds, not specified	(*a*)	30
299	Adzes, with or without handles: gross weight … kilog.	.56	Free.
300	Sulphur, lump or ground, gross weight … do.	.15	30
	Bibs, including package, as follows:		
301	Of cotton, rubber, or oil cloth … do.	3.00	40
302	Of wool, all kinds … do.	5.00	40
303	Of linen, all kinds … do.	4.00	40
304	Of silk, all kinds … do.	30.00	40
	Codfish. (*See* Fish.)		
	Chamber pots:		
305	Of pewter, with or without tops, gross weight … do.	4.50	30
306	The same, flat, for invalids, gross weight … do.	4.50	30
307	Of tin plate, gross weight … do.	.90	F

a According to appraisement.

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
	Chamber pots—Continued.	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
308	Plated or Plaqué; including package .... kilog..	7.00	30
	Of chinaware or porcelain. (*See* Chinaware or Porcelain.)		
	Of iron. (*See* Manufactured iron.)		
	Of rubber. (*See* Articles of rubber not designated.)		
309	Of aluminum; including package .... kilog..	2.40	30
	Sheep skins, dressed. (*See* Skins.)		
310	Trowels for masons, gross weight .... kilog..	1.20	Free.
311	Bridoons, horse:		
	Of leather; including package .... do....	6.00	40
312	Same of cotton, wool, or hair; including package .... do....	4.00	40
313	Scales, small, for weighing gold, in wooden boxes, with bowls or pans of from 7 to 15 centimeters in diameter .... each..	8.00	25
	Gross weight, as follows:		
314	Hanging, with iron beam and brass or iron pans .... kilog..	1.20	25
315	Same, with pans of bronze or copper .... do....	1.80	25
316	With spring and bronze hanging scales with or without iron plate .... kilog..	2.20	25
317	Of bronze, watch shaped and Roman spring scales in cylinder or watch shape .... kilog..	4.00	25
318	Same on iron frame with pans of brass, bronze, copper, or iron .... kilog..	2.00	25
319	Of iron for counters, with or without steelyard with single pan of brass or iron and so-called "Union scales" with pan or platform to weight up to 125 kilograms .... kilog..	1.00	25
320	Platform steelyards with wooden or iron stand .... do....	.50	25
321	For letter weighing .... do....	(a)	25
322	Chemists' and assayers' .... do....	(a)	25
323	With stands of wood or other material and marble top, to weigh up to 6 kilograms .... each..	12.00	25
324	Same, to weigh to 30 kilograms .... do....	28.00	25
325	Larger sizes .... do....	50.00	25
326	Apothecaries', with metal, crystal, or porcelain column, gilt or painted, up to 60 centimeters of height .... each..	50.00	25
327	Same, of more than 60 centimeters of height .... do....	80.00	25
328	Old style steelyards, called "troughs" .... kilog..	.40	35
	Pails and tubs:		
	Of iron. (*See* Manufactured iron.)		
330	Of painted tin plate .... kilog..	.90	40
331	Of wood with iron hoops, and cedar with metal hoops .... do....	.40	30
	Of iron or zinc, painted, tinned or galvanized, and porcelain lined. (*See* Manufactured iron in its several classes.)		
	Of bronze or copper. (*See* Manufactured bronze.)		
332	Of cardboard or papier-maché, with or without handles .... kilog..	.80	30
333	Of leather and cloth for firemen and miners .... do....	.80	Free.
	Tiles. (*See* Bricks.)		
	Ball molds. (*See* Manufactured iron.)		
334	Benches for carpenters .... each..	30.00	Free.
	Sashes. (*See* Bands.)		
335	Flags of all kinds	(a)	35
336	Small flags of paper or cotton cloth for ornamenting sweets and dishes of food, including package .... kilog..	5.00	40
337	Same, of silk .... do....	30.00	40
	Baths:		
338	Of marble .... do....	.10	25
339	Shower, of tin, brass, or zinc, painted, tinned, galvanized or not, composed of several parts, gross weight .... kilog..	1.20	25
340	Same, of rubber for travel, with or without accessories .... do....	4.00	25
341	Seating or foot tubs of tin, brass, or zinc, painted, tinned, galvanized or not, gross weight .... kilog..	.80	25
342	Ramrods, with or without wad extractors, including package .... do....	1.50	25
	Playing cards. (*See* Games.)		
	Whalebone:		
343	In the rough .... kilog..	1.20	25
	Finished or imitation, covered or not .... do....	12.00	30
	Varnish:		
345	Common in barrels, gross weight .... kilog..	.20	30
346	Copal, carriage or furniture, in bottles or tins, including package .... kilog..	1.20	30
347	Same in small flasks, including package .... do....	2.50	30
348	Amber, for photography, including package .... do....	3.20	30
349	Or preparation for varnishing interior of barrels .... do....	1.00	30
350	Black, for iron, in tins or bottles; gross weight .... do....	.50	30
	Augers:		
351	Of iron or steel for mining, gross weight .... do....	.20	Free.
352	For artesans of all kinds, with or without handle, including package .... kilog..	2.00	Free.
353	Crowbars, of iron or steel, of all sizes, for agricultural or mining .... do....	.20	Free.
	Barrels, tierces, pipes, casks, anchor keys and kegs:		
354	Of wood, set up or in shooks; gross weight .... kilog..	.20	30
355	Of pewter or white metal; including packages .... do....	7.00	30

[a] According to appraisement.

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
	Frames:	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
356	Hand, embroidery, with or without feet........................each..	1.40	35
357	Of all sizes, to sit on floor..do....	4.00	35
358	Of wood, with prepared cloth for painting...................do....	6.00	35
	Canes or walking sticks:		
359	In the rough, without heads or ferrules,....................dozen..	6.00	30
360	Wholly of wood or of iron covered with leather, with ferrules ....dozen..	10.00	30
361	Same with common metal trimmings.........................do....	20.00	30
362	Same with head of bone, horn, stone, metal, composition, or like substances ....dozen..	32.00	30
363	With ivory, tortoise shell, or mother-of-pearl head ....do....	120.00	30
364	Of whalebone...do....	144.00	30
365	Of gum, rubber, or composition ....do....	12.00	30
366	Sword. Shall be appraised as above in their proper classes with a surtax of 40 per cent.		
367	Rifle. (Only with consent of the Government) ....each..	20.00	50
368	Of tortoise shell, ivory, and those with head of gold, silver, or fine stones	(a)	40
	For children, shall be appraised as above in their proper classes with rebate of 50 per cent.		
	Dressing gowns, for men:		
369	Cotton, padded or not...each..	12.00	40
370	Of wool, mixed or not with cotton ....do....	30.00	40
371	The above kind with silk lining, etc., will be increased 50 per cent over their respective appraisements.		
372	Of silk, mixed or not, padded or not...........................each..	60.00	40
373	Of Turkish toweling for bath, plain or trimmed; including package..kilog..	4.00	40
374	Other kinds, for babies, for women, and girls (*see* Dresses.)	(a)	40
375	Cruppers, leather, including package ....kilog..	6.00	40
	Violin tail pieces. (*See* Musical instruments.)		
	Trunks and valises, as follows:		
376	Of camphor wood or imitation.................................kilog..	.60	40
377	Of common wood, covered with pasteboard, zinc, or tin............	.50	40
378	Covered with leather, oilcloth, or canvas....................kilog..	.80	40
379	Of tin, steel, or iron, painted or not, with or without wooden laths ....kilog..	.50	40
380	Pasteboard valises, covered in canvas or oilcloth ....do....	1.20	40
381	Same, covered in leather...do....	2.80	40
382	Of leather of all kinds..do....	5.00	40
383	With compartments and other kinds..................................	(a)	40
384	Rattan, prepared for furniture and other uses, gross weight.....kilog..	.60	30
385	Puff boxes for dressing table, including package.................do....	8.00	30
	Braces, with or without bits:		
386	Common wood, including package.............................kilog..	.60	Free.
387	Of boxwood, walnut, and like woods, including package...do....	1.40	Free.
	Vermilion. (*See* Paints.)		
	Blacking, shoe:		
388	In paste, in wooden or tin boxes, gross weight.................do....	.30	.30
389	Liquid, in earthenware jars, gross weight ....do....	.20	.30
390	Same in glass flasks, or shoe polish; gross weight	.80	30
391	Or cream in boxes or flasks, white or colored, including package...kilog..	2.00	30
392	Or dressing, copper or bronze, for carriages or harness, gross weight ....kilog..	.30	30
393	Bicycles...do....	(a)	35
394	Boat hooks, with or without handles, gross weight...............do....	.20	25
	Bidets, as follows:		
395	Of white wood...each..	7.00	35
396	Of jacaranda, mahogany, walnut, or like woods................do....	12.00	35
397	Of sheet iron with or without iron parts, gross weight.......do....	.80	35
398	Mustache holders or bands, including package..................do....	10.00	40
399	Billiard tables, with utensils and parts	(a)	40
400	Bank notes, bonds, cedulas, debentures, loose or pasted together, and stamps and seals, gross weight.................................each..	30.00	40
401	Screens of all kinds.. ...do....	(a)	40
402	Syringe stopples, bone, gum, rubber, gutta-percha, or metal, including package...kilog..	5.00	30
	Boas:		
403	Fur, up to 50 centimeters......................................dozen..	36.00	40
404	Same, of more than 50 centimeters ....do....	72.00	40
405	Of feathers, up to 50 centimeters ....do....	42.00	40
406	Of more than 50 centimeters.....................................do....	84.00	40
407	Of silk tulle or of silk and cotton, including package ......kilog..	50.00	40
	Bridle bits:		
408	Iron, polished or nickeled, with bosses of silvered metal or brass, including package..kilog..	5.00	25
409	Of plated iron, gilded or with incrustations of other metal..do....	12.00	25
410	Of wrought or forged iron ....do....	1.60	25
411	Same, polished or nickeled.......................................do....	2.50	25
412	Same, with bosses or parts of yellow metal ....do....	3.60	25

a According to appraisement.

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
	Keyhole guards, including package, as follows:	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
413	Of copper or bronze ... kilog..	2.00	30
414	Same, nickeled ... do....	3.20	30
415	Of tortoise shell, ivory, or mother-of-pearl ... do....	14.00	30
416	Of wood, rubber, composition, bone, leather, horn, papier-maché, zinc, iron, tin, or brass, painted, nickeled, or not ... kilog..	6.00	30
417	Speaking trumpets for vessels ...	(a)	30
418	Axle boxes, steel or iron, for carts or carriages ... kilog..	.20	15
419	Billiard balls of ivory or imitation; including package ... do....	60.00	40
420	Marbles, stone, chinaware, marble, porcelain, glass, or composition; gross weight ... kilog..	.36	30
	Bags:		
421	Packing, printed or not; including package ... do....	.50	30
422	Same of so-called parchment paper ... do....	1.20	30
	For school children. (*See* Sacks.)		
	Pumps:		
423	Wooden for barrels ... each..	2.00	30
424	Of tin or sheet iron for barrels ... dozen..	1.60	25
425	Of copper or bronze for barrels ... do....	3.20	25
426	Common for wells, of iron or steel, with or without accessories, each ...	10.00	Free.
427	Fire, and for mining or agricultural use ...	(a)	Free.
428	For watering plants ... each..	6.00	25
	Maté tubes:		
429	Straw or shaved wood ... kilog..	1.60	30
430	Of tin plate ... do....	1.60	30
431	Of plated metal ... kilog..	16.00	30
432	Of silver ... do....	100.00	30
433	Of gold ...	(a)	40
	Cigar and cigarette holders, as follows:		
434	Of wood, rubber, gum, or composition, in part or not glass, having parts of common metal or not, including package ... kilog..	15.00	30
435	Of meerschaum or imitation, with or without amber, trimmed or not with silver or gold, with cases ... kilog..	100.00	30
436	Of amber or imitation, trimmed or not with silver or gold, with cases ... kilog..	150.00	30
437	Other kinds ...	(a)	30
438	Lamp burners, copper or bronze, including package ... kilog..	3.00	25
439	Same nickled, including package ... do....	4.00	25
440	Embroideries of wool, begun or finished on canvas, including package ... kilog..	7.00	30
	Bottles:		
441	Of common glass for liquors, gross weight ... do....	.05	Free.
	Of common glass for other purposes. (*See* Glassware.)		
442	Of pewter for water and bottles covered in wickerwork for shipping ... kilog..	.10	30
443	Covered in leather. See Portabotellas of fine earthenware for water, with or without tray and glass; gross weight ... kilog..	.30	30
	Buttons, with or without shank, including pakage, as follows:		
444	Of chinaware, porcelain, or, glass, for shirts, undershirts, drawers, etc., and white uncovered wood button molds ... kilog..	.60	30
445	Same for shoes, waistcoats, coats, or for ornamenting clothes .. do....	2.00	30
446	Of cardboard or papier maché, whalebone, shell, bone, horn, terra cotta, or metal, for trousers, coats, waistcoats, and drawers ... kilog..	2.00	30
447	Of corozo or lacquered wood, for waistcoats, coats, or for ornamenting clothes ... kilog..	4.00	30
448	Of ivory or mother-of-pearl, without regard to grades ... do....	12.00	30
449	Same for waistcoats, coats, or for ornamenting clothes ... do....	8.00	30
450	Covered with cotton or linen cloth for shirts or drawers, and covered with cotton or wool for clothes ... kilog..	6.00	30
451	Same, covered in silk ... kilog..	7.50	30
452	Same, for furniture, covered in cloth or leather ... do....	3.60	30
453	Of composition, lacquered or burnished iron ... do....	2.00	30
454	Of steel, bone, horn, or common metal, for waistcoats, coats, or for ornamenting clothes ... kilog..	3.00	30
455	Of white or yellow metal, plain or embossed, or overlaid and gilded or plated, for the military ... kilog..	15.00	30
456	Same of steel, bone, burnished iron, or white or yellow metal, not gilded nor plated, for the military ... kilog..	4.50	30
457	Of china ware, porcelain, glass, with or without parts of common metal ... kilog..	2.50	30
458	Of iron or steel ... do....	2.80	30
459	Of rubber, corozo, horn, bone, or common metal, with or without plating or gilding, having or not parts of other material .. kilog..	8.00	30
460	Of tortoise shell, ivory, or mother-of-pearl, with or without parts of other material ... kilog..	16.00	30
461	Other kinds ...	(a)	30
462	With rivets, all kinds ... kilog..	4.00	30
463	For electric bells ... do....	6.00	30
464	Muzzles and snaffles of iron or other common metal for horses; including package ... kilog..	2.00	25

a According to appraisement.

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
		Bolivianos.	*Per cent.*
465	Trusses for ruptured people .... kilog..	9.00	30
466	Braziers (small), bronze, for fumigating; including package ... do....	1.80	25
467	Same, of white metal or plated .... do....	4.00	25
	Gross weight, as follows—		
468	Of bronze or copper .... do....	1.80	25
469	Of cast iron, with or without feet .... do	.16	25
470	Of hammered iron or steel .... do	.45	25
	Trimmings:		
471	Bugles, frosting, thread, leaf, spangles, etc., of silver, gilded or not, including paper wrappings, and spools .... kilog..	120.00	25
472	Same, of bronze or copper, plated or gilded, including paper wrappings and spools .... kilog..	20.00	25
473	Same, with silk body .... do	30.00	25
	Brushes, including package, as follows:		
474	Shaving, with ivory handle .... dozen..	12.00	30
475	With buffalo, bone, or common metal handle .... do....	4.00	30
476	Wooden handles, with or without iron socket .... do....	3.00	30
477	All kinds for artisans; gross weight .... kilog..	3.50	Free.
478	For letter copying, including package .... do....	5.00	30
479	Clasps and corner plates of metal, gilded or not, for books and other uses, and cravat clasps, including package .... kilog..	9.00	30
	Bronze manufactured:		
480	Articles not specified, having or not parts of other material, as knockers, staples, hinges, lamp chains, rings, hooks, door latches, springs, casters, wheels, etc.; gross weight .... Kilog..	2.00	25
481	Same, nickeled; gross weight .... do...	3.00	25
482	Same, gilded or plated; gross weight .... do...	5.00	25
	NOTE.—The three preceding paragraphs shall be understood as including other manufactured bronze articles which may not be set out in this tariff.		
483	In leaf or sheets .... kilog..	.30	25
484	Burnishers of steel or agate .... dozen..	3.00	Free.
485	Burins for engravers .... kilog..	3.00	Free.
486	Easels for painters, gross weight .... do....	.60	25
	Hair, human, including package, as follows:		
487	Unprepared .... do....	35.00	30
488	Prepared .... do....	80.00	30
	Headstalls, including package, as follows:		
489	Plain, with buckles, with or without reins .... kilog..	6.00	40
490	Of leather, with metal bosses .... do....	15.00	40
491	Of plated white metal, with ends partly composed of leather. do....	8.00	40
492	Other kinds	(a)	40
493	Belaying pins for boats	(a)	Free.
494	Cable wire; gross weight	.50	Free.
495	Sockets of alabaster for candles .... kilog..	1.00	30
	Cocoa:		
496	In the bean, gross weight .... do....	.70	40
497	Powdered, gross weight .... do....	1.00	40
	Stewpans, pots, caldrons, kettles, and frying pans; gross weight, as follows:		
498	Of cast iron or steel, with or without feet or covers, tinned, galvanized or not .... kilog..	.25	25
499	Same, porcelain lined .... do....	.50	25
	Of wrought iron or steel, sheet iron, or tin plate, galvanized or not, enameled or not with porcelain. (*See* Manufactured iron in their proper classes.)		
	Of bronze or copper. (*See* Manufactured bronze.)		
	Chains, including package, as follows:		
500	Of brass, copper, or bronze, for scales, doorbells, lamps, to tie animals, door chains, and other purposes .... kilog..	2.00	25
501	Same, of iron or steel .... do....	.40	25
502	Same, tinned or galvanized .... do....	.50	25
503	Same, nickeled, and key chains .... do....	.70	25
	Watch chains. (*See* Jewelry.)		
	Coffee, gross weight, as follows:		
504	In the bean .... do....	.70	40
505	Ground .... do....	.90	40
	Coffeepots, including package, as follows:		
506	Of bronze or copper, having or not parts of other material .... kilog..	2.00	25
507	Same, nickeled .... do....	3.00	25
508	Same, with plating or gilding .... do....	5.00	25
509	Of Britannic metal, pewter, or lead, having or not parts of other material .... kilog..	4.00	25
510	Same, plated .... do....	7.00	25
511	Of white metal, nickel, German silver, and like metals ..... do....	7.00	25
512	Same, plated or gilded .... do....	14.00	25
513	Of silver, gilded or not .... do....	100.00	25
514	Of tin plate or sheet iron, painted, enameled, bronzed or not; having or not parts of other material; gross weight .... kilog..	2.00	30

[a] According to appraisement.

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
	Coffeepots—Continued.	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
515	Same, nickeled, gross weight........kilog..	3.00	30
516	Same, with gilding or plating, gross weight........do....	4.00	30
	Of china or porcelain. (*See* China or porcelain.)		
	Of iron lined with china or porcelain. (*See* Iron enameled with china or porcelain.)		
517	Of cast iron........kilog..	.30	30
	Boxes, gross weight, as follows:		
518	With tools for artisans........kilog..	.30	Free.
519	Of iron, for keeping money........	.50	30
520	Of iron, hand, for keeping coin........	.30	30
521	For tea, shawls and other uses, of China wood, paper paste, lacquered or gilt........kilog..	2.00	30
522	Cardboard, ornamented or not........	1.40	30
523	Cardboard, gilded, bronzed, or silvered........	3.50	30
524	Cardboard, empty, for French bonbons, inclosing confectionery and fancy paper garments, with or without "cohetillos" (snappers)........	5.00	30
525	Fancy boxes, or small baskets of cardboard or wood, empty, lined, or otherwise ornamented, for sweetmeats or perfumery........	16.00	40
526	Wooden, small, gilded or otherwise, in sets of various sizes ("nests"), including packing........	5.00	30
527	Wooden, cardboard, horn, or composition, for snuff or tobacco, with or without incrustations of mother-of-pearl, including packing........	5.00	40
528	The same, of ordinary metal, silvered, gilt, or nickle plated, including packing........	8.00	40
529	The same, of tortoise shell, ivory, or mother-of-pearl........	40.00	40
530	The same, of silver, gilded or not, including packing........	100.00	40
531	Wooden, of all sizes, varnished or not, for merchandise, gross weight........	[a].40	30
532	Wooden, ornamented or not, for cigars, gross weight........	.50	40
533	Wooden, for firearms........	(a)	30
534	Boxes or cases, wooden, with lock or spring, for money or jewels, gross weight........kilog..	.30	30
535	Cardboard, wooden, common metal, horn, or pasteboard, for toilet powder, including packing........	2.20	35
536	China, porcelain, glass, or crystal, for toilet powder, including packing........	3.00	35
537	All others........	(a)	40
538	Wooden, crystal, or of other materials, with or without metal ornamentation, for gloves, handkerchiefs, etc........	(a)	40
	Hatboxes:		
539	Cardboard or canvas, leather lined........dozen..	36.00	35
540	Leather........	60.00	35
541	The same, for two hats........	80.00	35
542	Same for more than two hats........	100.00	35
543	Tin, sheet iron or steel, painted, ornamented, bronzed or not, gross weight........	2.00	30
544	The same, with painting materials........	(a)	30
545	The same, for schools, including packing........kilog..	1.60	30
546	Chinese, carved or plain, of sandalwood, etc........doz..	35.00	30
547	With ink pads, wooden or tin, gross weight........kilog..	6.00	30
548	Other classes........	(a)	30
	Small boxes for drugs, gross weight, as follows:		
549	Cardboard........kilog..	2.50	30
550	The same, bronzed, gilt, or silvered........	6.00	30
551	The same, of whitewood, turned........	.80	30
552	The same, of shavings........	1.50	30
553	The same, of boxwood, with small porcelain cups........	6.00	30
554	The same, of fine wood, varnished........	5.00	30
555	The same, of tin plate, painted or not........	1.20	30
	Cases:		
556	Of whitewood, for packing liqueurs or other purposes, put together or not........gross weight..	.80	30
557	Lime, common, quick, or slacked........per 100 kilog..	1.00	30
	Stockings and socks, including packing:		
558	Cotton, with or without seams, for men, women, and children........kilog..	3.00	35
559	The same, "clocked" or embroidered with silk........	6.00	35
560	Woolen or mixed with cotton........	7.00	35
561	The same, with silk stripes or designs........	10.00	35
562	Thread or yarn, or imitations thereof........	12.50	35
563	The same, with stripes of design with silk........	20.00	35
564	Silk........	70.00	35
565	The same, mixed with other materials........	56.00	35
566	Unbleached cotton, long, common, for workmen........	1.50	35
567	Decalcomanies, including packing........	5.00	30
568	Boilers, for steam engines........gross weight..	.40	Free.
	Heaters, tin, galvanized or not, gross weight:		
569	Copper or bronze........	1.40	25
570	Tin or sheet iron........	.80	25

[a] According to appraisement.

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
	Heaters—continued.	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
571	Zinc or tin, for the feet	0.80	25
572	All other	(a)	25
	Boots and shoes, per dozen pairs:		
573	Top boots for men, common, of leather, so-called military, up to 40 cm. length of leg ... dozen	48.00	45
574	Do., longer leg ... do	84.00	45
575	Do., calfskin, up to 40 cm. length of leg ... do	84.00	45
576	Do., longer leg ... do	144.00	45
577	Do., patent leather, up to 40 cm. length of leg ... do	144.00	45
578	Do., longer leg ... do	240.00	45
579	Rubber, waterproof ... do	36.00	45
	Boots and half boots, exceeding 15 cm. length of leg, for women and girls, as follows:		
580	Silk tissue, pure or mixed ... dozen	120.00	45
581	Leather of all classes ... do	100.00	45
	Half boots for men, as follows:		
582	Leather of all classes, polished or otherwise ... do	120.00	45
583	Cotton or linen ... do	60.00	45
	Boots for women and girls, as follows:		
584	Silk tissue, pure or mixed, up to 15 cm. length of leg ... do	120.00	45
585	Leather of all classes, up to 15 cm. length of leg ... do	72.00	45
586	Sandals, bath shoes, etc ... do	24.00	45
	Slippers for men and women:		
587	Silk, pure or mixed ... do	70.00	45
588	Leather of all classes ... do	48.00	45
589	Cloth, shag, plush, or felt ... do	24.00	45
590	Cotton or straw ... do	9.60	40
	Shoes for men, as follows:		
591	Leather of all classes, polished or otherwise	84.00	45
592	Cotton or linen tissue, with or without leather, and shoes so-called military ... dozen	36.00	45
	Shoes for women and children, as follows:		
593	Silk tissue, pure or mixed ... do	72.00	45
	The same, embroidered, are appraised with a surtax of 40 per cent.:		
594	Leather, of all classes, or any tissue except silk ... dozen	40.00	45
	Clogs, rubber shoes, including packing, as follows:		
595	With or without waterproof lining ... kilog	3.20	40
596	With woolen or other covering, lined or unlined ... do	5.00	40
597	With wheels, for skating, and shoes with rubber soles for games ... dozen	6.00	40
598	Bath shoes, with metal or rubber soles ... do	12.00	40
599	Do., with cord or hemp sole ... do	6.00	40
600	Of Chinese silk ... do	48.00	45
601	Calfskins, common, lined or unlined, with elastics, buckles or straps, for men or women ... dozen	60.00	45
602	Clogs of all classes, with wooden soles ... do	14.40	40
	NOTE.—The preceding regulations refer to footwear exceeding 20 cm. sole. From 13 to 20 cm. sole is appraised with a rebate of 50 per cent up to 15 cm., inclusive, with a rebate of 75 per cent.		
	Shoehorns, including packing, as follows:		
603	Horn or bone ... kilog	3.00	25
604	Common metal ... do	2.50	25
605	Tortoise shell or imitation ... do	12.00	30
606	All others	(a)	25
	Underwear:		
607	Knit or pure woolen flannel ... dozen	36.00	40
608	Woolen, mixed with silk ... do	60.00	40
609	Do., mixed with cotton, fleece lined, pure or mixed ... do	24.00	40
610	Linen, pure or mixed with cotton, and of Scotch thread or its imitations, including packing ... kilog	8.00	40
611	Of linen tissues ... dozen	36.00	40
612	Plain, cotton or knit, with or without border ... do	12.00	40
613	Do., twilled, with or without border ... do	18.00	40
614	Do., mixed with wool ... do	20.00	40
615	Do., mixed with silk ... do	48.00	40
616	Vicuna wool ... do	72.00	40
617	Silk ... kilog	70.00	40
618	Do., mixed with other materials ... do	56.00	40
619	Cotton, for bath, including packing ... do	3.00	40
620	Do., Scotch thread or its imitations, including packing ... do	8.00	40
621	Do., knitted wool, pure or mixed ... kilog	6.00	40
	Pantaloons, for women, as follows:		
622	Cotton tissue ... dozen	12.00	40
623	Do., embroidered, trimmed, or adorned in any manner ... do	24.00	40
624	Linen, plain ... do	36.00	40
625	Do., trimmed or ornamented in any manner ... do	48.00	40
626	Of woolen tissue, trimmed or ornamented, all classes ... do	36.00	40
627	Silk, including packing ... kilog	70.00	40
628	Shrimps, dried, gross weight ... do	.80	25
	Do., canned or pickled. (*See* Lobsters.)		

[a] According to appraisement.

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
	Shirts, for men, as follows:	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
629	Cotton, white or colored, with or without collars or cuffs attached .... dozen..	20.00	40
630	Striped or checked (called Italian), gross weight .... kilog..	2.00	40
631	Cotton, linen bosom, plain, figured, or embroidered, with or without linen collars and cuffs attached .... dozen..	30.00	40
632	Do., with bosom of linen of more than 50 threads .... do....	55.00	40
633	Linen, plain or embroidered, white or colored, with or without collars and cuffs attached, up to 50 threads warp and woof in bosom .... dozen..	84.00	40
634	Do., with more than 50 threads in bosom .... do....	96.00	40
635	Knit, or of pure woolen flannel .... do....	36.00	40
636	Do., with bosom silk embroidered .... do....	48.00	40
637	Do., with admixture of cotton, and shirts of pure or mixed flock wool .... dozen..	24.00	40
638	Do., with silk embroidered bosom .... do....	30.00	40
	NOTE.—Shirts with silk stripes are appraised with a surtax of 50 per cent.		
639	Silk shirts, for men, women, and children, including packing, kilog	70.00	40
640	Do., with silk admixture of cotton, including packing .... kilog..	60.00	40
641	Cotton knit, with or without border .... dozen..	12.00	40
	NOTE.—Shirts appraised by dozens and furnished with silk cord, shall be increased in valuation by 2.50 bolivianos per dozen.		
	Chemises for women, as follows:		
642	Cotton, plain .... dozen..	20.00	40
643	Do., adorned, embroidered, or ornamented in any manner .. do....	40.00	40
644	Linen, plain .... do....	60.00	40
645	Do., trimmed or embroidered .... do....	84.00	40
646	With lace .... do....	(a)	40
	Camisoles, with or without collar attached, as follows:		
647	Knit, wool or flannel, per dozen	36.00	40
648	Do., mixed with silk .... dozen..	60.00	40
649	Do, mixed with cotton, and those lined with wool, pure or mixed .... dozen..	24.00	40
650	Linen, with or without cotton mixture, and those made of Scotch thread or its imitation, including packing ... kilog..	8.00	40
651	Linen tissue .... dozen..	38.00	40
652	Plain, cotton or cotton knit, with or without border .... do....	12.00	40
653	Do., twilled, with or without border .... do....	18.00	40
654	Do., mixed with wool .... do....	20.00	40
655	Do., mixed with silk .... do....	48.00	40
656	Vicuña wool .... do....	72.00	40
657	Silk .... kilog..	70.00	40
658	Do., with other materials .... do....	56.00	40
	NOTE.—Union suits are valued according to the classification of their respective parts as though they were separate.		
659	Knit woolen shirts, with or without admixture, for cyclists . kilog..	12.00	35
660	Do., cotton .... dozen..	12.00	35
	NOTE.—The aforesaid underwear appraised by the dozen is allowed a rebate of 40 per cent if for children, and of 75 per cent if for infants.		
661	Undershirts	(a)	35
	Bells, gross weight, as follows:		
662	Metal composition, bronze or copper .... kilog..	1.50	25
663	Of hammered steel or iron .... do....	.50	25
664	Cast iron .... do....	.30	25
665	Metal bells, up to 9 cm. in diameter, for table use, including packing .... kilog..	3.00	25
666	Spring, with or without accessories, for suspension in houses, including packing .... kilog..	2.50	25
667	Cattle, of metal, gross weight .... do....	2.00	25
668	Do., iron, gross weight .... do....	.50	25
669	Electric	(a)	25
670	Call bells, with spring or knob, of white or yellow metal, and those nickel plated, including packing .... kilog..	5.00	25
671	Do., of plaque .... do....	10.00	25
	Baskets; gross weight, as follows:		
672	Rattan, for clothes .... do....	1.00	30
673	Osia, straw, cane, and similar materials, unadorned, for school and other purposes; lined or not, and used for table cutlery, dishes, food, or sewing, and osia baskets for bottles ..... kilog..	3.00	30
674	Of silvered metal, or plaque, for bread, fruit, etc .... do....	10.00	30
675	Tinned or untinned wire, with or without parts of other materials, for flowerpots, flowers, sponges, or other purposes .... kilog..	1.00	30
676	Bronze or copper wire, nickel plated or not	2.00	30
	Padlocks, including packing, as follows:		
677	Small, common, of brass or iron, with springs and key, for dog collars	1.00	25

a According to appraisement.

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
	Padlocks—Continued.	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
678	Iron, commonest kind, up to 7 cm. in the widest part, with or without brass key guard	1.50	25
679	Do., better quality	3.00	25
680	Yellow brass, up to 4 cm. in its widest part	1.50	25
681	Do., up to 8 cm	8.00	25
682	Iron or brass, fine; including combination locks	9.00	25
683	Iron, self-closing, up to 5 cm. in width	6.00	25
684	Do., broader	4.00	25
685	Iron, common, with bolt, varnished or otherwise	2.00	25
686	Do., fine, with or without parts of other metals	4.00	25
687	With bells	5.00	25
	NOTE.—Padlocks, nickel plated, are appraised in their respective classes, with a surtax of 50 per cent.		
	Candelabra and candlesticks, including packing, as follows:		
688	Bronze, copper, or yellow brass	2.40	25
689	Do., nickel plated, gilded, silvered, or burnished	4.00	25
690	Aluminum	2.40	25
691	Britannia metal, pewter, or lead, with or without parts of other materials	4.20	25
692	Do., nickel plated	5.00	25
693	Do., gilt or silvered	7.00	25
694	White metal, nickel, German silver, with or without parts of other materials	7.00	25
695	Do., gilt or silvered	14.00	25
696	Plaque or silver mounted, according to appraisement		25
697	Iron or steel, varnished, painted, tinned, galvanized, or not..kilog..	.80	25
698	Do., nickel plated	1.00	25
699	Silver, with or without gilding	100.00	25
700	"Fotofosas" (so called)	2.40	25
701	Those equipped for electric lighting, and all others, according to appraisement		25
	Cinnamon, gross weight, as follows:		
702	Unground ....kilog..	1.20	
703	Ground	1.60	25
704	Bark	3.20	25
705	Hemp or jute, raw	.08	30
	Tubing, gross weight, as follows:		
706	Hammered iron for chimneys and other purposes ....kilog..	.30	25
707	Iron or steel, galvanized or not	.20	15
708	Lead or composition for aqueducts	.20	15
709	Earthenware, for same purpose	.05	30
710	Cast-iron conduits, galvanized or otherwise	.20	15
711	Iron, bronze, or copper for boilers	.40	15
712	Bronze or copper, solid or with sheets of those metals on iron, for cots	1.75	25
713	Barrels, unfitted, for guns or other firearms, according to appraisement		50
714	Cloaks, cloth, for men		40
715	Caps, metal, of all classes, for bottles, gross weight ....kilog..	1.20	Free.
716	Caramel, liquid or in paste, for coloring beverages	1.00	30
	Coal, gross weight, as follows:		
717	Charcoal	.15	Free.
718	Pit coal	.07	Free.
719	Coke	.10	Free.
720	Charcoal pencils, for drawing, including packing	1.50	30
721	Coal scuttles, of copper or bronze, gross weight	1.80	25
722	Do., iron or steel, galvanized, painted or otherwise, gross weight..	.60	25
723	Cards, weaving, of all sizes	5.00	Free.
724	Tortoise shell, in sheets, unwrought, or imitations thereof, including packing	10.00	30
725	Meat, salted, beef, pork, or sheep, gross weight	.16	25
726	Do., fresh, conserved	.10	Free.
727	Saddle covers, of cloth or cashmere, without gold fringing....dozen..	24.00	40
727b	Shabracks (so called) for the military, with or without gold fringing, according to appraisement		40
728	Of other tissues, wool, cotton, or felt ....dozen..	20.00	40
729	Leather, wrought or plain	30.00	40
730	Carts and wagons, according to appraisement		Free.
731	Reels, for twine on counters ....each..	1.00	25
732	Carts or wheelbarrows, of wood or iron, all sorts, of 1, 2, or 4 wheel, according to appraisement		Free.
733	With platforms, for transporting bundles, according to appraisement		Free.
734	Chin straps, leather for caps ....kilog..	2.50	35
735	Do., of brass	1.20	25
736	Do., of metal, gilt or silvered	4.00	25
737	Railway cars, according to appraisement		Free.
738	Carriages, of all classes, drawn by horses, and hand carriages for children		35
739	Pads, of leather, cloth, or rubber, with or without pasteboard back for writing desks, including packing ....kilog..	2.50	30
740	Do., of blotting paper, with or with cardboard ....do....	1.00	30
741	Do., with writing materials, have a surtax of 100 per cent		30
742	All others, according to appraisement		

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
		Bolivianos.	*Per cent.*
743	Charts and maps, geographical and topographical, according to appraisement	....	Free.
744	Portfolios and card cases, up to 15 cm. in length, covered with leather or worked tissues, colored or plain, also of rubber, composition and imitation leather, whether of paper or cardboard, without accessories ... dozen..	2.40	30
745	Do., with accessories	4.00	30
746	Do., up to 22 cm. without accessories	4.80	30
747	Do., with accessories	8.00	30
747b	Of fine leather, or Russia leather, or its imitation, up to 15 cm. in length, without accessories	36.00	30
748	Do., with accessories	60.00	30
	NOTE.—Articles above mentioned measuring more than 2 cm. are appraised with a surtax of 10 per cent.		
749	With covers of tortoise-shell, ivory, mother-of-pearl or their imitation, without accessories, with or without metal ornamentation	60.00	30
750	Do., with accessories	72.00	30
	Cardboard, gross weight, as follows:		
751	Common, of straw or wood pulp, in sheets or cut, and the common variety for picture backings or other uses ... kilog..	120.12	30
752	White or colored, common, not transparent, for tickets or common visiting cards	.35	30
753	Bristol board, so called, for visiting or photograph cards	.80	30
754	Fine, enameled, of one color, fancy, called porcelain paper	.90	30
755	Perforated, for embroidering, including packing	1.40	30
756	Tarred for roofing, gross weight	.10	30
757	Colored, in sheets or cut out, gross weight	1.00	30
758	For press copying, including packing	2.40	30
759	Asbestos for roofing, gross weight	.40	30
	Cartridge boxes with packing, as follows:		
760	Leather	5.00	30
761	Tin	2.40	30
762	Cartridges, of cardboard, empty, with or without wads, for sporting guns, including packing	2.00	25
763	Do., filled, gross weight	.60	25
764	Metal, empty, gross weight	3.50	25
765	Do., filled, all sorts	2.00	25
766	Houses of iron or wood, according to appraisement	....	30
767	Bells, hawk, sleigh, brass, including packing ... kilog..	3.00	25
768	Bronze or copper, or nickel plated, including packing	4.00	30
769	Cacao pods, gross weight	.10	30
770	Chestnuts, with or without hulls, gross weight	.20	20
	Cots and cribs, gross weight, as follows:		
771	Iron	.14	35
772	With brass ornaments	.50	35
773	With brass mountings	.50	35
774	Iron, nickel plated	.70	35
775	Bronze or brass, with parts of other materials	.90	35
776	Folding beds, of iron and canvas, each	10.00	35
777	Do., of wood and canvas	8.00	35
	NOTE.—Those furnished with wire mattresses are appraised in their respective classes with a surtax of 25 per cent.		
778	Accessories of bronze or brass, such as knobs, bars, etc., for beds, gross weight ... kilog..	6.00	35
	Wooden cots. (*See* Furniture.)		
	Box couches are appraised as cots in their respective classes.		
779	Soldering irons, gross weight	.50	Free.
780	Caviar or fish eggs, however packed	1.50	25
781	Kettles or boilers, of cast-iron, composed of two parts, for boiling glue, tinned, galvanized, or otherwise, gross weight	.20	Free.
782	Barley, unhusked, gross weight	.03	25
783	Roasted or sprouted, gross weight	.08	35
784	Pearled, gross weight	.20	25
785	Onions, gross weight	.10	25
786	Sieves or strainers, haircloth or other cloth, including packing	2.60	25
787	Silk tissue	10.00	25
788	Wire, with or without handles, including packing	1.50	25
789	Of bronze or copper wire, including packing	1.60	25
790	Of iron or steel wire, including packing	1.00	25
791	Tea strainers, including packing	2.00	25
792	Do., silver-plated gilt	4.00	25
793	Wood ashes, gross weight	.07	30
794	Rye, gross weight	.05	15
	Girdles. (*See* Belts.)		
795	Brushes, reed, or other vegetable fiber, gross weight	.30	30
796	With backs of wood, rubber, composition, for the table, hair, hats, or clothing, gross weight	3.00	30
797	With backs of tortoise shell, ivory, or mother-of-pearl, according to appraisement	....	30
798	For teeth, nails, and combs, including packing ... kilog..	8.00	30
799	For shoes, gross weight	.60	30

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
	Brushes—Continued.	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
800	Of bristles or horsehair, with or without admixture of vegetable materials, with backs of wood or composition	4.00	30
801	For floors, doors, windows, and roofs, gross weight	.70	30
802	Currycombs, gross weight	.60	30
803	Of wire, horsehair, bristles, or other materials, for cleaning bottles, tubing, and gun barrels, gross weight	.80	30
804	All others, according to appraisement	....	30
805	Planes, for carpenters, including packing ... kilog.	1.50	Free.
806	Wax, animal, with or without mixture, gross weight	1.50	30
807	Mineral or vegetable, with or without mixture, gross weight	.60	30
808	Manufactured, except in the form of flowers, including packing	5.00	30
809	Bristles, in bundles or boxes, for shoemakers, gross weight	3.00	30
810	Pitch, for shoemakers, gross weight	.60	30
	Locks, iron, with or without parts of bronze, including packing, as follows:		
811	With bells, for trunks, cases, boxes, or valises	5.00	30
812	With hasp, for outside fastening of boxes, trunks, etc ... kilog.	1.25	30
813	For boxes, cases, or window sashes	2.00	30
814	Common, for doors, such as are made in the country, and iron locks, without bolts	1.00	30
815	With spring catch, without keys, with button, for doors and screens	1.20	30
816	Do., with key, without catch	1.60	30
817	With neither spring catch nor button, for same purpose	1.60	30
818	With bolt, catch, button, and key, for same purpose	4.00	25
819	With spring bolt and catch, operated only by key	5.00	25
820	All kinds, of bronze or copper, with or without parts of other kinds of metals, excepting those with bells	6.00	25
821	Do., with bells	8.00	25
	NOTE.—Nickel plated locks are valued in their respective classes with a surtax of 50 per cent.		
822	All others, undesignated, according to appraisement	....	25
	Bolts. (*See* Manufactured iron.)		
823	Cases, for cigarettes, common, pita, straw, paste, varnished cardboard, rubber, composition, or other ordinary materials ... dozen.	3.00	30
824	Do., for cigars	4.00	20
825	Common leather, for cigarettes	6.00	30
826	Do., for cigars	7.20	30
827	Of fine straw	60.00	30
828	Of fine or Russia leather, or imitations thereof, embroidered, for cigarettes	36.00	30
829	Do., figured	42.00	30
830	Do., plain, for cigars	42.00	30
831	Do., figured	48.00	30
832	Of tortoise shell, ivory, mother-of-pearl, or their imitations	72.00	30
833	Silver ... kilog.	100.00	30
834	All others, according to appraisement	....	30
835	Cigarettes, paper (specific duty) ... kilog.	3.50	....
836	Cigars, including boxes (specific duty)	5.00	....
837	Cylinders, for organs. (*See* Musical instruments.)		
838	Cement, Roman, Portland, and other similar, for stucco work, gross weight	.05	15
839	Of glue, for sizing, including packing	.30	30
840	Liquid, rubber, including packing	1.60	30
841	Of asbestos, for steam pipes, including packing	.15	30
842	Chisels, of iron or steel, gross weight	.80	Free.
843	Cinematographs, with appurtenances; according to appraisement	....	30
	Ribbons, including packing, as follows:		
844	Cotton, plain or twilled, for shoe laces, surcingles, or other uses, and those known as *hilcras*, plain or twilled, white or colored ... kilog.	3.00	30
845	Interwoven with metal	6.00	30
846	Braids and cords, interwoven with rubber	6.50	30
847	With silk mixture, called *toquillas*, and strings for hats ... kilog.	7.00	30
848	With cotton warp, and woof of silk, all kinds	10.00	30
849	Of cotton velvet	6.00	30
850	Cotton velvet mixed with silk	8.00	30
851	Lettered, for marking clothing	5.60	30
852	With inscriptions, with or without silk mixture	6.00	30
853	Woolen, as follows:		
854	With or without cotton mixtures	4.00	30
855	Mixed with silk	12.00	30
855b	Braids and cords, with or without cotton mixture, interwoven with rubber	7.50	30
	Linen, as follows:		
856	With mixture of other vegetable fibers, for furniture springs	.80	30
857	Do., twilled or not, with or without admixture of cotton, for shoe laces, or other uses	4.00	30
	Silk:		
858	Silk velvet, with or without mixture of other materials, and with the border or edge of same	.36	35
859	Of crêpe, gauze, tulled, veiling, or other transparent textiles, bordered, worked, or not	100.00	35
860	Do., with mixture of other materials	70.00	[illegible]

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
	Ribbons—Continued.		
	Silk—Continued.	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
861	Grosgrain, moire, satin, and taffetas, of all classes, with or without cordings of cotton	52.00	35
862	Do., mixed with other materials	36.00	35
863	Satin finished and figured, and those called *papelillos* and tapes	36.00	35
864	Do., with admixture of other materials	20.00	35
865	Of silk and rubber	20.00	35
866	Edging and bindings for hats	52.00	35
867	Do., with admixture of other materials	36.00	35
868	Mixed with gold and silver, fine	50.00	35
869	With admixture of metal	20.00	35
870	All others, according to appraisement	....	35
	Belts, including packing:		
871	Cotton, with or without rubber, with or without buckles, and ornamented or not with bead work ......kilog..	5.00	40
872	Do., mixed with silk	18.00	40
873	Do., with leather ornamentations	12.00	40
874	Leather, with or without metal parts, with or without reticule	10.00	40
875	Of metal weaves, with or without foundation of cotton or other vegetable fiber, and fan holders of all classes	10.00	40
876	Do., in form of cord, of cotton velvet, or other texture of the same material	8.00	40
877	Of wool, with or without admixture of materials other than silk	12.00	40
878	Of silk, with or without lining of other materials, in form of girdles, ornamented, embroidered, or plain, with or without buckles or fasteners	40.00	40
879	Do., with admixture of other materials	20.00	40
880	Silk, with mixture or foundation of other materials, for military use	30.00	40
881	Do., of wool	12.00	40
882	Do., of leather, varnished or not, with or without ornaments or trimmings of metal	18.00	40
883	Plain, varnished or not, for children	2.40	40
884	Leather, with sheath for knife, and common ones of pasteboard	2.40	40
885	All others, according to appraisement	....	40
886	Prunes and dates, packed in wood or glass, gross weight	.70	25
887	Cloves, whole, gross weight	1.00	25
888	Ground	1.60	25
	Nails, gross weight:		
889	Iron wire, all sizes, galvanized iron, and cornered, not exceeding 25 cm. in length	.20	25
890	Of iron, steel, or iron wire, with head of bronze or copper, for upholstery	1.60	25
891	Do., nickel plated	2.40	25
892	Iron or steel, iron wire, with head of bronze or copper, for other uses	1.00	25
893	Of copper or composition, for sheathing ships	1.00	Free.
894	Zinc	.50	25
895	Iron, for horseshoes	.40	25
896	Iron scupper nails or rivets, tinned, galvanized, or otherwise	.50	25
897	Bronze, copper, or composition scupper nails or rivets	.80	25
898	Iron, with porcelain heads	2.00	25
899	Do., for *garrochas*	20.00	25
900	With gilded brass heads	2.60	25
901	Iron, for shoemakers, and pegs for same, also brads for moldings.	.36	25
	Or tacks, up to 25 cm. galvanized or otherwise	.42	25
902	Do., of copper, bronze, or composition, brads of bronze or copper, and those of bronze with iron foundations	1.20	25
903	Copper, or bronze, in sheets or plates, gross weight	.80	25
904	Do., perforated	1.00	25
	Manufactured into unenumerated are appraised as manufactured bronze in their respective classes.		
905	Cook stoves, economical, of iron or steel, with or without parts of bronze or copper, with or without accessories, gross weight	.30	25
906	Cocoa (*see* Chocolate):		
906b	Cocoanuts, whole, gross weight ......kilog..	.10	25
907	Ground	.50	25
908	Cochineal, gross weight	1.50	25
909	Cocktail shakers of ordinary metal, according to appraisement	....	30
910	Silver ......kilog..	100.00	30
911	Firecrackers, Chinese, and fireworks	5.00	30
	Cushions. (*See* Pillows.)		
912	Glue, common, gross weight	.50	30
913	Liquid, including packing	1.00	30
914	Wine clarifying	.50	15
915	Liquid, gross weight	.30	30
916	Fish, or isingglass, including packing	10.00	30
	Bedquilts. (*See* Counterpane.)		
	Mattresses, gross weight:		
917	Of horsehair or wool, covered with cotton, wool, or linen	1.50	35

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
	Mattresses—Continued.	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
918	Covered with silk	2.50	35
919	Spring, covered, wire mattresses uncovered, and wooden skeleton mattresses	.50	85
	For gluepots (*see* Kettles or Boilers, 781).		
920	Collars, of leather, varnished, for horses ....each..	6.00	40
921	Leather, unvarnished, for same	4.00	40
922	Leather, common, for mules	2.00	40
923	Metal, common, for dogs ....kilog..	4.00	25
924	Leather, with or without metal parts for same	5.00	25
925	Necklaces of glass, with or without crosses, according to appraisement	....	25
926	Amber or imitation thereof ....kilog..	60.00	30
927	Electro magnetic, according to appraisement	....	Free.
928	Mallets, of iron or steel, gross weight (combas) ....kilog..	.25	Free.
929	Cumin, gross weight	.20	25
	Compasses, for seamen. (*See* Binnacle.)		
	With or without parts of ordinary metal, for draftsmen, as follows, including packing:		
930	Of iron or steel	1.60	Free.
931	Of bronze or copper	2.40	Free.
932	Of wood	1.00	Free.
933	Closets, or urinal, of wrought iron, with vessel of same metal, of earthenware or porcelain, with or without valve, with or without parts of wood, bronze, or copper ....each..	7.00	25
934	Of wood, with or without valve, with vessel of other materials	12.00	25
935	Ready-made clothing, sewed articles, so called, not otherwise specified in the tariff, for men, women, youths, and children, according to appraisement	....	40
936	Hat shapers, or apparatus for taking measurements of head ...each..	50.00	Free.
937	Conserves, of fish, shell-fish, mushrooms, vegetables, or potherbs (sardines excepted) gross weight ....kilog..	.80	25
938	Meat	1.00	25
939	Fruit, in sirup, water, brandy, or juice, gross weight	2.80	25
940	Cups, of white metal, nickel, German silver and the like, with or without parts of other materials	7.00	25
941	Do., plated or gilded, and also of plaque ....kilog..	14.00	25
942	Silver	100.00	25
943	All others, according to appraisement	....	25
944	Cupels, for assaying, gross weight ....kilog..	.60	10
945	Coral, unwrought; gross weight	8.00	80
946	Wrought, according to appraisement	....	80
	Cravats, including packing:		
947	Cotton, all forms and qualities ....kilog..	8.00	40
948	Wool, with or without cotton mixture	12.00	40
919	Linen, with or without inferior admixture	8.00	40
950	Silk, with or without mixture, lined	20.00	40
951	Silk, unlined, without part of other materials	60.00	40
952	Silk, with mixture, without linen, or parts of other materials	25.00	40
	For women—		
953	Cotton plush, per dozen	10.00	40
954	Do., mixed with silk	14.40	40
955	Of cotton lace	15.00	40
956	Silk, with lace and ribbons	36.00	40
957	Wool, with or without admixture of cotton, including packing ....kilog..	8.00	40
958	Do., mixed with silk	15.00	40
959	Stocks, varnished, for the military ....dozen..	8.00	85
	Clasps, including packing:		
960	Brass of all kinds ....kilog..	2.40	25
961	Iron	1.60	25
962	Or fasteners of metal, for papers	4.00	25
963	Attached to cotton clothing	4.00	25
964	Do., on silk clothing	20.00	25
	Cork, gross weight:		
965	In sheets	15.00	25
966	Stoppers of all sizes, for bottles and flasks	.60	Free.
967	Cut, or wrought into soles, for shoes and other purposes	1.50	30
968	With parts of common metal, earthenware, porcelain, wood, or glass, for stoppers	2.00	30
969	Do., with parts of metal, gilded, plated, or of white metal	4.00	30
	Cords:		
	For shoes or corsets, and		
	For garters, suspenders, etc. (*See* Ribbons.)		
970	Cotton, with or without hemp foundation, for window blinds, including packing	2.50	30
971	Do., of linen	4.00	30
	For small cords of all sorts. (*See* Passementerie.)		
972	Cornices, bronze, for windows, including packing	5.00	30
973	Wood	2.00	30

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
	Cornices—Continued.	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
974	Of galvanized iron, for cornices, gross weight	0.20	30
975	Of zinc	.60	30
976	All others, according to appraisement		30
977	Wreaths, crosses, and other funeral emblems of beads, bugles, drops, etc., of crystal, glass, or metal, strung on wire, including packing. kilog	2.00	30
978	Of porcelain flowers, or of other ornaments of crystal, glass, or enameled metal	3.00	40
979	Of articles of wreaths or flowers kilog.	8.00	30
980	Of orange blossoms for brides, and other kinds, according to appraisement		30
	Palm nuts. (*See* No. 2654.)		
981	Waists, with or without bones, which fasten on one side, for children, are appraised as corsets, according to classification, with a rebate of 50 per cent.		
982	Straps of leather, varnished or otherwise, including packing... kilog.	6.00	40
983	With fittings of metal, or of other kinds, according to appraisement		40
984	Leather, with handles of same material, or of metal, nickel plated or not, including packing kilog.	10.00	40
985	Belting, for machinery, all kinds kilog.	3.00	Free.
986	Corsets, cotton, all sizes dozen.	15.00	40
986b	Do., with silk embroidery or lace do.	20.00	40
987	Linen, all sizes do.	36.00	40
988	Do., with silk embroidery or lace do.	60.00	40
988	Silk, all kinds and sizes, with or without mixture of cheaper material dozen.	144.00	40
990	Pencil sharpeners, all sorts, including packing kilog.	4.00	25
	Can openers. (See Abridores.)		
991	Paper cutters, wood, bone, composition, or common metal, including packing kilog.	2.50	30
992	Tortoise shell, ivory, mother-of-pearl, or their imitation, including packing kilog.	30.00	30
993	All others do.	(a)	30
994	Penknives, with one or two blades dozen.	1.60	25
995	Do., medium quality do.	3.20	25
996	Do., fine do.	8.40	25
997	Common, from three to five blades do.	4.00	25
998	Do., medium quality do.	8.00	25
999	Do., fine do.	20.00	25
1000	With more than five blades	(a)	25
	NOTE.—For purposes of appraisement, common knives are classified as those with iron blades, and handle of horn, wood, tin, iron, composition, or bone; medium, those with iron blades in imitation of steel, with handles of mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell, ivory or other fine material; fine, those with blades of tempered steel, and handles of all materials; the term blades is applied to scissors, files, corkscrews, pinchers, or other parts which fold back within the handle.		
1001	Glass cutters, iron, with steel wheels kilog.	2.30	Free.
1002	Patterns, embroidered, cotton tissue, for infants' caps do.	4.80	30
1003	Cotton, with or without stamped lapels, up to 75 cm. in length, for vests kilog.	12.00	30
1004	Do., with or without silk do.	24.00	30
1005	Cotton, mixed with silk do.	30.00	30
1006	Woolen, with trimmings of lapels, embroidered, stamped, or figured, with or without cotton mixture kilog.	24.00	30
1007	Do., mixed with silk kilog.	36.00	30
1008	Silk, with or without cotton mixture do.		
	Shoe patterns, sewed or otherwise, including packing:		
1009	Leather, all sorts, varnished or not do.	20.00	30
1010	Of cotton cloth, mixed with material other than silk or wool. do.	6.00	30
1011	Wool, or mixed with material other than silk do.	12.00	30
1012	Silk, with or without admixture of other material do.	72.00	30
1013	Dress patterns, unsewed, with trimmings or lapels, are valued, including boxes, according to the textile class to which they belong, with a surtax of 10 per cent.		
	NOTE.—Dress patterns with borders are appraised with an increased valuation of 25 per cent over the surtax above referred to.		
1014	Barks, for dyeing or tanning, gross weight kilog.	.10	Free.
1015	Fruit, peels or rinds, undesignated, gross weight do.	.10	Free.
	Curtains:		
1016	Hemp or jute, with or without admixture of cotton do.	3.00	30
1017	Cotton in piece, as gauzes, cambric or linen, muslin or linen, plain or figured kilog.	6.00	30
1018	Feather-stitched, scalloped, and guipure curtains do.	10.00	30
1019	Do., chain-stitched, or other material do.	10.00	30
1020	Cotton velvet do.	6.50	30
1021	Other close-weaved cotton tissues, with or without admixture of wool kilog.	7.70	30
1022	Cotton, mixed with silk do.	12.00	30

a According to appraisement.

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
	Curtains—Continued.	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
1023	Wool, with or without admixture of inferior material......kilog..	14.00	30
1024	Do., mixed with silk...do....	24.00	30
1025	Silk or velvet, plain, figured, or embroidered...do....	(a)	40
1026	Horse bits, including packing:		
1027	Of white metal, with nickel, German silver, and the like, with or without parts of other materials...kilog..	8.00	25
1028	Do., silver plated...	16.00	25
1029	Sewing cases, all sorts, according to appraisement...	...	30
1030	Horsehair, unwrought...kilog..	.50	30
1031	Imitation, vegetable, for stuffing furniture or other purposes.do....	.15	30
1032	Woven, for furniture covering and other purposes...do....	12.00	30
1033	Like the foregoing, with admixture of cotton, or other vegetable materials...	6.00	30
1034	Crucibles, all kinds...kilog..	.10	Free.
	Glassware, unspecified, gross weight:		
1035	White or colored, with or without common figuring or gilding, with or without ordinary hollow glass...kilog..	.24	30
1036	Do., with metal edgings...do....	.48	30
1037	Medium or fine, with or without assortment, as common glass.do....	.48	30
1038	Do., with edging of common metal...do....	1.40	30
1039	Do., with edging of plaque...do....	1.60	30
	Chromos. (*See* Estampas.)		
1040	Crosses and medals for rosaries and other purposes, of white or yellow brass, including packing...kilog..	8.00	25
1041	Brass, with crucifix, with or without font, for suspension or standing, gross weight...kilog..	2.00	25
1042	Of tortoise shell, ivory, or mother-of-pearl, with or without crucifix...kilog..	50.00	25
1043	Glass...do....	2.00	25
1044	All others...	(a)	25
1045	Picture frames...	(a)	30
	Rennet, including packing:		
1046	Powdered...kilog..	6.00	30
1047	Liquid, in barrels, flasks, or bottles...do....	.90	30
1048	Or salted stomachs...do....	2.50	30
	Salad sets, consisting of fork and spoon, including packing:		
1049	Boxwood...do....	5.00	25
1050	Ebony or buffalo horn...do....	12.00	25
1051	Ivory...do....	50.00	30
1052	Ordinary fish sets, metal, with or without gilt parts...set..	4.00	25
	Cornucopias small cases, for conserves and perfumes. (*See* Boxes.)		
	Spoons, large and small, including packing:		
1053	Of galvanized iron or brass...kilog..	.40	25
1054	Pewter or lead, with or without foundation of steel, iron, or common metal...kilog..	2.00	25
1055	Do., plated or nickel...do....	8.50	25
1056	White metal, nickel, German, and the like...do....	7.00	25
1057	Do., plated or gilded...do....	14.00	25
1058	Wooden...do....	1.40	25
1059	Bone or horn...do....	6.00	25
1060	Tortoise shell, ivory, or mother-of-pearl...do....	60.00	25
1061	Tin or sheet iron, with or without earthenware or porcelain, enameled, painted, or otherwise...kilog..	1.20	25
1062	Common yellow metal...do....	.80	25
1063	Large, iron, for plumbers and calkers...do....	.46	25
1064	Do., for sugar mills...do....	.40	30
	Knives, including packing:		
1065	All sizes, for butchers, "flamancos," so called, and all pointed knives, with handle of iron, steel, or wood...kilog..	2.00	25
1066	Do., fine, with handle of ebony and the like...do....	4.00	25
1067	For arts and trades...do....	8.00	Free.
	Table knives, with or without fork, including packing:		
1068	Of ordinary size, or for dessert, with handle of bone, horn, rubber, wood, or ordinary metal...kilog..	1.60	25
1069	Do., with handle, of fine wood, celluloid, white metal, and nickel-plated...kilog..	4.00	25
1070	Do., with plated or ivory handle, with cases...do....	15.00	25
1071	Do., with handle of white metal, nickel, German silver, and the like...kilog..	7.00	25
1072	Do., with mother-of-pearl...do....	50.00	25
1073	Do., with plaque handle...do....	32.00	25
1074	Do., with silver handle...do....	100.00	25
1075	Plated, for fish, butter, or cheese, with or without gilding..do....	24.00	25
1076	Do., with mother-of-pearl...do....	48.00	25
1077	Carving sets, with plaque handle, with or without gilding...set..	5.00	25
1078	Do., with handle of ivory or mother-of-pearl, with or without gilding...set..	10.00	25
1079	Do., with handle of bone, metal, wood, or stag-horn...do....	1.00	25
1080	Do., with handle of white metal, nickel, or German silver..do....	4.00	25
1081	With fork and spoon, for pocket use...per doz..	12.00	25

[a] According to appraisement.

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
	Collars and cuffs, for men's shirts:	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
1082	Paper, with or without cotton textile......per doz..	6.00	30
1083	Cotton......do....	10.00	40
1084	Linen, with or without admixture of cotton......do....	12.00	40
1085	Rubber, or composition......do....	8.00	30
1086	Fur, for cloaks......	(a)	40
	For women, including packing:		
1087	Of cotton lace......kilog..	14.00	40
1088	Cotton, untrimmed......do....	10.00	40
1089	Cotton, trimmed......do....	12.00	40
1090	Linen, untrimmed......do....	12.00	40
1091	Linen, trimmed......do....	14.00	40
1092	Silk, trimmed or not......dozen..	36.00	40
1093	Silk with fur trimmings, or of fur alone......	(a)	40
1094	Feather......dozen..	30.00	40
1095	Cambric, gauze or tule, bordered or figured with colors interwoven. (*See* lace or trimmings in their corresponding classes.)		
1096	Medicine dropper, glass combined with rubber......dozen..	2.40	30
1097	Strings of beads, all sorts......kilog..	6.00	30
1098	Strings, catgut, twisted, for musical instruments, including packing.	15.00	30
1099	Hartshorn. (*See* Drugs.)		
1100	Hides, ox, undressed......kilog..	40.00	30
	Cured, including packing, as follows—		
1101	Calf, tanned or not, and sheepskins......do....	2.00	30
1102	Pigskins, or imitations thereof......do....	2.00	30
1103	Buckskin, for boots and shoes......do....	5.00	30
1104	Chamois, for cleaning metals......do....	6.00	30
1105	Shagreen, or imitations thereof......do....	6.00	30
1106	Kid, and imitations thereof......do....	12.00	30
1107	Morocco......	10.00	30
1108	Sheepskins, called "badanas" (basils)......kilog..	8.00	30
1109	Other classes, for coach rugs, bedspreads, and other purposes, according to appraisement......	(a)	30
1110	In narrow strips, for trimming and other purposes, and all classes of hides and skins not elsewhere specified......	(a)	30
1111	Horse or cow, whole, tanned or colored......kilog..	3.60	30
1112	Do., undyed, "baquetas," so called......do....	3.00	30
1113	Calf, white or dyed, perfumed......do....	7.00	30
1114	Sides, undyed, called sole leather......do....	1.60	30
1115	Parchment......do....	8.00	30
1116	Cradles and baby carriages, of osier or cane, with or without hood, for infants, and walking stools......kilog..	1.20	35
1117	All others. (*See* Cots.)		
	Same, with wheels. (*See* Carriages.)		
	Steels, knife sharpening. (*See* "Files.")		
1118	Vests, of cloth, cashmere, or other woolen goods, with or without admixture of cotton, plain, worked or stamped......dozen..	60.00	40
1119	Velvet or silk, pure or mixed......do....	96.00	40
1120	Cotton or linen, all kinds......do....	30.00	40
1121	Shawls, knit, woolen......kilog..	8.00	40
1122	Do., cotton......do....	4.00	40
	Plates, of porcelain or glass, are appraised under china and glass ware.		
1123	Brass plates, gilded, for helmets, including packing......kilog..	14.00	25
1124	Do., not gilt, including packing......do....	10.00	25
	Jackets, called Jerseys, including packing:		
1125	Knit, cotton, bordered or otherwise......do....	8.00	40
1126	Knit, of wool, pure or mixed, plain or trimmed, common..do....	10.00	40
1127	Do., fine......do....	12.00	40
1128	Silk......do....	72.00	40
1129	Silk, mixed, trimmed, or otherwise......do....	50.00	40
1130	Overjackets, of cloth, cashmere, felt, and waterproof material......each..	10.00	40
1131	Other textiles......	(a)	40
1132	Knit, of flock wool, for men and women......kilog..	3.00	40
1133	Knit, woolen......do....	4.00	40
1134	With silk sleeves, with or without lace, or embroidered strips.do....	8.00	40
1135	Knit, cotton, pure or mixed with wool, for men......do....	3.00	40
1136	Oilcloth, common, for miners......do....	1.00	40
1137	Of rough cloth, or frieze......dozen..	48.00	40
1138	Of cotton, linen, or wool, for children......do....	6.00	40
1139	Charqui, or jerked beef, gross weight......kilog..	.40	24
1140	Epaulets, of copper wire, gilt or silvered......pair..	20.00	35
1141	Of silver wire, gilt or otherwise......do....	60.00	35
1142	Checks, for banks and banking houses, including packing....kilog..	4.00	30
1143	Whips, common, with long handle, for carters......dozen..	7.00	30
1144	For coachmen......do....	30.00	30
1145	For riding......do....	12.00	30
1146	Crops......do....	18.00	30
1147	With fine handle......	(a)	30
1148	Borers, for iron, gross weight......kilog..	3.00	Free.
1149	Nipples, for firearms, including packing......do....	10.00	25

[a] According to appraisement.

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
		Bolivianos.	*Per cent.*
1150	Stoves or heaters ...	(a)	25
1151	Thumb tacks for drawing, iron or steel, including packing ... kilog..	4.00	25
1152	Bronze or copper, including packing ... do....	8.00	25
1153	Sprayers, empty or filled with perfumed water, gross weight ... do....	3.00	25
1154	Chocolate, in paste or powder, and cocoa, gross weight ... do....	.70	25
1155	As above, with milk, gross weight ... do....	.80	25
	Chocolate pots are appraised as coffee pots in their respective classes.		
1156	Rowlocks, of iron or steel, galvanized, tinned or otherwise, gross weight ... kilog..	.30	25
1157	Bronze or copper, gross weight ... do....	1.60	25
1158	Potato flour, gross weight ... do....	.12	25
1159	Manioc flour, gross weight ... do....	.30	25
	Dice. (*See* Toys.)		
1160	Demijohns, of glass, of all sizes, gross weight ... do....	.15	30
	Dates. (*See* Prunes.)		
1161	Thimbles, of bone, iron, steel, brass, or white metal ... do....	3.00	Free.
1162	Nickel or silver plated ... do....	4.00	25
1163	Double plated, or plaque ... do....	5.00	25
1164	Ivory, tortoise-shell, mother-of-pearl ... do....	50.00	25
1165	Of ordinary metal ... do....	2.00	Free.
	Aprons. (*See* "Mandiles.")		
1166	Holders, of painted tin, with or without porcelain fittings, for copyists, gross weight ... kilog..	.60	25
1167	Gauges, for artisans, gross weight ... do....	1.00	Free.
1168	Peaches, stoned, dried, gross weight ... do....	.40	25
1169	Snuffers, of iron or steel, including packing ... do....	1.00	25
1170	Bronze or copper, including packing ... do....	3.00	35
1171	Metal, silvered or nickel, gross weight ... do....	5.00	25
	Distillers. (*See* Filters.)		
1172	Screw-drivers, gross weight ... do....	2.00	Free.
1173	Glazing sticks, for shoemakers, gross weight ... do....	1.00	Free.
1174	Diamonds, for glazing ... each..	4.00	Free.
1175	Black, for drilling rocks ...	(a)	Free.
	Drawings, models, or designs, for embroidering or wood carving, including packing:		
1176	In paper ... kilog..	12.00	30
1177	In cardboard ... do....	6.00	30
1178	Models or designs for embroidery, painted on paper or cardboard ... kilog..	7.00	30
1179	Figures, models, or patterns, in paper, for clothing models.. do....	2.50	30
1180	Teeth, artificial, all kinds, loose, including packing ... do....	20.00	30
1181	Do., with gums ... do....	32.00	30
	Dynamite. (*See* Powder.)		
	Designs. (*See* Drawings.)		
	Dominos. (*See* Toys.)		
1182	Sword knots, of leather, varnished or not, with or without silk, for the military ... kilog..	10.00	35
1183	Silk, with wire of ordinary metal, plated or gilded ... do....	32.00	35
1184	Silk, with silver wire ... do....	100.00	35
	Douches or irrigators, with or without parts of crystal or glass, with or without tubing or hose of rubber, including packing:		
1185	Of tin, or brass called iron ... kilog..	4.00	30
1186	Of rubber, or rubber cloth ... do....	8.00	30
1187	Of nickel-plated iron ... do....	6.00	30
	Bon-bon dishes. (*See* Glassware.)		
1188	Sweetmeats in sirup and jelly, gross weight ... kilog..	1.40	25
1189	Comfits, pastes, and pastilles, except medicinal, gross weight ... do....	3.00	25
1190	Do., in fancy boxes, gross weight ... do....	5.00	25
1191	Railway ties, wooden ... do....	.10	Free.
1192	Iron and steel ... do....	12.00	Free.
1193	Images, busts, and statues of wood, marble, stone, or plaster, with or without pedestal, gross weight ... kilog..	1.00	30
1194	Do., metal, gross weight ... do....	2.00	30
1195	All others ...	(a)	30
1196	Axles, iron or steel, with or without boxes, for barrows, carts, cars, and carriages, gross weight ... kilog..	.15	25
	Elastics for shoes, gross weight, as follows:		
1197	Cotton ... do....	3.00	30
1198	Wool, pure or mixed ... do....	4.00	30
1199	Silk, pure or mixed ... do....	6.00	30
1200	For papers, notes, etc ... do....	8.00	30
1201	Bolts, all sorts and sizes ...	(a)	Free.
1202	Funnels are appraised in their respective classes according to the material of which they are composed.		
1203	Sausage fillers, brass, including packing ... kilog..	2.40	Free.
1204	Packing, steam, for machines, gross weight ... do....	.50	Free.
	Underskirts, made up or in pieces, including packing, as follows:		
1205	Cotton, plain or trimmed with lace or edgings, other than silk ... kilog..	5.00	40
1206	Embroidered ... do....	10.00	40

[a] According to appraisement.

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
	Underskirts—Continued.	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
1207	Linen or mixed with other materials, plain or trimmed with lace or edgings ....kilog..	6.00	40
1208	Do., embroidered ....do....	11.00	40
1208b	Also upper skirts, of wool, with or without mixture of material other than silk, plain or trimmed ....kilog..	10.00	40
1209	Do., embroidered ....do....	15.00	40
1210	Knit, cotton, or mixed with other vegetable materials ....do....	4.00	40
1211	Knit, of wool, or with admixture of material, other than silk ....kilog..	6.00	40
1212	Knit, woolen, mixed with silk ....do....	12.00	40
1213	Silk, plain or trimmed ....do....	72.00	40
1214	Do., mixed with other materials ....kilog..	40.00	40
	Lace and nets, including packing, as follows:		
1215	Cotton, of all kinds ....do....	8.00	30
1216	Cotton, mixed with silk ....do....	24.00	30
1217	Wool, with or without admixture of cotton	14.00	30
1218	Do., beaded ....kilog..	8.00	30
1219	Common, linen, or mixed with other vegetable fibers ....do....	20.00	30
1220	Fine ....do....	40.00	30
	Blonde and guipure laces, as follows:		
1221	Silk, with or without mixture ....do....	100.00	30
1222	Do., beaded ....do....	80.00	20
	Ruching, including packing, as follows:		
1223	Cotton, with or without cotton laces ....do....	22.00	30
1224	Do., mixed with silk ....do....	35.00	30
1225	Linen, with or without admixture of cotton ....do....	30.00	30
1226	Silk, with mixture of other materials ....do....	42.00	30
1227	Silk ....do....	72.00	35
	Oilcloth, gross weight:		
1228	For floors ....do....	.42	30
1229	Single, for table covers, carriages and other purposes ....do....	.70	30
1230	Tarred cloth for packing and roofing purposes ....do....	.08	30
1231	For hat coverings and other purposes, transparent, waterproof, of cotton cloth ....kilog..	5.00	30
1232	Do., in silk tissue ....do....	12.00	30
1233	Pickles, souses, and sauces, put up in tin, earthenware or glass, gross weight ....kilog..	.35	25
1234	Do., in barrels, gross weight ....do....	.18	25
1235	Chinese sauces, in cans, gross weight ....do....	.35	25
1236	Veneers, mahogany, rosewood or other wood, for cabinetmakers, gross weight ....kilog..	1.00	30
1237	Do., thin, on paper ....do....	2.40	30
	Glove stretchers:		
1238	Of wood, varnish ....dozen..	6.00	30
1239	Bone or fine wood ....do....	12.00	30
1240	All others	(a)	30
1241	Vises or pincers, including packing ....kilog..	1.80	Free.
	Twists or strings of silver wire, for musical instruments. (*See* Cords.)		
	Stepladders. (*See* Furniture.)		
	Pouches. (*See* Sacks.)		
1242	Brooms, twigs, with handle ....dozen..	4.80	30
1243	Do., without handle ....do....	2.40	30
1244	Carpet sweepers	(a)	30
1245	Whisk brooms, of Chinese cane, and of other classes and origin, without handle ....dozen..	1.20	30
1245b	Esparto ....do....	1.50	30
	Guns (on permit from the Government).		
1246	Single-barreled, with or without chamber, common ....each..	6.00	50
1247	Do., double-barreled ....do....	12.00	50
1248	Single-barreled, fine ....do....	16.00	50
1249	Fine, double-barreled ....do....	20.00	50
1250	Repeaters, single barreled, common ....do....	18.00	50
1251	Do., double barreled ....do....	30.00	50
1252	Fine, single or double barreled, and all others	(a)	50
1253	Chisels, with or without handles, including packing ....kilog..	.60	Free.
1254	Squares, iron or steel, gross weight ....do....	.60	Free.
1255	Wooden, gross weight ....do....	.80	Free.
1256	Iron or steel plate, wooden handle, with or without fillets, of common metal or levels, gross weight ....kilog..	4.00	Free.
	Cuspidors, gross weight, as follows:		
1257	Tin or iron, varnished or painted ....do....	.80	25
1258	Brass, yellow or white ....do....	1.20	25
	Iron, with porcelain finish. (*See* Manufactured iron.)		
1259	With white metal ....do....	7.00	25
	Of glass, earthenware, or porcelain. (*See* Glassware, etc.)		
1260	Dials, enameled, for watches ....dozen..	4.00	25
1261	Common, unenameled, for standing or hanging clocks ....do....	4.50	25
1262	Fine, and all others ....dozen..	7.00	25
1262b	Stumps, of paper, wood, etc., for drawing and shading, with crayons, including packing ....kilog..	3.00	30

[a] According to appraisement.

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
	Enamel or tinsel, including packing, as follows:	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
1263	In sheets, very thin .... kilog..	6.00	25
1264	Cut, for flowers and other objects .... do....	12.00	25
1265	Ornamented with imitation stones or other fancy objects.... do....	20.00	25
	Emery, gross weight:		
1266	Powdered, for polishing steel .... do....	.30	30
1267	On cloth .... do....	.60	30
1268	On paper .... do....	.35	30
	Swords, and sabers:		
1269	Iron or steel, with finishings of same, for troops. (Under permit from the Government) .... each..	3.00	25
1270	Iron or steel, with finishings of ordinary metal, for officers, silvered, gilt, nickel plated, or otherwise .... kilog..	18.00	25
1271	All others	(a)	25
	Spatulas, including packing, as follows:		
1272	Iron or steel for artisans (pallette or putty knife) .... kilog..	3.00	Free.
1273	Iron or steel, with wood or bone handle, for apothecaries .. do....	4.00	30
1274	Boxwood .... do....	6.00	30
1275	"Espauses," for artisans, including packing .... do....	.40	Free.
1276	Boiler cleaning compositions, gross weight .... do....	.12	Free.
	Mirrors, gross weight, as follows:		
1277	Common, with cardboard frame .... do....	.60	30
1278	Do., with frame of tin plate, sheet iron, zinc, or tin, painted or bronzed, or otherwise, with or without advertisements or pictures .... kilog..	.70	30
1279	With frame of brass, bronze, or copper .... do....	1.40	30
1280	With frame of pasteboard or wood, bronzed, varnished, painted, or not .... kilog..	1.00	30
1281	Better quality, with frame of wood, pasteboard, etc., gilded, plated, varnished, painted, or bronzed, in square, elliptical, or oval form .... kilog..	2.00	30
1282	Fancy, with two or three glasses, and all others not specified	(a)	30
1283	Handspikes, wooden, all forms and sizes; gross weight .... kilog..	.40	Free.
1284	Spermacetti .... do....	1.60	30
	Spurs, with or without leather straps, including packing, as follows:		
1285	Iron or steel .... kilog..	1.20	25
1286	Do., nickel plated .... do....	1.80	25
1287	Bronze or copper .... do....	3.00	25
1288	Do., nickeled, silvered, or gilt .... do....	5.00	25
1289	White metal, nickel, German silver, and the like .... do....	7.00	25
1290	Do., silvered or gilded .... do....	14.00	25
1291	Sponges, common .... do....	6.00	30
1292	Medium and fine .... do....	36.00	30
	Skimmers are appraised as spoons in their respective classes.		
1293	Prints, engraved or lithographed, on paper or cardboard; including packing .... kilog..	7.00	30
1294	Chromos and oleographs, printed in colors, on paper, tissue, or cardboard, common .... kilog..	6.00	30
1295	Current quality, and fine .... do....	16.00	30
1296	The preceding, framed	(a)	30
1297	Stamps, racks or stands for bottles, iron, of all kinds, gross weight, kilog	.40	25
1298	All others .... do....	(a)	25
1299	Tin, bar or sheet, gross weight .... do....	.42	25
1300	Rolls, in sheets, for bottle tops, or other purposes, gross weight. do....	1.50	25
1301	Pegs, wooden, for shoes, gross weight .... do....	.12	25
	Statues. (*See* Images.)		
1302	Stearine, in mass, gross weight .... do....	..30	15
1303	Matting, Chinese, and imitations thereof, for floors, gross weight. do....	.50	30
1304	Stereoscopes, portable, cardboard, with or without 12 views... dozen..	18.00	30
1305	Wooden, with or without 12 views .... each..	6.00	30
1306	All others	(a)	30
1307	Mat work or woven wood for window shades, wooden, painted, including packing .... kilog..	.50	30
1308	For embroidering of cotton, hemp, or jute, including packing .... kilog..	2.00	30
1309	Linen, or mixed with other vegetable fibers, including packing, kilog	3.00	30
1310	Of silk, pure or mixed .... kilog..	42.00	30
1311	Fire extinguishers, gross weight .... do....	.14	Free.
	Stoles for priests. (*See* Ornaments.)		
1312	Do., for ladies, all kinds	(a)	40
1313	Tow, for furniture, gross weight .... kilog..	.10	30
1314	Oakum, gross weight .... do....	.14	Free.
	Scupper nails. (*See* Nails.)		
	Stirrups, including packing:		
1315	Iron or steel, tin, galvanized, or not, without springs .... do....	.80	25
1316	Do., with springs .... do....	2.40	25
1317	Do., nickel or silver plated .... do....	3.20	25
1318	Bronze or copper .... do....	2.60	25
1319	Do., nickel or silver plated .... do....	5.00	25

[a] According to appraisement.

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
	Stirrups—Continued.	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
1320	White metal, nickel, German silver and the like ... kilog..	7.00	25
1321	Do., silver plated ... do....	14.00	25
1322	Wooden, uncarved ... do....	.50	30
1323	Do., carved ... do....	1.40	30
1324	Leather lined, known as "baules" ... do....	2.50	35
1325	Leather or velvet, in form of a slipper, for women ... do....	5.00	35
1326	All others ...	(a)	35
	Cases, including packing, as follows:		
1327	Empty, for jewelry, cigar holders, cutlery, and other purposes, lined with leather, or silk texture, pure or mixed ... kilog..	24.00	30
1328	Lined with paper, oilcloth, or tissue, without admixture of silk .do....	12.00	30
1329	Wood or cardboard, for spectacles ... do....	2.40	30
	Traveling cases, containing spoons, forks, knives, vases, etc. (*See* "Necesarios.")		
1330	All others ...	(a)	30
	Labels, metal for bottles. (*See* Cards.)		
1331	Printed, for bottles, glazed or not, including packing ... kilog..	6.00	30
1332	Do., gilded, silver plated or bronzed, including packing ... kilog..	10.00	30
1333	Signs or titles, of paper, for packages of tea, cigar boxes, cigarette packages, apothecaries, and others, glazed or not, including packing ... kilog..	7.00	30
1334	Do., gilded, bronzed, or silvered, including packing ... do....	14.00	30
1335	Blank, of cardboard, pasteboard, or composition, for marking prices, including packing ... kilog..	2.00	30
1336	Extract, meat, gross weight ... do....	1.40	25
1337	Logwood, gross weight ... do....	2.00	40
1338	Malt, gross weight ... do....	1.00	30
	Bands, including packing, as follows:		
1339	Straps or belts of cotton, hemp, linen, or jute ... do....	5.00	30
1340	Woolen, pure or mixed with cotton ... do....	9.00	30
1341	Silk ... do....	50.00	35
1342	Silk, with slides of wood, or of silk, with or without admixture of other material ... kilog..	28.00	35
1343	Abdominal, elastic or not, of cotton, linen or wool, with or without admixture of materials other than silk ... kilog..	22.00	30
1344	Do., of silk, or mixed with other materials ... do....	50.00	35
1345	Do., rubber ...	25.00	30
1346	Lanterns, of glass or crystal, with or without wooden bottoms, gross weight ... kilog..	.80	30
1347	Hooks, arms, or elbows, and other similar parts for gas or electric light, gross weight ... kilog..	2.00	10
1348	Paper, Chinese, so called, gross weight ... do....	.80	30
1349	Of tissue or tulle, ornamented with lace, beads, etc ... dozen..	8.00	30
1350	Of colored glass, gross weight ... kilog..	.80	30
1351	Portable, common, of tin or sheet iron, painted, enameled, varnished, or not, including packing ... kilog..	2.00	30
1352	Of mica, including packing ... do....	2.40	30
1353	For carriages, and other classes ...	(a)	30
1354	Felt, tarred, for roofing, or other purposes, gross weight ... kilog..	.30	25
1355	Woolen, for boilers, not tarred, gross weight ... do....	1.00	Free.
1356	Door mats, of "esparto," cocoa, hemp, jute, or mixed with other vegetable materials, without woolen border, gross weight ... kilog..	.70	30
1357	Do., with woolen border, gross weight ... kilog..	1.60	30
1358	Wool, of all classes, gross weight ... do....	2.00	30
1359	Rubber, gross weight ... do....	4.00	30
1360	All others ...	(a)	30
1361	Fibers, manila, hemp, jute, or other vegetable, raw, for the manufacture of ropes, and sacking, gross weight ... kilog..	.20	Free.
	Markers, for games, including packing, as follows:		
1362	Rubber or composition ... do....	13.00	40
1363	Bone ... do....	8.00	40
1364	Ivory ... do....	60.00	40
1365	Mother-of-pearl ... do....	60.00	40
1366	Vermicelli, gross weight ... do....	.07	25
1367	Felting, woolen, for piano hammers; gross weight ... do....	6.00	30
1368	For saddle cloths and other purposes, gross weight ... do....	2.40	30
1369	And cloths, printed in colors, for carpets and other purposes, gross weight ... kilog..	1.50	30
	Iron, gross weight, as follows:		
1370	Unmanufactured, in its various forms ... do....	.20	Free.
1371	Ingots ... do....	.70	Free.
1372	Sheet, channeled or plain, neither painted, tinned, nor galvanized ... kilog..	.12	Free.
1373	Do., tinned, painted, or galvanized ... do....	.15	25
1374	Sheets, perforated ... do....	.42	Free.
1375	Manufactured, in parts, undesignated, whether painted, tinned, galvanized, varnished, or bronzed ... kilog..	.50	25
1376	Manufactured, in parts undesignated, nickel plated ... do....	1.00	25
1377	Manufactured, in parts, undesignated, with facing of earthenware or porcelain, with or without parts of other common metal ... kilog..	.90	25

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[a] According to appraisement.

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
	Iron—Continued.	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
1378	Manufactured into elbows, crosses, unspecified chains, grates for steam boilers, buoys, sugar molds, pans for miners, weighing more than 46 kilos, rails, wheels, and parts of machinery for mines, arts, and industries, etc ...... kilog..	0.30	Free.
	Wrought. (*See* Steel.)		
1379	Stiffening and shank irons, for shoemakers, including packing..do....	2.00	Free.
1380	Figures, fancy, table ornaments, of earthenware, porcelain, crystal, glass, and other materials[a]	(a)	30
1381	Terra cotta, gross weight ...... kilog..	2.00	30
1382	Marble, gross weight ...... do....	1.00	30
	Figurines. (*See* Drawings.)		
1383	Rope yarn of hemp or jute, gross weight ...... do....	.18	30
1384	Rims, tin or brass, silvered or gilt, for boxes, carriages, or other uses, gross weight ...... do....	1.75	25
1385	Filters, water, with case of iron, stone, wood, or metal ...... each..	8.00	30
1386	In form of carafe, with funnel of crystal ...... dozen..	18.00	30
1387	Tissue of all classes, including packing ...... kilog..	4.00	30
1388	Of porcelain, earthenware, or tin ...... each..	6.00	30
1389	Tubular, for the pocket ...... dozen..	8.00	30
1390	Or vessels of charcoal, for table bottles ...... do....	3.00	30
1391	Common distillers, of earthenware, stone, or composition, gross weight ...... kilog..	.50	30
1392	Hoops or bands, of wood or iron, gross weight ...... do....	.10	Free.
	Flower vases, gross weight, as follows:		
1393	Glass, crystal, earthenware, or porcelain, white or colored, with or without gilding or plating ...... kilog..	.60	30
1394	Do., with fittings of metal ...... do....	.80	30
1395	Terra cotta ...... do....	1.60	30
1396	All others	(a)	30
	Flowers and artificial plants, single or in bunches, including packing:		
1397	Paper or cotton materials, ordinary ...... kilog..	6.00	30
1398	Cotton textures, fine ...... do....	10.00	30
1399	Porcelain or composition, with or without textile leaves....do....	3.00	30
1400	Silk, or imitations thereof, with or without textile leaves...do....	16.00	30
1401	Silk tissue, pure or mixed with other materials ...... do....	15.00	30
1402	Silk, and cotton tissues, fine, when inclosed in the same package ...... kilog..	12.50	30
1403	Also natural plants, dried, tinted or not ...... do....	1.20	30
1404	Foils, for fencing ...... pair..	5.00	30
1405	Do., in cases ...... do....	10.00	30
1406	Foot muffs	(a)	35
1407	Phonographs or graphophones, with accessories	(a)	30
1408	Gouges or chisels, carpenters', with or without handle, gross weight ...... kilog..	1.00	Free.
	Match boxes are appraised as cigarette cases in their respective classes.		
	Matches, gross weight, as follows:		
1409	Wax ...... kilog..	.80	30
1410	Wood ...... do....	.32	30
1411	Do., with Bengal lights ...... do....	1.00	30
1412	Paper, and wooden fusees ...... do....	1.20	30
1413	All others	(a)	30
	Photographs, including packing:		
1414	On cardboard ...... kilog..	10.00	30
1415	For stereoscopes ...... do....	16.00	30
1416	Porcelain ...... do....	8.00	30
1417	Forges, portable, gross weight ...... do....	.60	Free.
1418	Evening coats, of cloth or cassimere ...... each..	60.00	40
	Flasks. (*See* Glassware.)		
1419	Small bottles or tubes of glass, for homeopathic medicine, with or without cork stoppers ...... kilog..	1.20	30
	Blankets, gross weight, as follows:		
1420	Cotton, with or without binding of cotton or silk ...... do....	.90	30
1421	Do., with mixture or warp of gloss silk ...... do....	1.50	30
1422	Do., with silk stripes or ribs ...... do....	3.00	30
1423	Flock, with or without mixture or warp of cotton ...... do....	1.00	30
1424	Wool, mixed with cotton ...... do....	2.00	30
1425	Wool, pure ...... do....	4.00	20
1426	Vicuna wool, fur, cloth, cassimere, hair, or astrakhan, and all others	(a)	30
1427	Beans, gross weight ...... kilog..	.08	25
	Bridles. (*See* Bits.)		
1428	Fruit, fresh, according to appraisement ...... do....	(a)	Free.
1429	Dry, in quantity, unspecified, gross weight ...... do....	.20	25
1430	Preserved ...... do....	1.50	25
	Fruit bowls are appraised as sugar bowls in their respective classes.		
	Fire, artificial. (*See* Fireworks.)		
1431	Bellows, for blacksmiths, silversmiths, tinsmiths, etc.; gross weight ...... kilog..	.40	Free.

[a] According to appraisement.

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
	Bellows—Continued.	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
1432	For vineyards ... kilog.	1.00	Free.
1433	Hand, for domestic use, gross weight ... do.	.80	30
1434	Dishes, tin plate, including oven pans ... do.	.60	25
	Other sorts are appraised as sugar bowls in their respective classes.		
1435	Caps, for firearms, including packing ... kilog.	5.00	25
1436	For mines, gross weight ... do.	6.00	Free.
1437	Stubs (*see* Stumps) ... gross.	3.00	30
	Covers:		
1438	Of cloth or woolen flannel, for pianos ... each.	20.00	40
1439	Linen or cotton texture ... do.	5.00	40
	For furniture they are appraised according to the material of which they are made.		
	For cushions or pillows, including packing, as follows:		
1440	Covers or pillowcases, of linen, embroidered ... kilog.	12.00	40
1441	Do., do., plain ... do.	6.00	40
1442	Do., of cotton, embroidered, with or without lace ... do.	4.80	40
1443	Do., do., plain ... do.	3.60	40
1444	Do., of straw, for bottles, gross weight ... do.	.09	30
	Covers for firearms, with packing, as follows:		
1445	Of leather, with or without belt ... do.	10.00	40
1446	Of canvas, with or without leather ... do.	6.00	40
	Covers for trunks:		
1447	Of canvas, with or without leather ... do.	6.00	40
1448	Of paper, for hats, with packing ... do.	1.20	40
1449	Covers for kettles, according to appraisement ...	...	40
1450	Saddletrees, wooden ... dozen.	36.00	30
1451	Do., covered ... do.	42.00	30
1452	Do., iron, with or without springs ... do.	48.00	30
1453	Burgundy pitch or white rosin, gross weight ... kilog.	.12	30
	Biscuits, gross weight, as follows:		
1454	Without sweetening or lard ... do.	.12	25
1455	Other kinds in kegs or tins ... do.	1.00	25
1456	In fancy boxes ... do.	1.60	25
	Hooks, including package, as follows:		
1457	Of all kinds for hanging papers ... do.	2.40	25
1458	For curtains, with or without wood, glass, crystal, earthenware, porcelain, or other similar ornaments or composition ... kilog.	4.00	25
1459	The same, nickel, gold, or silver plated ... do.	6.00	25
1460	For clothes racks, with or without wooden, bronze, earthenware, porcelain or other composition heads or caps, whether tinned, painted, bronzed, or galvanized, gross weight, as follows:		
1461	Of iron or steel ... kilog.	.50	25
1462	The same, nickel plated ... do.	.80	25
1463	Of bronze or copper ... do.	1.40	25
1464	The same, nickel plated ... do.	2.00	25
1465	Chick-peas, gross weight ... do.	.15	25
1466	Gasogenes for preparing aerated beverages, of glass, earthenware, or porcelain, whether lined with wicker or wire, or not so lined, gross weight ... kilog.	1.00	25
	Gasoline. (*See* Oils.)		
1467	Gelatin, in transparent sheets, with packing ... do.	3.00	25
1468	In paste, gross weight ... do.	2.00	25
1469	Liquid and powdered, gross weight ... do.	.70	25
1470	Cotton fabrics, gross weight, as follows:		
1471	Prepared for oil paintings or for maps and plans ... do.	.50	30
1472	Brabant or crea, white, plain, twilled, for sheeting or other purposes; drills, diablo fuerte, plain or twilled, satined, quilted, or shagged; casinetes, quilted or shagged; thick tissues (piel) for men's and boys' garments; plain white fabric, heavy or light weight; tickings, damask or not; striped ginghams, mixed cloth, stripes and checks, oxfords, chintz, percales, printed cottons, white and colored flannel, either plain or twilled; plain, figured, or twilled, brocatel, Hollands, choletas, tartans, and percalines ... kilog.	1.25	30
1473	Lustring with figured ribs, damasked or twilled, figured, white or colored; gingham, vichy, zephyr, piqué, with or without border, cambric, Sicilian, cassimeres, and other enumerated tissues for dresses, plain, figured, or twilled or embroidered ... kilog.	2.20	30
1474	The same, with woolen designs or stripes ... do.	3.00	30
1475	The same, with woolen mixture or woof ... do.	4.00	30
1476	The same, with silk or plush designs or stripes ... do.	6.00	30
1477	Woven, with admixture of silk, satin, Louis Philippe and other satiny tissues, with cotton warp and silk woof ... kilog.	10.00	30
1478	Canvas of all kinds for the manufacture of bags ... do.	.80	30
1479	Tocuyos, unbleached, plain, or twilled ... do.	1.00	30
1480	Casinetes, with mixture of wool ... do.	1.50	30
1481	Plushy tissue for bathing sheets and towels ... do.	2.00	30
1482	Borlon, sized or with admixture of horsehair for skirts or other purposes ... kilog.	2.00	30

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
	Cotton fabrics—Continued.	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
1483	Pressed or figured for binding ... kilog..	1.50	30
1484	Satin for the manufacture of shoes, Louis Philippe satin and other satiny tissue ... kilog..	2.50	30
1485	The same, with admixture of wool ... do....	3.50	30
1486	Brocatel, Holland, choletes, tartans, drills, and percaline, with silk stripes ... kilog..	3.50	30
1487	Damask of all kinds, and other figured tissues, white or colored, for tablecloths, napkins, towels, furniture covers, etc., white or colored lawn or cambric for curtains, and the woolen imitation of these tissues used in in the manufacture of flags ... kilog..	2.50	30
	Ponchos (mantles). (See Nos. 2435 to 2447, inclusive.)		
1488	Colored damask for bedspreads or table covers, with or without admixture of hemp, cotton stuffs, Marseillais, or piqué for waistcoats ... kilog..	3.00	30
1489	Waterproof tissues, with caoutchouc, for ponchos and other purposes ... kilog..	4.00	30
1490	Flannel tissues with silk embroidery ... do....	4.00	30
1491	Transparent, such as cambric, balzarine, muslin, tarlatan, organdy, lawns, grenadine, openwork lustring; gauze, with or without ribs, figured, stamped, white, or colored; tulle for shawls and other similar goods, plain, figured, or painted, and goods for curtains ... kilog..	3.50	30
1492	The same, with wool designs or stripes ... do....	4.00	30
1493	The same, with silk designs or stripes ... do....	6.00	30
1494	The same, with silk mixture or woof ... do....	10.00	30
1495	With metal designs or ornaments ... do....	4.00	....
1496	Plush, velvet, or corduroy, plain, figured, or stamped, of all kinds ... kilog..	5.00	30
1497	Reps, cretonnes, and other tissues for curtains or upholstering, with or without admixture of jute or hemp ... kilog..	2.50	30
1498	The same, with silk or designs or stripes ... do....	4.00	30
1499	The same, with silk admixture or woof ... do....	6.00	30
1500	Cotton gauze, lawn especially for linings ... do....	1.00	30
1501	Fine Bishop and other similar lawns ... do....	2.40	30
1502	Tulle and tissues for veilings, with or without beads, with packing ... kilog..	7.00	30
1503	The same, with admixture of silk, with packing ... do....	14.00	30
1504	Cotton tissues interwoven with common metal threads, with or without admixture of silk, with packing ... kilog..	10.00	30
1505	The same, wrought with gold or silver, with or without admixture of silk, with packing ... kilog..	16.00	30
1506	Cotton, mixed with hair or other kinds of mixtures not specified, appraised ...	....	30
	The duties on tissues, with a silk mixture or woof, shall pay an additional duty of 25 per cent on their respective appraisements unless otherwise specified.		
	Linen, hemp, or jute fabrics, as follows:		
1507	Hemp or jute burlaps, plain or twilled, for the manufacture of bags, gross weight ... kilog..	.30	30
1508	Canvas and duck of hemp, jute, or linen, for awnings, sails, and other purposes, gross weight ... kilog..	1.20	30
1509	Stamped jute cloth for curtains, gross weight ... do....	1.50	30
1510	Drills, ticking, lining, osnaburgs, and white or colored fabrics for dresses, gross weight ... kilog..	2.50	30
1511	The same, with silk designs or stripes, with packing ... do....	10.00	30
1512	Fabrics for curtains, furniture covers, with or without cotton mixture, with packing ... kilog..	4.00	30
1513	The same, with silk stripes or designs, with packing ... do....	8.00	30
1514	Velvet, for upholstering, with packing ... do....	6.00	30
1515	Brabant and white or unbleached creas, for sheets and other purposes, with packing ... kilog..	2.80	30
1516	The same, unbleached, for dresses and plys, with packing ... do....	1.80	30
1517	The same, for under-garments, Brittany and the like, with or without cotton mixture, with packing ... kilog..	6.00	30
1518	Nankeen, with or without admixture of cotton, for lining clothing, including packing ... kilog..	3.00	30
1519	White or colored damask, for tablecloths, napkins, and towels, gross weight ... kilog..	4.50	30
1520	The same, unbleached, for the same purposes, gross weight ... do....	3.50	30
1521	The same, for floors and carpet covers, gross weight ... do....	1.50	30
1522	Fabrics, worked or openworked, for dresses, with fabrics, including packing ... kilog..	6.50	30
1523	The same, with silk stripes or designs, including packing ... do....	8.50	30
1524	The same, openworked or embroidered, for millinery and other purposes, including packing ... kilog..	10.00	30
1525	Linen gauze, batiste, cambric, and Holland, including packing ... kilog..	16.00	30
1526	Brocades of copper, silver, or gold threads, with cotton core, including packing ... kilog..	30.00	30

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
	Linen—Continued.	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
1527	Other brocades, not specified, appraised ...	...	30
	NOTE.—Linen goods, mixed with cotton, that have not been appraised, shall be valued as pure linen.		
	NOTE.—Tissues mixed with silk or having silk woof shall pay 25 per cent on their appraised value, unless specially mentioned as such.		
	NOTE.—Ramie articles shall be appraised, like those of cotton, in their respective schedules with a surtax of 25 per cent.		
1528	Open-worked haircloth, with or without straw or metals, for dress trimmings, including packing ... kilog..	12.00	30
1529	Metal fabrics for trimming hats or other purposes ... do....	16.00	30
1530	Woolen fabrics, gross weight, as follows:		
1531	Baize, called "pllón," swan skin of 100 threads or two borders ... kilog..	2.60	30
1532	The same, with admixture of cotton or wool ... do....	1.70	30
1533	Domestic baize, white or colored ... do....	.90	30
	Cassimeres, including packing, as follows:		
1534	Cassimere of flock wool, with or without cotton admixture or woof; woolen with cotton woof; those called "pilot," "star," "montera," and baize with or without mixture ... kilog..	1.60	30
1535	Wool, cassimere, with cotton mixture ... do....	2.50	30
1536	The same, woolen ... do....	3.50	30
1537	The same, of wool, with silk mixture ... do....	4.50	30
1538	Damask for table covers, bed spreads, or other purposes, with or without cotton mixture, including packing ... kilog..	5.00	30
1539	The same, with silk woof, including packing ... do....	7.50	30
1540	Reps and damasks for upholstery, plain, wrought, or with tassels, including packing ... kilog..	6.00	30
1541	The same, with cotton admixture or woof, including packing ... kilog..	4.50	30
	Reps and damasks with silk admixture or woof shall be appraised with a surtax of 50 per cent.		
1542	Flannel of all kinds, including packing ... kilog..	4.50	30
1543	The same, with cotton admixture of woof, including packing ... kilog..	3.00	30
1544	Coarse frieze, for crowns, wreathes, with or without cotton or linen mixture, gross weight ... kilog..	1.60	30
1545	Frieze for dress lining, such as Manfor, satin, serge, Louis Philippe, and other satin fabrics, and satin for the manufacture of shoes, including packing ... kilog..	5.60	30
1546	The same, with cotton admixture or woof, including packing ... kilog..	3.50	30
1547	The same, with silk mixture, designs or stripes, including packing ... kilog..	8.00	30
1548	Bunting for flags, including packing ... do....	3.50	30
1549	Fabrics for mantles. (*See* ponchos, Nos. 2435 to 2447, inclusive.)		
1550	Anascote, cubica, serge or flannel, etc., for bathing suits and other purposes, with or without admixture of cotton, including packing ... kilog..	4.00	30
1551	Tissues for costumes or clothing, plain, worked, stamped, or twilled, and that called ladies' cloth, with or without cotton mixture, including packing ... kilog..	5.00	30
1552	The same, with silk stripes or designs, including packing .. do....	8.00	30
1553	The same, with silk mixture, including packing ... do....	10.00	30
1554	The same, with metal and silk mixtures, including packing ... kilog..	12.00	30
1555	Velvet, plain, worked or stamped, with or without cotton admixture, for upholstering, plushy tissues, and astrakan, and imitations thereof, with or without cotton admixture, including packing ... kilog..	6.00	30
1556	Cashmeres and merinos, including packing ... do....	5.00	30
1557	The same, with cotton admixture or woof, including packing ... kilog..	4.50	30
1558	Tulles, and all transparent and open work fabric, with or without borders, morning gowns, shawls, and for other purposes, including packing ... kilog..	8.00	30
1559	The same, with silk mixture, including packing ... do....	14.00	30
1560	Light cloth for carpets, with figures of stamped colors, gross weight ... kilog..	2.00	30
1561	Plain or stamped cloth, for table covers, gross weight ... do....	4.00	30
1562	Cloth, prepared for embroidering, including packing ... do....	3.00	30
1563	The same, for billiard tables, including packing ... do....	7.00	30
	Cloth for gentlemen or ladies' garments shall be appraised as cashmeres in their respective kinds or schedules.		
1564	Cloths not specially mentioned, appraised ...	...	30
	NOTE.—Fabrics mixed with silk shall pay a surtax of 25 per cent on their respective appraisements, unless specially mentioned as such.		
	Silk fabrics, including packing, as follows:		
1565	Of all kinds, plain, damasked or wrought, double, single, not especially mentioned, satin, piqué, serge, and the like, for dresses and lining ... kilog..	45.00	35

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
	Silk fabrics—Continued.	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
1566	The same, with cotton, wool, or linen mixture or woof ...kilog..	30.00	35
1567	Borcatel, damask, "lampas," satin, reps, and other similar fabrics, for furniture and other purposes....kilog..	50.00	35
1568	The same, with admixture of other material ....do....	35.00	35
1569	Plush or velvet, plain or figured, for trimmings, dresses, or upholstering....kilog..	55.00	35
1570	The same with admixture of other material ....do....	40.00	35
1571	Unbleached tissues, called "foulard"....do....	35.00	35
1572	Fabrics with stripes, ribs, or figures of silk plush, pure or without mixture....kilog..	50.00	35
1573	Black plush, with or without cotton mixture, for hats....do....	50.00	35
1574	Chenille for embroidering or other purposes, with or without metal core ....kilog..	56.00	35
1575	Fabrics called "clarin" or lawn, crape, gauze, veiling, tulle, and other transparent and open-worked fabrics, whether plain or figured ....kilog.	60.00	35
1576	The same with an admixture of other materials, or with beads, straw, metal, wax, or other similar trimmings ....kilog..	45.00	35
	The same, worked or embroidered with common metal, shall pay a surtax of 50 per cent on their respective appraisement.		
1577	Brocades, gold and silver cloths, and fabrics with gold or silver....kilog..	100.00	35
1578	The same with common gilt or silvered metal ....do....	60.00	35
1579	The same with admixture of cotton ....do....	36.00	35
1580	Of silvered or gilt copper wire, with silk core ....do....	48.00	35
	Mantles. (*See* Ponchos, Nos. 2435 to 2447, inclusive.)		
1581	Fabrics of other kinds not specially mentioned, appraisement	....	35
	NOTE.—All articles containing artificial silk, the silk used in the same shall be considered animal silk for the purposes of appraisement.		
	Caddice, with or without admixture of vegetable fiber. (*See* Carpets.		
	India-rubber balloons, to be inflated. (*See* Toys.)		
1581b	Geographical and astronomical globes, appraisement	....	Free.
	Globes and lamp shades, of glass or crystal. (*See* Glassware.)		
	Globes of porcelain. (*See* Porcelain, Nos. 2448 to 2450, inclusive.)		
1582	Glucose, solid or liquid, for industrial purposes, gross weight..kilog..	.20	30
1583	Glucose, pure, gross weight....do....	6.00	30
1584	Gorgets, for the military, silvered or gilt ....do....	3.00	25
1585	Gorgets for ladies. (*See* Cravats.)		
1586	Rubber, india rubber, unwrought, gross weight ....do....	4.00	30
1587	The same manufactured into tubes, sheets, or the like, whether combined or not with tissue or common metal, gross weight, kilog	2.00	30
1588	The same, india-rubber erasers, including packing....kilog..	3.50	30
1589	India-rubber erasers, with wooden or common metal sheath, including packing....kilog..	7.00	30
1590	The same, for dentists, including packing....do....	10.00	30
1591	Shellac, including packing....do....	1.50	30
1592	Mucilage in bottles, with or without brush, gross weight ....do....	1.00	30
	Caps, for men, as follows:		
1593	Of cloth, with eye shades or peaks....dozen..	12.00	40
1594	Of wool, cotton, or linen, with eye shades or peaks ....do....	9.00	40
1595	Of velvet or other silk fabric, plain, embroidered, or trimmed, with or without admixture of other material....dozen..	36.00	40
1596	The same embroidered with gold or silver ....do....	72.00	40
1597	Greek caps, of woolen fabrics, with or without admixture of cotton ....dozen..	6.00	40
1598	Of cloth, with gold or silver galloons, with or without peaks, and kepi for the military....dozen..	60.00	40
1599	The same without galloons, for privates ....do....	30.00	40
	The same for ladies and children, as follows—		
1600	Of straw or hair, untrimmed....do....	12.00	40
1601	Of beaver or silk, untrimmed....do....	18.00	40
1602	The same, with ornaments and close bonnet-hats, trimmed, with or without ribbons for holding same, appraisement....	....	40
	For infants, as follows—		
1603	Of cotton or linen, plain or trimmed, without silk....dozen..	6.00	40
1604	The same with silk....do....	12.00	40
1605	Of cotton, linen, wool, or silk, made up....do....	18.00	40
1606	Of knitted cotton, and sleeping caps of the same material, including packing....kilog..	6.00	40
1607	Of knitted wool, including packing ....do....	10.00	40
1608	The same with silk admixture, including packing....do....	15.00	40
1609	Of knitted silk, including packing ....do....	72.00	40
1610	For children, the caps being of velvet or silk, embroidered or plain, with or without galloons....dozen..	30.00	40
1611	The same of oilcloth ....do....	4.80	40
	Marking gauges. (*See* Liquor gauges.)		
1612	Marking gauges of all kinds, for artisans, gross weight....kilog..	.50	Free.
	Grammaphones. (*See* Phonographs.)		
1613	Siftings of wheat, mixed with straw or grain, gross weight ....do....	.05	25
1614	Fasteners or staples for fence wire. (*See* Fasteners.)		

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
	Grease, or gum, gross weight, as follows:	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
1615	Of pine and other vegetables ....kilog..	0.05	30
	Animal, with mixture of other substance, for lubricating...do....	.10	30
1616	Saponified ....do....	1.00	30
	Beef suet, edible....do....	.40	30
1617	Impure ....do....	.20	30
1618	Scythes, with or without handles, for mowing, gross weight....do....	.60	Free.
1619	Fertilizers of all kinds, appraisement	....	Free.
	Gloves and mittens, including packing, as follows:		
1620	Cotton, knit, common texture ....do....	5.00	30
1621	Cotton, knit, fine texture, with or without embroidery, and those of linen, Scotch thread or imitation thereof ....kilog..	16.00	30
1622	Cotton knit, with mixture of silk ....do....	20.00	30
1623	Woolen knit, with or without mixture of other material except silk ....kilog..	12.00	30
1624	Of cloth or other woolen fabric, with or without admixture of other material, except silk....kilog..	14.00	30
1625	Silk knit, with or without pieces of other material ....do....	72.00	35
1626	Of silk, with admixture of cotton ....do....	42.00	35
1627	Of skins of all kinds ....do....	40.00	35
1628	The same, with cotton, wool or silk lining, and those with pasteboard cuffs....kilog..	20.00	35
1629	Of skin for fencing or boxing....do....	4.00	30
1630	Of hair, hemp, or jute, for rubbing the skin....do....	6.00	30
1631	Candle shades of crystal, of all shapes and sizes, gross weight ..do....	1.00	30
1632	Muffs of fur, of all kinds for ladies and children, appraisement	....	40
	Lockets. (*See* Jewelry.)		
1633	Dusters of all kinds for traveling purposes, appraisement	....	40
1634	Linings of pure or mixed silk for hats or caps, including packing, kilog	26.00	40
1635	Trimmings for sword belts, with packing ....kilog....	5.00	25
1636	The same, silvered or gilt, with packing ....do....	8.00	25
	Frames for eye glasses shall be appraised as spectacles according to kind, with a rebate of 50 per cent.		
	Gouges. (*See* Chisels.)		
1637	Miners' fuses, gross weight ....kilog..	.50	Free.
	Cherries. (*See* Dried fruits.)		
1638	Gutta-percha in natural state, gross weight ....do....	4.00	30
1639	In sheets, gross weight ....do....	6.00	30
	For dentists. (*See* Caoutchouc, No. 1590.)		
1640	Axes and hatchets, all kinds, iron or steel, with or without handle, gross weight ....kilog..	.40	Free.
1641	Hammocks of hemp, jute, pita, or cotton, with or without bag, including packing ....kilog..	3.00	30
1642	Of other kinds, according to appraisement	....	30
1643	Flour—wheat, oat, rye, chestnuts, corn, or other kinds, gross weight, kilog	.16	10
	Flour bolts. (*See* Sieves.)		
	Buckles, with covers or wrappers, as follows:		
1644	Of iron or steel, whether tinned, galvanized, painted, varnished, bronzed, or lined, or not, for clothing....kilog..	1.00	25
1645	The same, nickel plated....do....	1.40	25
1646	The same, for saddle and harness makers....do....	.40	25
1647	The same, nickel plated....do....	.80	25
1648	Of bronze or copper, for clothing....do....	1.80	25
1649	The same, nickel or silver plated....do....	2.50	25
1650	The same, for saddle makers ....do....	1.40	25
1651	The same, nickel or silver plated....do....	2.80	25
1652	The same, of white metal, nickel, German silver, or the like, for harness makers and for spurs....kilog..	7.00	25
1653	The same, silver or gold plated....do....	14.25	25
1654	The same, of pearl, ivory, or tortoise, for belts, hats, shoes, or trimmings or ornaments....kilog..	42.00	25
1655	The same, of crystal or glass ....do....	20.00	25
1656	The same, of common metal, whether nickel, gold, or silver plated, or not....kilog..	10.00	25
1657	Freezers of tin or sheet iron, with or without pieces of common metal, with or without wooden buckets, gross weight ....kilog..	.80	25
1658	Horseshoes for horses or mules, gross weight....do....	.30	25
1659	Tools for watchmakers or silversmiths, including packing, according to appraisement....	....	Free.
1660	Tools, not specially mentioned, for the arts and trades, according to appraisement	....	Free.
1661	Appliances not specially mentioned used exclusively in agriculture and mining, according to appraisement	....	Free.
1662	Dry figs in glass or wooden cases, gross weight....kilog..	.30	25
1663	Yarn or waste of cotton or wool for cleaning machinery or other purposes, gross weight ....kilog..	.30	30
1664	Wool thread called alpaca, including packing ....do....	4.80	30
1665	Cotton thread for sewing, embroidering, marking, knitting, or darning, in rolls or hanks, including packing....kilog..	1.80	10
1666	The same in spools of 920 meters....per 1,000 yards...	.10	10
1667	The same for the manufacture of fabrics, gross weight .....kilog..	.40	10

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
		Bolivianos.	*Per cent.*
1668	Woolen thread for the manufacture of tissues of every description, including packing......kilog..	1.80	10
1669	The same with silk or false thread, including packing......do....	6.50	10
1670	The same of goat hair or imitation thereof, including packing.do....	6.00	10
1071	The same with silk or false thread, including packing......do...	7.00	10
1672	Woolen or silk thread with or without tinsel, for embroidering, including packing......kilog..	14.00	10
1673	The same for the manufacture of fabrics, gross weight......do....	1.00	10
1674	Linen in spools of 920 meters......per 100 yards..	.30	10
1675	In hanks or balls for sewing, including packing......kilog..	3.50	10
1676	The same in spools, including packing......do....	1.40	10
1677	The same, common, for shoemakers, gross weight......do....	.84	10
1678	Of linen, cotton, hemp, jute, esparto, or other vegetable fibers for sewing bags or bales, and every hemp thread not especially mentioned, in hanks or balls, gross weight......kilog..	.60	30
1679	Thread, of silk for embroidering, sewing, marking, knitting, or darning, in hanks or balls, including the paper of the wrapper, kilog......	21.00	10
1680	The same in spool or pasteboard rolls, including the pasteboard boxes......kilog..	14.00	10
1681	The same in spools, including packing......do....	10.00	10
	Sickles. (*See* Scythes.)		
1682	Tin plate, common, in sheets, gross weight......do....	.20	15
1683	The same, painted or enameled, gross weight......do....	.56	15
1684	Blades of iron or steel for artisans' planes, gross weight......do....	.60	Free.
1685	The same for saws, gross weight......do....	2.00	Free.
1686	Sheets of paper, for flower makers, including packing......do....	4.00	30
1687	Of fabrics of all kinds, for the same purpose, except those of silk, with packing......kilog....	8.00	30
1688	Of waxed cloth, for flower makers, including packing......do....	7.00	30
1689	Of silk fabrics, including packing......do....	15.00	30
1690	Blades for fencing foils, including packing......do....	8.00	25
1691	Dried mushrooms, of all kinds, gross weight......do....	1.00	25
1692	Wooden lasts and blocks, with or without metal pieces, for wig makers, hatters, and shoemakers, gross weight......do....	1.00	Free.
	Molds, or blocks, for measuring the head. (*See* Conformators.)		
	Button molds. (*See* Buttons.)		
	Ovens for roasting coffee and meat. *See* Roasters.)		
1693	Assay furnaces, gross weight......kilog..	.20	Free.
1694	Forks, with or without handles, for agricultural purposes, gross weight......kilog..	.50	Free.
	Hairpins, including packing, as follows:		
1695	Of iron or steel wire, for the hair......do....	1.00	25
1696	Of bronze or copper wire......do....	1.60	25
1697	The same, gilded......do....	2.50	25
1698	Arrows, of caoutchouc, horn, bone, or composition......do....	12.00	25
1699	Of tortoise shell, with or without incrustations......do....	80.00	25
1700	Of other kinds, according to appraisement......	......	25
	Egg cups shall be appraised like sugar bowls, according to their respective kinds.		
1701	Eggs......kilog..	1.00	Free.
	Oilcloth. (*See* Waxed cloth.)		
	Lampblack. (*See* Paint.)		
1702	Magnets, in small pieces, for cleaning gold, including packing....do....	2.00	Free.
1703	Printing presses and their attachments, according to appraisement..	......	Free.
1704	Indicators or manometers for steam engines, according to appraisement......	......	Free.
	Inhalers shall be appraised like atomizers, according to their respective kind.		
1705	Surgical, physical, mathematical, and other scientific instruments, except those specified in this tariff......	......	Free.
	Musical instruments, also their spare and duplicate parts, as follows:		
1706	Accordeons or harmonicas, common, with bellows, of pasteboard or wood, with box measuring up to 20 cm. in length....dozen..	12.00	30
1707	The same, with box measuring up to 30 cm. in length......do....	24.00	30
1708	The same, of fine wood, up to 20 cm......do....	24.00	30
1709	The same, up to 30 cm......do....	48.00	30
1710	The same, of larger size......do....	72.00	30
1711	Of other kinds and concertinas, according to appraisement......	......	30
1712	Bows, violin, common......dozen..	6.00	30
1713	The same, fine quality......do....	12.00	30
1714	The same, ornamented with gold, silver, or platinum, according to appraisement......	......	30
1715	Ordinary or common, for violoncellos......dozen..	18.00	30
1716	The same, fine......do....	36.00	30
1717	The same, ornamented with gold, silver, or platinum, according to appraisement......	......	30
1718	Mouth harmonicas, of wood or metal, with or without bells, and with or without cases, including packing......kilog..	1.60	30
1719	Harmoniflutes......each..	40.00	30
1720	The same, double pedal......do....	80.00	30

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
		Bolivianos.	*Per cent.*
1721	Harmoniums and clavacordiums, according to appraisement		30
	Bandurria. (*See* Guitar.)		
1722	Bridges for violins … dozen	3.60	30
1723	Trombones … each	30.00	30
1724	Bass drums, wooden or metal, with or without attachments … each	24.00	30
1725	Music boxes of tin plate, with crank up to 7 cm. in length or diameter … dozen	8.00	30
1726	The same, of larger sizes … do	16.00	30
1727	Of other kinds, up to 15 cm. in length … each	4.00	30
1728	The same, up to 25 cm. in length … do	16.00	30
1729	The same, up to 35 cm. in length … do	30.00	30
1730	The same, up to 45 cm. in length … do	50.00	30
1731	The same up to 55 cm. in length … do	70.00	30
1732	Of larger sizes, and those having statuettes and moving figures, according to appraisement		30
1733	Drums … each	14.00	30
1734	Cases, of wood or cardboard, for violins or guitars … do	2.40	30
1735	The same, for violoncellos … do	12.00	30
1736	The same, of other kinds, according to appraisement		30
1737	Clarinet reeds … per 100	5.00	30
1738	Cylinders for organs … each	20.00	30
1739	Citterns, of all kinds, according to appraisement		30
1740	Bugles and trumpets for the military … each	5.00	30
1741	The same of cornopeans, piston or cylinder … do	20.00	30
1742	Clarinets and fifes, of boxwood or imitation thereof … do	12.00	30
1743	The same, of ebony or grenadilla, or imitation thereof … do	18.00	30
1744	The same, fine, with silver keys	48.00	30
1745	Keys for instruments, of wood, inlaid or not, including packing … kilog	10.00	30
1746	The same, of metal, with or without ivory handle, including packing … kilog	15.00	30
1747	Bass viols … each	48.00	30
1748	Clavacordium and pistons … do	16.00	30
1749	Chinese bells for bands … do	26.00	30
1750	Bassoons … do	24.00	30
1751	Flageolets … do	18.00	30
1752	Flutes of one or two keys … do	2.50	30
1753	The same, up to 5 keys … do	4.00	30
1754	The same, exceeding 5 keys … do	18.00	30
1755	The same, of Boehm's system and other similar ones … do	60.00	30
1756	Guitars, large and small, mandores, and mandolins, common, of white wood … each	5.00	30
1757	The same, cabinet wood, with or without pieces of white wood … each	20.00	30
1758	The same, inlaid and of other kinds, according to appraisement		30
1759	Harps, according to appraisement		30
1760	Melodeons, according to appraisement		30
1761	Metronomes … each	5.00	30
1762	Ocainas, clay … doz	6.00	30
1763	Ocarinas, metal … do	10.00	30
1764	Barrel or portable organs, with crank … kilog	1.20	30
1765	Organs of all kinds, including church organs … do	1.20	30
1766	Tambourines … each	3.00	30
1767	Parchment or skins for covering drums and big drums … kilog	16.00	30
1768	Pianos of all kinds, with or without stools or covers, according to appraisement		30
1769	Pianos, mechanical, and those called pianolas, with or without stools or attachments, according to appraisement		30
	Pistons. (*See* Clavicordiums.)		
1770	Metal, wooden, or horn whistles … kilog	6.00	30
1771	The same, of ivory … do	50.00	30
1772	Cymbals, of metal, for military bands … pair	12.00	30
1773	Saxophones … each	50.00	30
1774	Soprano, piston or cylinder … do	12.00	30
1775	Mutes, for violins … doz	8.00	30
1776	Finger boards, for violins … do	3.60	30
1777	Triangles, for bands … do	12.00	30
1778	Trombones, barytones and basses … each	18.00	30
1779	Hunting horns … do	6.00	30
1780	Horns, piston or cylinder … do	24.00	30
1781	Common violins, with or without bow … do	10.00	30
1782	The same, fine quality, with or without bow … do	20.00	30
1783	Violoncellos … do	30.00	30
1784	Not specially mentioned, according to appraisement		30
	NOTE.—Boxes, cases, and bags for musical instruments are considered included in the appraisement of the latter.		
1785	Common soap, without perfume, for washing, in cakes, bars, or paste, gross weight … kilog	.24	30
1786	Powdered, including packing … do	.60	30

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
	Common soap—Continued.	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
1787	In paste or powder, for cleaning metal articles, including packing ....kilog..	0.70	30
	Colored, fine. (*See* Perfumery.)		
1788	Toilet soap, scented, common, including packing ....do....	1.00	30
1789	Soap dishes shall be appraised the same as sugar bowls, according to their kinds.		
1790	Hams, raw, gross weight ....kilog..	.80	25
1791	Hams, cooked, gross weight ....do....	1.00	25
1792	Headstalls, of leather, with or without long rein, including packing ....kilog..	6.00	40
1793	The same of wool, with or without long rein ....do....	8.00	40
1794	Sirups and sherbets, nonmedicinal, gross weight ....do....	1.20	25
1795	Cordage, white or tarred—hemp, esparto, coir, or jute—and same of manila hemp and sisal, exceeding 21 mm. in circumference, gross weight ....kilog..	.25	30
	The same, up to 21 mm. in circumference. (*See* Housing or House line.)		
1796	Flowerpots and flower receptacles shall be appraised the same as sugar bowls, according to their respective kinds.		
	Pitchers and large jars, gross weight, as follows:		
1797	Of marble, alabaster, or jasper ....kilog..	1.00	30
1798	Of tin, brass, or painted iron ....do....	1.00	30
1799	Of paper paste (papier mâché) ....do....	.80	30
1800	Of caoutchouc, ebonite, or composition ....do....	4.00	30
	Of other materials, shall be appraised the same as sugar bowls, according to their respective kinds.		
	Bird cages, as follows:		
1801	Of iron or steel wire, with or without pieces of other material, whether painted or not, varnished, tinned, bronzed, or galvanized, including packing ....kilog..	1.20	30
1802	Of bronze or copper wire, with or without pieces of another material, whether nickel plated, gilded, or silver plated, including packing ....kilog..	3.00	30
1803	Wire grating, with or without pieces of another material, for keeping meat or other edibles, gross weight ....kilog..	1.20	30
1804	Of other kinds, according to appraisement	....	30
	Syringes, with covers, as follows:		
1805	Of glass or crystal, with or without pieces of other material, for applying injections ....kilog..	2.80	30
1806	Of tin ....do....	3.00	30
1807	Of rubber, with or without pieces or canule of other material..do....	7.00	30
1808	Of hard rubber or gutta-percha ....do....	6.00	30
1809	Of bronze, with pump, in cases ....dozen..	48.00	30
1810	Of tin and bronze, Eguisier type, with pump ....do....	.60	30
1811	For hypodermic injections ....do....	36.00	Free.
1812	Of other kinds	(*a*)	30
1813	Jewelry, not specially mentioned, of gold, silver, and jewels in general	....	10
1814	Jewelry, false, not specially mentioned	(*a*)	25
1815	Games, chess of all kinds	(*a*)	30
1816	Bagatelle tables, with or without attachments ....each..	70.00	30
1817 1818	Playing cards of all kinds, with or without cases, including packing ....kilog..	5.00	30
1819	Bone dice, including packing ....do....	5.00	30
	The same of pearl or ivory, including packing ....do....	60.00	30
1820	Whitewood checkers and checker boards, whether painted, varnished, or not, including packing ....kilog..	1.00	30
1821	The same of cabinet wood, including packing ....do....	2.00	30
	Dominos, including packing, as follows:		
1822	Of bone, wood, or bone and wood ....do....	2.00	30
1823	Of ivory or pearl ....do....	60.00	30
1824	Of ivory and bone ....do....	30.00	30
1825	Lotto of all kinds, in pasteboard or wooden boxes, including packing ....kilog..	1.60	30
1826	Of other kinds	(*a*)	30
	Sets of tools and attachments, as follows:		
1827	Small, for gardens, etc., consisting of three or four pieces, with or without handles ....kilog..	.60	25
	Of iron for stoves. (*See* Manufactured iron.)		
	Of bronze or copper. (*See* Manufactured bronze.)		
1828	Juice of cedrate, lemon, strawberries, raspberries, cherries, or other similar fruits, unsweetened, in jars or bottles, gross weight ....kilog..	.30	25
1829	In other receptacles, gross weight ....do....	.50	25
1830	Toys, balls, dolls of rubber, with or without pieces of other material, and small balloons with or without inscriptions, including packing ....kilog..	4.00	30
1831	Of wood and pasteboard or composition, with or without pieces of other material, gross weight ....kilog..	.50	30

[a] According to appraisement.

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
	Toys—Continued.	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
1832	Of tin, cast iron, or steel, without mechanism or spring, gross weight ..... kilog..	1.00	30
1833	The same with spring or mechanism, gross weight ..... do....	2.00	30
1834	Of lead, gross weight ..... do....	.70	30
	Reeds. (*See* Cane or rattan.)		
1835	Kaolin ..... kilog..	.04	25
	Kerosene. (*See* Oil.)		
1836	Gum lac, reddened or of any other color, gross weight ..... do....	2.40	30
1837	Sealing wax in bars for letters, including packing ..... do....	2.00	30
1838	For bottles or for parcels, including packing ..... do....	.60	30
1839	Firebricks for smelting furnaces ..... do....	.02	10
1840	Brick, common, for building purposes ..... do....	.02	30
	Gross weight, as follows:		
1841	For cleaning knives ..... do....	.04	30
1842	Tiles, clay, terra cotta or cement, for paving or other purposes, kilog	.15	30
1843	The same, polished ..... kilog..	.20	30
1844	The same, with mosaic work or painting ..... do....	.30	30
1845	Tiles, blue, glass, white or colored, and those of glass with or without core ..... kilog..	.20	30
1846	Of jasper or marble, polished or unpolished, and those of earthenware coated with faïence or varnished ..... kilog..	.12	30
1847	Of composition ..... do....	.04	30
1848	Scoriæ, smooth, channeled, or with moldings, for stables, yards, or sidewalks ..... kilog..	.02	30
	Lamps or chandeliers with or without chimneys, globes, shades, and reflectors, gross weight, as follows:		
1849	Of bronze, copper, or brass, for hanging, with counterweights. kilog..	.50	30
1850	Hanging lamps of bronze, copper, or brass, without counterweights ..... kilog..	.70	30
1851	Hanging lamps of iron or steel, with counterweights ..... do....	.40	30
1852	The same, without counterweights ..... do....	.60	30
1853	With deposit of common metal or cut or plain glass, with bronze or copper stand, hand or table lamp ..... kilog..	.60	30
1854	The same, with iron, zinc, marble, earthenware, etc., stand, hand, or table ..... kilog..	.40	30
1855	The same, nickel, gold, or silver plated ..... do....	.50	30
1856	Of glass, tin or wrought iron, for hanging on the wall, with or without pieces of other material ..... kilog..	.30	30
1857	Entirely of glass, hand or table ..... do....	.20	30
1858	Small hand lamps for mines, gross weight ..... kilog..	1.00	Free.
	Shovels. (*See* Spades.)		
	Wool, gross weight, as follows:		
1859	Of sheep ..... do....	.25	Free.
1860	The same washed ..... do....	.45	Free.
1861	Of alpaca, vicuña, or guanaco ..... do....	.60	Free.
1862	Vegetable ..... do....	.35	Free.
	Prepared for knitting or embroidering. (*See* Thread.)		
1863	Lancets ..... dozen..	3.00	30
1864	Lobsters, shrimps, and oysters, in water or brine, gross weight..do....	.30	25
	Pen and pencil cases and holders, as follows:		
1865	Of brass, called "pencil holders," and those of brass or white metal, nickel plated or coated, with or without pencil, including packing ..... dozen..	6.00	25
1866	The same, silver or gold plated ..... do....	18.00	25
1867	Of gold, without pen ..... each..	12.00	10
1868	The same, with gold pen ..... do....	15.00	10
1869	Of silver, with pen ..... dozen..	36.00	10
1870	The same, with gold pen ..... do....	60.00	10
1871	Of pearl or ivory, including packing ..... kilog..	50.00	30
1872	The same, figured or open-worked, including packing ..... do....	70.00	30
1873	Common, of wood or metal, including packing ..... do....	2,00	30
1874	The same, of fine quality, including packing ..... do....	5.00	30
1875	Of bone, porcupine, rubber, gum, or composition, plain, including packing ..... kilog..	5.60	30
1876	The same, figured or open-worked, including packing ..... do....	7.00	30
1877	With ink fountain, and of other kinds, according to appraisement.	....	30
	Pencils, with wooden sheath, including packing, as follows:		
1878	Special, for artisans ..... kilog..	2.00	Free.
1879	Common, for drawing or writing ..... do....	2.40	30
1880	The same, of fine quality ..... do....	6.00	30
1881	Common, colored, for drawing or writing ..... do....	4.80	30
1882	The same, fine quality ..... do....	9.60	30
1883	With tube of ordinary metal ..... do....	8.00	30
1884	Slate, with or without wooden sheath ..... do....	1.00	Free.
1885	Of other kinds, according to appraisement	....	30
1886	Without wooden sheath, called "mines," of any color for writing or drawing ..... kilog..	12.00	30
	NOTE.—Those having rubber, with or without sheath, shall be appraised according to kind, with a surcharge of 50 per cent.		

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
	Washstand sets, including packing, as follows:	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
1887	Of zinc, tin, or brass, called "iron," with or without attachments of the same material, whether painted or unpainted, enameled, varnished, or bronzed........kilog..	1.40	25
1888	The same, of iron or steel........do....	.80	25
	Stationary washstands. (*See* Basins.)		
	Hygienics. (*See* Bidets.)		
	Of wood. (*See* Furniture.)		
1889	Bows, of silk, with or without admixture, for trimming shoes, with or without buckle, and those for the head and chest, including packing........kilog..	40.00	40
1890	Milk, preserved, condensed, sterilized, or powdered, gross weight, ...kilog..	.30	25
1891	Milk bowls shall be appraised the same as sugar bowls, according to their kind.		
1892	Common lye, gross weight........kilog..	.09	30
1893	Vegetables, according to appraisement........	....	Free.
1894	Dry or salted in brine, gross weight........kilog..	.35	25
	Preserves. (*See* Canned goods.)		
1895	Tongues, dry or in brine, gross weight........do....	.35	25
1896	Lentils, gross weight........do....	.07	25
	Spangle. (*See* Gold and silver twist or thread.)		
	Letters and figures for marking, including packing, as follows:		
1897	Of pasteboard or paper, whether gilded, silvered, painted, varnished, or not........kilog..	6.00	30
1898	Open-worked, of tin, brass, or zinc........do....	2.50	30
1899	Of steel or iron, for marking on metal, wood, or leather....do....	1.00	30
	Of bronze. (*See* Manufactured bronze.)		
1900	In bulk, for inscriptions, of wood, whether gilded, silvered, painted, or not........kilog..	3.00	30
1901	Yeast, liquid or in paste, for brewers........do....	.30	30
1902	Powdered, for bakers, gross weight........do....	.60	30
1903	Frock coats and jackets, of wool, with or without admixture ..each..	40.00	40
1904	Of any other cotton or linen fabric........do....	10.00	40
1905	Awls, with handles, for artisans, including packing........do....	2.00	Free.
1906	Without handles, including packing........kilog..	6.00	Free.
1907	Memorandum books, without pockets, with or without pencils or pencil holders, with cardboard, oilcloth, or pasteboard cover, gross weight........kilog..	1.40	10
1908	The same, of other kinds, according to appraisement........	....	30
1909	Books for gilding or plating, of ordinary or common metal, including packing........kilog..	12.00	30
1910	Of gold or silver leaf, including packing........do....	100.00	15
1911	Model and crochet books, including packing........do....	.60	30
1912	Books, printed, reviews, pamphlets, and newspapers, bound in paper or with paper paste, cardboard or linen or cotton fabric, gross weight........kilog..	1.40	Free.
1913	The same with cover of mother of pearl, ivory, tortoise shell, leather, Russian leather, or imitation thereof, velvet, metal, wood, papier maché, with or without clasps, inlaid or coated with gold, silver, or gilded or silver plated metal, according to appraisement........kilog..	....	30
1914	Copybooks of all kinds, blank or ruled, printed or not, common quality, gross weight........kilog..	2.00	30
1915	The same, of fine quality, gross weight........do....	3.50	30
1916	Special, for copying in letter presses, including packing....do....	1.60	30
1917	Files, cardboard, with or without leather or cloth, for invoices, letters, etc., with iron, copper, or bronze spring, and those called "biblioraphtes," gross weigh t........kilog..	1.20	30
1918	The same without springs, gross weight........do....	1.00	30
	Liquor cases, with or without crystal, glass, earthenware, or porcelain flasks, including packing, as follows:		
1919	Britannic metal, spelter, lead, zinc, bronze, or copper .....kilog..	3.00	35
1920	The same nickeled or silver plated........do....	5.00	35
1921	Of white metal, nickel, German silver, plaqué, alpaca, or the like........kilog..	7.00	35
1922	The same gilded or silver plated........do....	14.00	35
1923	Of aluminum........do....	3.20	35
1924	Of iron or steel wire, whether galvanized, tinned, or not....do....	1.50	35
1925	Of iron, wood, paper, paste, or composition, with or without metal pieces........kilog..	.60	35
1926	Of other kinds, according to appraisement........do....	....	35
	Of glass or crystal (*See* Glassware.)		
	Garters, with or without elastic or wire, including packing, as follows:		
1927	Of cotton or other vegetable material........kilog..	6.00	40
1928	The same, with admixture of embroidery of silk........kilog..	12.00	40
1929	Of wool, with or without admixture........do....	7.00	40
1930	Of silk, with or without admixture........do....	32.00	40
1931	Of metal or leather........do....	7.00	40
1932	Emery cloth, gross weight........do....	.50	30
	Emery paper, gross weight........do....	.20	30
	Of emery, on cloth or paper. (*See* Sandpaper.)		

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
		Bolivianos.	*Per cent.*
1934	Files of all kinds, for artisans, gross weight ..... kilog..	0.40	Free.
1935	Files for finger nails.....	[a]	30
	Toothpicks, including packing, as follows:		
1936	Of quills ..... kilog..	6.00	30
1937	Of wood ..... do....	.60	30
1938	Of other kinds ..... do....	[a]	30
1939	Earpicks, of all kinds	[a]	30
1940	Penwipers, of all kinds, including packing ..... kilog..	4.00	30
	Tube cleaners. (*See* Brushes.)		
	Lanterns. (*See* Lamps.)		
	Faïence, in pieces not specially mentioned, gross weight, as follows:		
1941	Of common earthenware, without glass ..... kilog..	.10	30
1942	White or colored, common ..... do....	.20	30
1943	The same, of fine quality, with or without gilt, and that called "English" ..... kilog..	.40	30
1944	With covers or metal frames ..... do....	.50	30
1945	Lenses, for cosmoramas and other purposes, with or without handles, including packing ..... kilog..	4.00	30
1946	Coated or varnished with mercury, with or without bevel, gross weight ..... kilog..	1.40	30
1947	Hops for the manufacture of beer, gross weight ..... do....	1.00	10
1948	Mourning goods, of wool, with or without admixture, with or without rubber, for hats, including packing ..... kilog..	1.00	40
1949	Of silk, with or without admixture, with or without rubber, including packing ..... kilog..	50.00	40
	Keys, for watches, including packing, as follows:		
1950	Common, of steel, iron, or bronze, with or without pieces of other metal ..... kilog..	6.00	25
1951	The same, nickeled, silvered, or gold plated ..... do....	20.00	25
	Spigots for barrels, casks, etc., gross weight, as follows:		
1952	Of white wood ..... do....	.80	30
1953	The same, varnished, with or without pieces of common metal, kilog	1.20	30
1954	Of iron, tin, or spelter, nickeled or not ..... do....	1.60	30
1955	The same, of copper or bronze ..... do....	2.00	30
1956	The same, nickel plated ..... do....	3.00	30
	Keys, for padlocks or locks, finished or unfinished, gross weight, as follows:		
1957	Of iron or steel, tinned or untinned, bronzed or galvanized .. kilog..	1.20	30
1958	The same, nickel plated ..... do....	2.00	30
1959	Of bronze or copper ..... do....	2.40	30
1960	The same, nickel plated ..... do....	4.00	30
1961	Wrenches, of iron or steel, for nuts, with or without wooden pieces ..... kilog..	.80	Free.
1962	Flower pots shall be appraised the same as sugar bowls, according to class.		
1963	Machetes and pruning hooks for agricultural purposes, gross weight ..... kilog..	1.00	Free.
	Woods, gross weight, as follows:		
1964	Fine cabinet woods ..... do....	.02	30
1965	Unplaned, such as pine, oak, etc., in boards, beams, not less than 6 by 6 inches thick, boards of more than 10 by 12 by 3 inches thickness or width ..... kilog..	.03	Free.
1965b	Unplaned, such as pine, oak, etc., in beams, boards, joists, and other pieces similar thereto, the thickness of which is not comprised in the foregoing ..... kilog..	.03	15
1966	The same, planed or grooved ..... do....	.03	15
1967	Dye woods, natural form, in shavings, sawdust, or powder ..... do....	.09	30
1968	Indian corn, gross weight ..... do....	.06	25
1969	Racks for saddles shall be appraised like saddlebags.		
	Trunks and valises. (*See* Trunks.)		
	Nursing bottles, glass (*see* Glassware):		
1970	With pieces of rubber, wood, chinaware, earthenware, porcelain, etc., gross weight ..... kilog..	1.00	30
	Aprons, made up or in patterns, including packing, as follows:		
1971	Of wool, cotton, or linen ..... kilog..	3.50	40
1972	The same, ornamented or embroidered ..... do....	7.00	40
1973	Waterproof, with or without rubber ..... do....	5.00	40
1974	Of silk ..... do....	60.00	40
1975	The same, with admixture ..... do....	45.00	40
	The embroidered aprons already mentioned shall pay a surtax of 25 per cent.		
1976	Of other kinds according to appraisement	.....	40
1977	Leather hopples, for animals, shall be appraised the same as cruppers.		
1978	Handles, hollow, for artisans, gross weight ..... kilog..	3.00	Free.
1979	For umbrellas, parasols, walking sticks, of common wood, including packing ..... kilog..	.80	30
1980	The same with pieces of horn, bone, or common metal, including packing ..... kilog..	2.00	20
1981	Other kinds according to appraisement	.....	30

[a] According to appraisement.

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
	Handles—Continued.	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
	Of wood for tools as follows:		
1982	For spades, adzes, hatchets (combas), scythes, axes, miner's lamps, sledges, pickaxes, rakes, or other similar tools, gross weight ....kilog..	2.40	Free.
1983	For carving and firmer chisels, jack and try planes, gouges, files, awls hammers, handsaws, or other similar tools, gross weight ....kilog..	.80	Free.
1984	Of wood, for brooms or brushes, painted or unpainted ......do....	.40	20
1985	Of wood, for seals, with or without pieces of metal, including packing ....kilog..	2.50	30
1986	Hose, of rubber, with or without cambric or cloth or common metal, gross weight ....kilog..	1.50	25
1987	Leather or sole leather, with or without pieces of common metal, gross weight ....kilog..	1.00	25
1988	Of canvas, with or without pieces of common metal, gross weight ....kilog..	.80	25
1989	Rubber tubes for injectors, nasal douches, syringes, etc., including packing ....kilog..	12.00	30
1990	Cotton sleeves, of all sizes ....dozen pair..	12.00	40
1991	The same, with linen cuffs ....do....	18.00	40
1992	The same, with lace ....do....	48.00	40
	Sleeves. (*See* Muffs.)		
1993	Peanuts, gross weight ....kilog..	.20	25
1994	Dummies, with head, for dressmakers or tailors, gross weight..do....	2.00	30
1995	The same, without heads, gross weight ....do....	1.00	30
	Manometers. (*See* Gauges.)		
	Shawls and wrappers, including packing, as follows:		
1996	Of merino, cassimere, woolen satin, etc., plain or trimmed with passementerie, or lacke work trimmed with blonde, called "veronicas" ....kilog..	10.00	30
1997	The same, embroidered or with silk guards ....do....	15.00	30
1998	The same, with crape or woolen crape, and nuns veiling ...do....	10.00	30
1999	The same, with silk guards ....do....	18.00	30
2000	The same, with admixture or woof of silk ....do....	40.00	30
2001	The same, with cotton crepe ....do....	5.00	30
2002	The same, of silk crepe, plain, not including boxes ....do....	70.00	35
2003	The same, embroidered, without boxes ....do....	90.00	35
2004	Of silk, with woof of wool or cotton ....do....	50.00	35
	For horses, as follows:		
2005	Of linen or cotton, including packing ....do....	2.00	40
2006	Of wool, including packing ....do....	3.00	40
2007	Lard ....do....	.30	25
	Table covers or cloths, and napkins, including packing, as follows:		
2008	Of cotton fabric ....kilog..	2.60	40
2009	Of linen fabric, with or without admixture of an inferior material ....kilog..	5.20	40
2010	Of unbleached linen fabric ....do....	3.00	40
2011	Paper napkins ....do....	3.00	30
	Those embroidered shall pay a surtax of 25 per cent, according to their respective appraisements.		
2012	Butter, gross weight ....kilog..	.50	25
2013	Butter dishes, shall be appraised the same as sugar bowls, according to their respective kinds. Glass butter dishes. (*See* Glassware.)		
	Mantillas. (*See* Shawls.)		
2014	"Maqui," gross weight ....kilog..	2.00	30
	Machines, as follows:		
2015	Those not specially mentioned, with their attachments, for industries, arts, and sciences, whether imported or not in loose pieces, including washing machines and typewriters, gross weight ....kilog..	.50	Free.
2016	For mincing meat, grinding or roasting coffee, for making butter, and pealing cereals and fruits, with or without enamel, including packing ....kilog..	.40	25
2017	Photographic, with or without attachments, according to appraisement ....kilog..	....	30
	For stoppering bottles. (*See* Wrought iron.)		
2018	The same, small, of wood ....per dozen..	6.00	25
2019	For eyelet fixing and paper perforating, gross weight......kilog..	.30	25
2020	For other purposes, not specified, according to appraisement......	....	25
2021	Frames, of all kinds, for photographs and pictures	(*a*)	30
2022	Of all kinds, for mirrors, gross weight ....kilog..	1.00	30
2023	Ivory, unmanufactured, or imitation thereof, including packing ....kilog..	16.00	30
2024	Wicks for night lamps, including packing ....do....	2.00	30
	Marble, alabaster and jasper, gross weight, as follows:		
2025	In blocks ....do....	.05	30
2026	In slabs, unpolished ....do....	.10	30
2027	The same, polished ....do....	.20	30
2028	Wrought, for christening fonts, mausoleums, or other purposes...	(*a*)	30
2029	Hammers, of iron or steel, with or without handles, gross weight, kilog	.40	Free.

[a] According to appraisement.

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
	Masks, including packing, as follows:	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
2030	Of wire .... kilog..	6.00	50
2031	Of pasteboard .... do....	4.00	50
2032	Of wax or composition .... do....	8.00	50
2033	Of cotton fabric........ do....	20.00	50
2034	Of silk fabric, with or without admixture .... do....	30.00	50
2035	Of wire, special for fencing........ do....	3.00	30
2036	Putty for glaziers, gross weight........ do....	.20	30
	Mauls, for artisans, gross weight, as follows:		
2037	Of iron or steel .... do....	.35	Free.
2038	Of wood .... do....	.30	Free.
2039	Cotton wicks for lamps, lanterns, chafing dishes, and tinder boxes, including packing........ kilog..	1.80	30
2040	Saturated with tallow, for gas fitters, gross weight........ do....	.10	30
2041	Sulphurized, for disinfecting wine and liquor cases, gross weight........ kilog..	.30	Free.
2042	Bits, iron or steel, for braces, gross weight .... do....	2.00	Free.
	Pocket tinder boxes, with or without attachments, including packing, as follows:		
2043	Of common metal .... kilog..	3.00	25
2044	Nickel, gold, or silver plated .... do....	6.25	25
2045	Of other kinds........	(a)	25
	Medals. (*See* Crosses.)		
	Medallions. (*See* Jewelry.)		
2046	Stockings, silk elastics, with or without admixture, for invalids, including packing........ kilog..	30.00	30
2047	The same, of cotton or linen, including packing........ do....	10.00	30
	Measures, pocket tapelines, in wooden, leather, or common metal boxes, including packing, as follows:		
2048	Of cloth tape........ kilog..	5.00	15
2049	Of metallic ribbon........ do....	10.00	15
2050	Of varnished cloth........ do....	2.00	15
	For folding or rolling up, as follows—		
2051	Of common metal .... do....	1.60	15
2052	Of boxwood, with or without pieces of bronze .... do....	7.00	15
2053	Of wood, with or without bronze pieces .... do....	8.00	15
2054	Of leather, bone, hard rubber .... do....	5.00	15
2055	Of whalebone........ do....	20.00	15
2056	Of ivory .... do....	50.00	15
	Graduated measures for liquids, including packing, as follows—		
	Of crystal or glass. (*See* Glassware.)		
2057	Of iron, steel, or other common metals........ kilog..	1.00	15
2058	Of wood .... do....	2.00	15
2059	Gas or water meters, including packing........ do....	1.00	25
2060	Pulse, in grain, not specially mentioned, gross weight........ do....	.07	25
	Metal, yellow. (*See* Copper.)		
2061	White or nickel, in sheets, gross weight........ do....	1.40	25
	Metronomes. (*See* Musical instruments.)		
2062	Honey, and cane and palm molasses, gross weight........ do....	.14	25
	Leads for pencils. (*See* Pencils.)		
	Mixtion, for gilding. (*See* Purpurine.)		
	Samples, for drawings, open work and garments. (*See* Drawings.)		
2063	For writing and teaching drawing, including packing........ kilog..	3.00	Free.
	Patterns and molds:		
2064	Of wood, including packing........ do....	.60	30
2065	Of tin plate, sheet iron, or zinc, whether tinned, galvanized, painted, enameled with faience or porcelain or not, including packing........ kilog..	1.20	30
2066	The same, of block tin, including packing........ do....	.60	30
2067	Of bronze, with or without pieces of another common metal, including packing .... kilog..	1.60	30
2068	Of gypsum, for making moldings in relief, gross weight........ do....	.20	30
2069	Of wood, for the manufacture of cigars, with packing .... do....	5.00	30
	Moldings, gross weight, as follows:		
2070	Of wood, varnished or unvarnished, painted or unpainted, bronzed or not, silvered, gilded or not........ kilog..	.80	30
2071	The same, prepared with gypsum, not gilded........ do....	.30	30
2072	The same, gilded .... do....	.60	30
2073	Paper pulp, pasteboard, sawdust, veneered or not with wood, not gilded........ kilog..	2.40	30
2074	The same, painted, varnished, silvered, or gilded........ do....	3.60	30
2075	Twirling sticks or beaters, of all kinds, including packing........ do....	2.00	30
2076	Bodices of all kinds, according to appraisement	....	40
	Bags, hunting. (*See* Saddlebags.)		
2077	Of canvas, with or without leather, called "Nose bags," including packing........ kilog..	1.50	35
2078	Mosaic of wood, for flooring, gross weight .... do....	.60	30
2079	Mustard, in powder, gross weight........ do....	.60	25
2080	Prepared mustard, gross weight........ do....	.35	25
2081	Motors, for machines or engines, according to appraisement	....	Free.

a According to appraisement.

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
	Furniture, gross weight, as follows:	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
2082	Of all kinds, of common wood, with or without marble, mirrors or looking-glasses, with or without iron pieces, set up or knocked down, varnished or unvarnished, painted or unpainted .... kilog..	0.50	40
2083	The same of pine wood, such as mahogany, cedar, jacaranda, walnut, rosewood, sandal, and other cabinet woods, and those made of common wood veneered with the aforesaid woods, with or without looking-glasses or mirrors or marble and their attachments, whether polished, set up, or knocked down, including those upholstered in white or those with an outside lining of cotton or hemp .... kilog..	1.40	40
2084	Of common wood, with outside lining of cotton or hemp fabrics........ kilog..	1.00	40
2085	The same, with seats or backs of carpeting of canvas, veneer, or perforated wood or iron .... kilog..	1.40	40
2086	The same, of American walnut, with or without polish or varnish, and those made of varnished wood with seat or back of cane .... kilog..	.40	40
2087	Those called "Vienna"........ do....	.80	40
2088	Of all kinds, upholstered or covered with any kind of woolen or silk fabrics, or with furs, with or without covers........ kilog..	1.60	40
2089	Of wood of all kinds, gilded or inlaid with mother of pearl, metal, iron, or tortoise shell, with or without ornaments of metal, with or without looking glasses, and marble, and their attachments, whether upholstered or not, or with cane seats, set up or in loose pieces .... kilog..	2.00	40
2090	Of Chinawood and papier maché .... do....	4.00	40
2091	Of iron, not especially mentioned, with or without wooden seat or back........ kilog..	.35	40
2092	Of iron, gilded .... do....	.50	40
2093	Fancy, nickel plated, or other kinds not especially mentioned, according to appraisement........	....	40
2094	Dentists' and barbers' chairs, according to appraisement........	....	40
2095	Revolving chairs for counting houses........ kilog..	1.00	40
2096	Watch springs, including packing .... do....	15.00	25
2097	Springs for clocks, including packing........ do....	10.00	25
	Oven muffles. (*See* Retorts No. 2525.)		
2098	Shot, sporting; gross weight........ do....	.24	25
2099	Shot pouches, of leather, cloth, or common metal, and powder flasks, single and double, for hunting, including packing .... kilog..	8.00	25
	Dolls, including packing, as follows:		
2100	Undressed, covered with basil or tissue, of all sizes, with head of cardboard, faïence, or porcelain........ kilog..	1.20	25
2101	The same, with wax face........ do....	1.60	35
2102	Dressed, with face of pasteboard, faïence, or porcelain .... do....	1.60	35
2103	The same, with wax face........ do....	2.40	35
	Of rubber. (*See* Toys.)		
2104	Mechanical dolls, and of other kinds, according to appraisement. NOTE.—Those having only chemise shall be considered undressed.	....	....
2105	Moss, loose or in packages, for trimmings and for florists, including packing .... kilog..	1.20	30
	Music, including packing, as follows:		
2106	Printed or manuscript........ do....	1.40	30
2107	Perforated paper or cardboard for musical instruments and the sheets and cylinders for phonographs .... kilog..	4.00	30
2108	The same, in metal, for same........ do....	3.00	30
	Playing cards. (*See* Games.)		
2109	Razors, with or without case, with wooden, bone, or horn handle........ dozen..	7.00	25
2110	The same with extra blades not exceeding 6........ do....	14.00	25
2111	The same with ivory, tortoise shell or pearl handle........ do....	24.00	25
2112	The same, in boxes, with attachments, according to appraisement.	....	35
2113	Safety razors, with or without extra blades not exceeding 2. dozen..	18.00	25
2114	Extra blades for all kinds of razors........ do....	6.00	25
2115	Knives, sailors', common, with or without spring........ do....	3.00	25
2116	The same, fine, with or without springs........ do....	5.00	25
2117	Dressing cases of all kinds, according to appraisement........	....	35
2118	Levels of all kinds for artisans........ kilog..	1.50	Free.
2119	Nuts, gross weight........ do....	.08	25
2120	Nutmegs, with or without shells........ do....	2.00	25
2121	The same in powder........ do....	3.00	25
	Sealing wafers, including packing, as follows:		
2122	Of flour for sealing .... do....	2.00	30
2123	The same of rubber, for the same purpose........ do....	8.00	30
	Ocher. (*See* Paint.)		
	Odol. (*See* Perfumery.)		
2124	Wine skins and other leather bags .... do....	2.00	30
2125	Eyelets and hooks of metal for clothing, footwear, and other purposes, including packing .... kilog..	4.00	30
2126	Eyes, artificial, according to appraisement	....	30
2127	The same of glass, for animals, including packing .... kilog..	6.00	30

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
		Bolivianos.	*Per cent.*
2128	Orchil, liquid, in paste or powder, gross weight....kilog..	0.50	30
2129	Marjoram, gross weight....do....	.10	25
2130	Ornaments of all kinds for priests and all other articles for church use, according to appraisement....	....	40
2131	Gold, in sheets, for dentists....gram..	2.00	10
	In sheets for gilding. (*See* No. 1910.)		
	Oysters. (*See* Lobsters.)		
2132	Cotton wicks, not braided, gross weight....kilog..	.60	30
2133	The same, braided and colored for the manufacture of candles, gross weight....kilog..	.80	30
	Iron or copper buckets for mines. (*See* Manufactures of iron or bronze.)		
2134	Straw, for brooms and other purposes, gross weight....kilog..	.09	30
2135	Spades or shovels for agriculture, with or without handles, gross weight....kilog..	.40	Free.
2136	The same of wood, with or without handles for cereals or grains, gross weight....kilog..	.20	30
2137	Painters, pallets, wood, including packing....do....	1.60	30
2138	Skewers, wood, for dressing meats, gross weight....do....	.10	25
2139	Needles, wooden or bone, for knitting or other purposes, including packing....do....	1.50	30
	Candlesticks. (*See* Chandeliers.)		
	Trousers, as follows:		
2140	Of cotton or linen....dozen..	18.00	40
2141	Of cloth, cassimere, or other similar woolen fabrics....do....	120.00	40
2142	The same, with admixture of cotton....do....	72.00	40
2143	Of coarse cloth or coating....do....	30.00	40
	Those not exceeding 35 centimeters in width at the waist shall be appraised with a rebate of 50 per cent.		
	Shades, with or without frame and with or without ornaments, for lamps and candlesticks, including packing, as follows:		
2144	Of pasteboard, cotton fabric, or paper....kilog..	3.00	30
	Of glass, earthenware, or porcelain. (*See* Glassware, earthenware, or porcelain.)		
2145	Of silk, with or without admixture, and other kinds not especially mentioned, according to appraisement....	....	35
	Swaddling clothes, including packing, as follows:		
2146	Of cotton, with or without embroidery....kilog..	2.50	40
2147	Of piqué or wool, with or without embroidery....do....	3.50	40
2148	Of linen, with or without embroidery....kilog..	4.00	40
2149	Handkerchief and glove cases, according to appraisement....	....	30
	Square shawls. (*See* Shawls.)		
	Shawls, of different kinds, including packing, as follows:		
2150	Of cotton, with or without woolen fringes....kilog..	.20	40
2151	Fichus of cotton netting and crochet, with or without woolen fringes....kilog..	4.00	40
2152	Of wool, with or without admixture or woof of cotton....do....	3.50	40
2153	Of vicuña wool, and those of merino or cashmere, figured or stamped....kilog..	6.00	40
2154	Those of the two foregoing numbers, with silk stripes or figures or insertions....kilog..	8.00	40
2155	The same with silk woof or embroidery....do....	12.00	40
2156	The same with cotton insertion....do....	7.00	40
2157	Of knitted wool....do....	8.00	40
2158	The same with silk stripes or felt trimmings....do....	10.00	40
2159	The same with admixture or woof of silk....do....	16.00	40
2160	Shawls, mantles of tulle netting, cotton netting or crochet.do....	6.00	40
2161	The same embroidered with wool or cotton....do....	7.50	40
2162	The same embroidered or trimmed with silk....do....	9.00	40
2163	Of goat hair....do....	12.00	40
2164	Mantles of linen tulle, plain or embroidered....do....	30.00	40
2165	Shawls, kerchiefs, points, etc., of gros-grain, Pekin, serge, or taffeta of silk, plain or embroidered....kilog..	50.00	40
2166	The same with admixture of any other inferior material...do....	30.00	40
2167	The same, veiling, etc., of clear and transparent silk netting or fabric (except those of tulle, lace and blonde), plain, open-worked, figured in the loom, with or without fringes.....kilog..	100.00	40
2168	Mantlets, laces and other like articles, of tulle, lace or silk blonde, with or without admixture of cotton or linen....kilog..	150.00	40
	Of other kinds. (*See* Fabrics.)		
	Towels, including packing, as follows:		
2169	Of tissue with cotton....do....	2.50	30
2170	Of other cotton tissues....do....	2.00	30
2171	Of shaggy texture with linen....do....	3.50	30
2172	Of other linen fabrics....do....	5.50	30
2173	Of linen, embroidered or open worked for any purpose.....do....	....	30
2174	Dusters of cotton, for furniture and other purposes....do....	1.00	30
2175	The same of linen, plain or figured, for cleaning dishes and for other purposes....kilog..	1.40	30
	Handkerchiefs, including packing as follows:		
2176	Of cotton, hemmed or not, without lace or embroidery.....do....	2.00	30
2177	Imitation of silk foulards....do....	7.00	30

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
	Handkerchiefs—Continued.	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
2178	With embroidered initials or name .... kilog..	5.00	30
2179	Of gauze, embroidered, and in imitation of cambric .... do....	8.00	30
2180	Trimmed with cotton blonde or lace .... do....	16.00	30
2181	The same with linen blonde .... do....	24.00	30
2182	Of linen, with or without admixture of cotton, embroidered or not .... kilog..	6.00	30
2183	Of linen tulle, embroidered or not .... do....	10.00	30
2184	Linen batiste, embroidered or not .... do....	20.00	30
	The three foregoing schedules with silk blondes or embroideries, shall pay a surcharge of 30 per cent according to their respective values.		
2185	Of silk, foulards for the hand or neck, not embroidered ... kilog..	50.00	35
2186	The same embroidered .... do....	70.00	35
2187	The same of floss silk .... do....	30.00	35
2188	Of silk, with admixture of other material .... do....	25.00	35
2189	The same embroidered .... do....	35.00	35
2190	Of wool, for the neck, with or without silk stripes or figures.. do....	15.00	30
	Paper, gross weight, as follows:		
2191	For the Campana, Venado, etc., cigarettes .... do....	1.20	30
2192	The same cut, in rolls, tubes, or booklets .... do....	2.40	30
2193	Cut and engraved for putting up cigarettes, not gilded ..... do....	1.60	30
2194	The same gilded .... do....	2.00	30
2195	In ribbons for telegraphs and for newspapers, unglazed .... do....	.50	Free.
2196	Of linen; glazed or not, and of cotton glazed for printing books .... kilog..	.35	30
2197	Wrapping paper .... do....	.20	30
2198	White or colored, without varnish, for kites and posters, and for wrapping purposes .... kilog..	.30	30
2199	The same with inscription .... do....	.50	30
2200	Gold or silver plated for the same purposes, with or without inscriptions .... kilog..	1.00	30
2201	Colored, varnished for binding and for book covers .... do....	.70	30
2202	Gilded, silvered, or worked, for same purposes .... do....	2.00	30
2203	Transparent, imitation of parchment, for wrapping .... do....	.50	30
2204	For florists, cut or not, not gilded or silvered .... do....	.70	30
2205	The same gilded or silvered .... do....	6.00	30
2206	Albumenized and black or colored paper for photographers. do....	3.00	30
2207	Blotting paper, with or without advertising .... do....	.50	30
2208	Ruled for music .... do....	.60	30
2209	Of silk tissue in loose sheets for copying in copy presses ..... do....	1.20	30
2210	Carbon paper for making copies .... do....	4.00	30
2211	Chemical paper for reproducing copies in the press .... do....	1.50	30
2212	Blank paper, with or without cloth, for drawings or plans, and paper prepared for oil painting .... kilog..	1.00	30
2213	The same, ruled lengthwise and crosswise, with or without fabric, and that of Prussian blue for reproducing plans by means of the light .... kilog..	.80	30
2214	Transparent cloth for tracing .... do....	2.50	30
2215	Waxed for lithographing .... do....	.40	30
2216	For cards, glazed or not, and imitation of parchment .... do....	3.00	30
2217	Bristol or card paper .... do....	1.80	30
2218	Perforated, for pies, ornamenting boxes for confectionery, and paper for bouquets and sweetmeats, cornets, crimped for lampshades, figures, or other purposes .... kilog..	5.00	30
2219	Of cotton, called foil or half foil .... kilog..	.40	30
2220	Of cotton or linen for notes, letters or communications, and put up in boxes with envelopes .... kilog..	.50	30
2221	The same, with monogram and fancy paper, with or without envelope, stamped, perforated, embossed, or worked ..... kilog..	1.20	30
2222	Ruled for invoices, billheads, etc .... do....	.80	30
2223	Printed invoices, drafts, billheads, receipts, memoranda, and the like .... kilog..	2.00	30
2224	Cut up or in strips for the game called "Carnival," as serpentine, confetti, etc .... kilog..	.80	....
2225	Special for water-closets .... do....	.40	10
2226	Pasteboard for filters .... do....	.80	30
2227	Fly paper .... do....	1.50	30
2228	Alaska special paper for lining clothes .... do....	1.00	30
	Wall paper, as follows:		
2229	Without design or colors, called "ground paper," for borders .... kilog..	.18	30
2230	Common, painted, without glaze .... do....	.42	30
2231	The same, glazed, varnished, lacquered, bronzed, silvered, gilded, common .... kilog..	.80	30
2232	Gilded or silvered, white or colored, glazed or unglazed .... do....	4.00	25
2233	Velvet or with velvet designs, whether bronzed, sivered, gilt, or not, common .... kilog..	3.20	30
2234	The same, gilded or silvered, hot .... do....	5.00	30
2235	Transparent paper, called "glacier," for decorating glass .. do....	5.00	30
2236	With decorations, or other kinds superior or better than those already stated, according to appraisement	....	30
2237	Paraffin, gross weight .... kilog..	.25	15

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
		Bolivianos.	*Per cent.*
2238	Umbrellas, of fabric or cotton…dozen	12.00	35
2239	Of wool or with an inferior mixture…do	24.00	35
2240	Of silk…do	60.00	35
2241	Of silk, with admixture of another material…do	48.00	35
	Linings made for spare pieces of umbrellas or parasols shall be appraised with a rebate of 60 per cent on their respective appraisements.		
	Parasols, sunshades of from 40 to 55 centimeters in length measured on the ribs, as follows:		
2242	Of cotton fabric…dozen	6.00	35
2243	The same trimmed or embroidered with wool or cotton…do	18.00	35
2244	Of linen of all kinds…do	12.00	35
2245	The same embroidered…do	24.00	35
2246	Of wool or with an inferior admixture…do	18.00	35
2247	The same with silk trimmings…do	30.00	35
2248	Of silk without laces…do	48.00	35
2249	Of silk with a mixture of another material…do	36.00	35
2250	Of silk with or without admixture, with laces or embroidered with silk or both…dozen	72.00	35
	NOTE.—Parasols exceeding 55 centimeters in length measured on the ribs, shall be appraised as umbrellas in their respective classes. Those less than 40 centimeters in length shall be appraised with a rebate of 30 per cent.		
2251	With gold, silver, mother of pearl, ivory or tortoise shell handle, and those of China paper, according to appraisement	…………	35
	Drumheads. (*See* Instruments.)		
	Grates. (*See* Manufactured iron.)		
	Laces, including packing, as follows:		
2252	Laces, shoe or stay, of cotton, linen, wool, or leather, with metal tips…kilog	5.00	30
2253	Of silk, with or without admixture…do	30.00	35
2254	Of bronze or copper, silver plated or not, for stirrup straps…do	3.60	25
2255	The same, of white metal, nickel, or the like…do	7.00	25
2256	Like foregoing, silvered or gilded…do	14.00	25
	Passementerie: Curtain loops, trimmings, frogs, tassels, cords, tapes, tufts, fringes, galloons, greques, ornaments, gimps, edgings, braids, or other similar articles for upholstering, clothing, footwear, etc., with or without core of another material, with or without glass adornments, wood, wax, straw, common metal, crystals, or other similar materials, including packing, as follows:		
2257	Of cotton, with or without admixture of another material than wool or silk…kilog	3.50	30
2258	The same, with woolen admixture…do	4.00	30
2259	The same, with a mixture of silk or wool and silk…do	8.00	30
2260	Of wool, with or without admixture of another inferior material…kilog	6.00	30
2261	The same, with silk mixture…do	10.00	30
2262	Of hemp or jute…do	3.00	30
2263	Of linen, with or without admixture of another vegetable material…kilog	6.00	30
2264	Of silk, with admixture of another inferior material…do	20.00	35
2265	Of silk…do	30.00	35
2266	Of common metal, gilded or silvered, with linen or cotton core or other material than silk…kilog	8.00	25
2267	The same as the foregoing, with a core containing silk…do	35.00	25
2268	Of silver, gilded or not…do	90.00	25
2269	Of ermine skins or furs…do	15.00	30
2270	Of other furs…do	10.00	30
2271	Of straw or feather trimmings…do	8.00	30
2272	Of wooden shavings…do	4.00	30
2273	Raisins of all kinds, gross weight…do	.30	25
2274	Paste: Bean, rice, etc., gross weight…do	15.00	25
2275	For sharpening razors, including packing…do	3.00	25
2276	For cementing and cleaning metal articles…do	.80	25
2277	Those not specially mentioned for dyeing…do	.80	25
	Caramels and tablets, not medicinal. (*See* Candies.)		
2278	Pastilles for perfuming, inlcuding packing…do	1.80	25
2279	Fodder, dry, gross weight…do	.04	Free.
2280	Skates; according to appraisement	…………	30
2281	Bosoms, including packing, as follows:		
2282	Of cotton for shirts and shirtwaists…kilog	5.00	40
2283	The same embroidered…do	6.00	40
2284	Of linen, plain or embroidered, with or without admixture of cotton…kilog	10.00	40
2285	Of wool…do	10.00	40
2286	Of silk…do	70.00	40
	The same with admixture of cotton…do	60.00	40
	Combs of all kinds, with packing, as follows:		
2287	Of wood…do	2.30	30
2288	Of rubber, caoutchouc, horn, bone, or composition…do	5.00	30
2289	Of bone, imitation of ivory…do	24.00	30
2290	Of ivory or tortoise shell…do	80.00	30

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
	Combs of all kinds—Continued.	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
2291	Of common metal, whether nickel plated or not ....kilog..	3.00	30
2292	Of horn, bronze, iron, or steel, for horses ....do....	3.00	30
2293	Of leather, bronze, iron, or steel, for painters....do....	4.00	Free.
2294	Ornamental combs, of horn, bone, hard rubber, rubber, paste, or composition, plain, open-worked, or figured, with or without ornaments of another material, for the hair, including circular ones for children, with packing ....kilog..	8.00	30
2295	The same, of common metal, whether nickel-plated or not, including packing ....kilog..	3.00	30
2296	The same, of ivory or tortoise shells....do....	80.00	30
	Hair, human. (*See* Hair. No. 487.)		
2297	Of animals, for making hats, etc., including packing ....do....	3.00	30
	Balls:		
	Of rubber. (*See* Toys.)		
2298	Of leather, for football or other games, including packing..do....	10.00	30
	Wigs. (*See* Prepared hair. No. 488.)		
2299	Coats lined with sheep or goat skins, including packing....kilog..	2.50	40
2300	With skins of small parrots, including packing....do....	5.00	40
2301	With loose or twisted wool, including packing....do....	4.00	40
2302	Plumes of all kinds, according to appraisement....	....	30
2303	Cotton seed or palm seed, gross weight....kilog..	.25	Free.
2304	Clothes racks, of wire frame, for hanging garments, small ones for hanging small or large caps, or large ones with busts for dressmaker's or tailor's dummies, gross weight....kilog..	1.00	30
2305	The same, of silver or nickel-plated metal, gross weight....do....	4.00	30
2306	For walls, of common wood, painted or varnished or not, and with or without pieces of common metal, earthenware or porcelain, gross weight ....kilog..	.40	30
2307	Of fine wood, gross weight ....do....	.80	30
	Of iron or bronze. (*See* Manufactured iron or bronze.)		
2308	Of other kinds, according to appraisement	....	30
2309	Perfumery, assorted, not especially mentioned, with or without case or fancy boxes, including soaps, perfumes, toilet waters, powders for the teeth, elixirs, cosmetics, pastes, creams, dyes, face paints, carmine, finger-nail polishing powders, pomades, brilliantine, bandoline, etc., according to appraisement....	....	40
2310	Parchments for book covers or other purposes....kilog..	8.00	30
2311	Knobs of earthenware or porcelain for beds, with or without pieces of common metal ....kilog..	.50	30
	Of copper or bronze. (*See* Cots.)		
2312	Pearls, fine, according to appraisement....	....	3
2313	Of glass or composition, including packing....kilog..	6.00	30
	Venetian blinds, with or without attachments, gross weight, as follows:		
2314	Chinese matting ....kilog..	1.50	30
2315	Of silk....do....	30.00	35
2316	The same, with admixture of another material....do....	16.00	35
2317	Painted on cotton cloth ....do....	3.00	30
2318	The same, embroidered with cotton....do....	3.60	30
2319	The same, embroidered with wool....do....	4.00	30
2320	The same, embroidered with silk....do....	5.00	30
2321	Of wood or spartery, painted, with or without colored designs..do....	.60	30
2322	Glass and other beads, according to appraisement	....	30
2323	Liquor gauges and aerometers ....dozen..	3.00	30
2324	Pessaries of rubber, with or without metal tubes, including packing, kilog	6.00	30
	Weights for scales, including packing, as follows:		
2325	Of iron or steel ....kilog..	1.00	25
2326	Of bronze or copper....do....	2.50	25
2327	The same, nickeled or whitened ....do....	3.00	25
2328	The same, gilded or silvered....do....	5.00	25
2329	Fish, dried, smoked, or in brine....do....	.60	25
	Those not specially mentioned. (*See* Canned fish.)		
2330	Mats of all kinds, gross weight....do....	.40	30
2331	Pitch, Burgundy or white, gross weight ....do....	.30	30
2332	Greek or California, gross weight....do....	.30	10
2333	Nipples, of rubber or cow teats for nursing bottles, with or without spare pieces, including packing ....kilog..	8.00	30
2334	Nipples or milk extractors of all kinds, including packing....do....	4.00	30
2335	Picks, iron or steel, for laborers, with or without handles, gross weight ....kilog..	.50	Free.
	Stones:		
2336	Fine whetstones or hones for sharpening razors....do....	2.00	30
2337	Common, for sharpening tools, gross weight ....do....	.20	Free.
2338	Emery, gross weight ....do....	.50	Free.
2339	Pumice, gross weight....do....	.10	15
2340	Millstones and those for crushing sugar cane, and grindstones, mounted or not, gross weight....kilog..	.05	Free.
2341	Lithographic, gross weight....do....	.20	Free.
2342	Flint, gross weight ....do....	.80	30
2343	Paving, except marble, gross weight....do....	.04	30
2344	For billiard tables ....do....	.18	30

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
	Stones—Continued.	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
2345	Precious stones, not specially mentioned, according to appraisement........	....	3
2346	Imitation of the above called "false stones," including packing, kilog........	80.00	25
	Skins of all kinds. (*See* Hides.)		
2347	Electric batteries, according to appraisement........	....	10
2348	Ewers or handbasins of brass, zinc, or tin plate, for hanging, with or without paint or varnish, including packing........kilog..	1.40	25
	The same, of earthenware or porcelain, shall be appraised as earthenware or porcelain, respectively.		
2349	Of other kinds, according to appraisement........	....	25
	Marble, iron, or bronze basins shall be appraised as manufactured marble, iron, or bronze, respectively.		
2350	Pepper, whole or ground, gross weight........kilog..	.50	25
2351	Pencil brushes for artisans, gross weight........do....	2.40	Free.
2252	For drawing and painting, gross weight........do....	8.00	Free.
2353	Paints, fine, prepared, in small tin or lead tubes, and Chinese vermilion in small packages, including packing........kilog..	4.00	30
2354	Fine carmine, in small kegs or powder, including packing.....do....	24.00	30
	Gross weight, as follows—		
2355	Common, prepared with oil of whatever kind........do....	.14	30
2356	Of copper for vessels or other purposes........do....	.80	30
2357	White lead, dry, in paste, or in powder; red lead, lampblack, umber, or natural or burnt earth, and, in general, all common dried paint not specially mentioned........kilog..	.20	30
2358	Almagra ocher, "melaza," and common chalk........do....	.05	30
2359	Royal yellow, yellow arzica or masicot........do....	.60	30
2360	Aniline and imitations thereof........do....	2.40	30
2361	Indigo........do....	2.80	30
2362	Prussian blue and burnt ocher........do....	.10	30
2363	Ultramarine blue, in balls or powder........do....	.35	30
2364	Fine blue called "Berlin"........do....	2.40	30
2365	Vermilion or common cinnabar and silver or zinc white..do....	.50	30
2366	Carmine or red lake, and the liquid for confectionery and other purposes........kilog..	2.40	30
2367	Dragon tree juice........do....	3.00	30
2368	Fine, not specially mentioned, according to appraisement....	....	30
2369	Common paints on pasteboard, for schools, including packing........kilog..	2.00	30
	Paint boxes for schools. (*See* Boxes, No. 544.)		
2370	For furniture, called enamel, including packing........do....	1.00	30
2371	Tweezers, nippers, pincers, including packing........do....	6.00	30
2372	Pine kernels and pistachio nuts, gross weight........do....	.60	25
2373	Twine and rope yarn, spun yarn, threads and fibers, from 9 to 21 millimeters in circumference, tarred or not, gross weight.. ......kilog..	.70	30
	The above of less than 9 millimeters in circumference shall be appraised as thread according to their respective kind.		
	Pipes, including packing, as follows:		
2374	Of chalk or burnt earth........kilog..	1.00	30
2375	Of earthenware or porcelain, with or without wooden pieces, as hard rubber, with or without pieces of common metal...kilog..	6.00	30
2376	Of wood, with or without common metal pieces........do....	12.00	30
2377	With glass, amber, or composition mouthpiece........do....	25.00	30
2378	Meerschaum or imitation thereof, plain or with figures, with or without metal, silver, or gold ornaments, with case......kilog..	100.00	30
2379	The same, without cases........do....	160.00	30
2380	Of other kinds, according to appraisement........	....	30
2381	Paper weights of all kinds, according to appraisement........	....	25
	Pistols (only with the consent of the Supreme Government), as follows:		
2382	With wooden stock, single barreled........each..	8.00	50
2383	The same, double-barreled........do....	10.00	50
2384	Same, with hunting bag, cartridge box, or pouch........do....	30.00	50
2385	Of other kinds, according to appraisement........	....	50
2386	Those called parlor........each..	8.00	50
2387	Small, pocket........do....	3.00	50
2388	Revolvers of all sizes and calibers, with wooden stock......do....	5.00	50
2389	The same of hard rubber, rubber, ivory, ebonite, or common metal........each..	12.00	50
2390	With mother-of-pearl, ivory, or silver metal butt or stock...do....	20.00	50
2391	With pieces or inlaid monograms or other gold, silver, or platinum ornaments, according to appraisement........	....	50
2392	Pistol holsters for saddles, etc........pair..	6.00	35
	Slates, with or without frame; gross weight, as follows:		
2393	Of stone, for schools........each..	.30	Free.
2394	Of pasteboard........do....	.40	Free.
2395	Of earthenware, porcelain, or marble........do....	1.20	Free.
	For billiard tables. (*See* Stones.)		
2396	Smoothing irons of iron or steel, net weight........kilog..	.30	Free.
2397	The same with furnace, gross weight........do....	.40	Free.
	Splices or fish plates, railway. (*See* Manufactured iron.)		

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
		Bolivianos.	*Per cent.*
2398	Exotic plants and their seeds, according to appraisement ...		Free.
	Artificial plants. (*See* Flowers.)		
	Soles, for boots and shoes, including packing, as follows:		
2399	Of jute or hemp ... kilog..	0.80	30
2400	Of cork ... do....	1.00	30
2401	Of gutta-percha ... do....	6.00	30
2402	Silver bars ... do....	46.00	Free.
	Stamped silver, prohibited.		
	Iron dishes and plates. . (*See* Manufactured iron.)		
2403	Plumbago for polishing or shining, gross weight ... do....	.20	25
2404	Lead, sheets, bars, or plates, gross weight ... do....	.20	25
2405	In fine sheets for bottle stoppers, gross weight ... do....	1.00	25
	Feathers, including packing, as follows:		
2406	Common, for trimming hats for the natives ... do....	20.00	30
2407	Loose or in bunches or tufts, whether tied together or not with wire, or arranged in any other way, with or without pieces of other material ... kilog..	30.00	30
2408	Tufts or plumes for helmets for military hats, according to appraisement ...		30
2409	Of swan or other birds for quilts, mattresses, and for other purposes ... kilog..	6.00	30
2410	Ostrich feathers for dusters ... do....	4.00	30
2411	Of ostrich for trimming ... do....	100.00	30
2412	Quills, cut or uncut, for writing ... do....	6.00	30
	Pens:		
2413	Of common metal, for writing, and those in common tubes..do....	3.00	30
2414	Of gold, for writing, without holders ... each..	2.50	30
2415	Feather dusters, small, of all kinds, for cleaning purposes, including packing ... kilog..	2.50	30
	Pruning hooks. (*See* Machetes.)		
	Leggings and gaiters of all kinds, including packing, as follows:		
2416	Of leather ... kilog..	7.00	40
2417	Of cloth or canvas ... do....	8.00	40
	Knitted wool. (*See* Fabrics.)		
2418	Of cotton cloth ... do....	3.00	40
2419	Of waterproof cloth, with or without rubber ... do....	5.00	40
2420	Polygraphs, for writing or making copies, according to appraisement ...		30
	Powder, gross weight, as follows:		
2421	Blasting powder, for mines ... kilog..	.24	Free.
2422	Dynamite and gelatin dynamite, called "Giant" ... do....	1.40	Free.
2423	Fine, sporting, in cans ... do....	1.40	30
2424	The same, in barrels ... do....	1.00	30
2425	Smokeless powder ... do....	3.00	30
2426	Tin powders for looking-glasses, including packing ... do....	5.00	30
2427	For killing insects, including packing ... do....	.80	30
2428	For clarifying wines and liquors, and those known by the name of Filotinina and rapid coloring, including packing ... kilog..	.80	30
2429	For coloring the same and other liquids, including packing..do....	5.00	30
2430	Those called Paris or Venice powders for painters, including packing ... kilog..	.50	30
2431	For cleaning or polishing metal articles, including packing...do....	.60	30
2432	Face powder, with or without mixture, in boxes, packages, pots, etc., with or without puffs, including those called veloutine, including packing ... kilog..	5.00	40
2433	Curry, with sharp spices ... do....	.65	25
2434	Meat, gross weight ... do....	.85	25
	Ponchos, made up or in pieces, gross weight, as follows:		
2435	Of cotton ... do....	2.00	40
2436	The same, with wool or silk stripes ... do....	2.50	40
2437	Of cotton, with admixture or woof of wool ... do....	4.00	40
2438	Of linen ... do....	3.00	40
2439	Of wool ... do....	6.00	40
2440	Of wool with admixture of cotton ... do....	4.50	40
	Those of the four previous schedules with silk stripes shall be appraised with a surtax of 25 per cent.		
2441	Of vicuña wool, with or without an inferior admixture ... kilog..	12.00	40
2442	The same with admixture or woof of silk ... kilog..	30.00	40
2443	Of cloth lined with baize, with or without velvet collar....do....	5.00	40
2444	Waterproof coats of all kinds ... do....	8.00	40
2445	The same containing silk ... do....	12.00	40
2446	Of silk including packing ... do....	50.00	40
2447	The same with admixture or woof of other material, including packing ... kilog..	40.00	40
	Porcelain, gross weight, as follows:		
2448	White, of all kinds ... do....	.30	30
2449	Painted, enameled, gilded or decorated, and that containing monograms ... kilog..	.60	30
2450	With brass, white metal, nickeled, or plaqué ornaments....do....	1.20	30
2451	Bottle stands, leather, with or without bottles ... dozen..	12.00	40
	Blanket holders, bookholders, and sheet holders. (*See* Straps.)		

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
		Bolivianos.	*Per cent.*
2452	Pocketbooks, or purses, common, of all kinds, without attachments, less than 4 centimeters in its largest dimension..........dozen..	3.60	30
2453	The same of larger dimensions..........do....	4.80	30
2454	The same with attachments..........do....	7.20	30
2455	Of fine leather and Russian leather, with or without attachment..........dozen..	24.00	30
2456	Of tortoise shell, ivory or mother-of-pearl, or imitation thereof..........dozen..	48.00	30
2457	Of other kinds..........	[a]	30
2458	Breastpins of all kinds. (*See* Gems, jewels, and imitation jewelry.)		
2459	Presses, gross weight, as follows:		
	Of iron or steel, with or without pieces of other common metal, for dyeing, corking, or domestic use, and those with fly wheel for stamping..........kilog..	.60	25
2460	Of iron or steel, with screw, for copying letters, with or without bronze or copper pieces, and those without screw of the same material, called traveling presses..........kilog..	.50	25
2461	Copying presses of wood, with or without pieces of other material..........kilog..	.80	25
2462	Typographic and lithographic and those for baling hay, cotton, wool, grapes, etc..........kilog..	.14	Free.
2463	Of wood, iron, or steel for artisans..........do..	.40	Free.
2464	For handstamping, with seal engraved on metal, with or without boxes..........kilog..	4.00	25
2465	For perforating letters or figures..........	[a]	25
2466	Small hand presses of all kinds for extracting juice of meat or fruit, including packing..........kilog..	.60	25
2467	Clothes wringers, with cylinders of any material..........do....	.60	Free.
	Doors and windows, gross weight, as follows:		
2468	Of common wood, set up or knocked down..........do....	.40	50
2469	Of cabinet wood, set up or knocked down..........do....	,90	50
2470	Of iron..........do....	.50	50
2471	Hoof parers, for shoeing animals..........do....	.50	Free.
2472	Polishers, iron or steel, for artisans, gross weight..........do....	1.00	Free.
2473	Of wood or bone, gross weight..........do....	.60	Free.
2474	Bracelets of all kinds. (*See* Jewels and jewelry.)		
2475	Sprayers, atomizers, and inhalers, of common metal, whether nickeled, silver plated or not, with or without parts of other material, for medicinal purposes and perfume water, including packing..........kilog..	10.00	30
2476	Of crystal, glass, with or without parts of other material, for perfume water..........kilog..	5.00	30
2427	Colters, of iron or steel, for plows, gross weight..........do....	.20	Free.
2478	Billiard-cue tips, including packing..........do....	10.00	30
2479	Brad awls, without handles, for artisans..........do....	5.00	Free.
2480	With handles for artisans..........do....	1.00	Free.
	Daggers, only with permission of the supreme government, with or without shield or scabbard, including packing, as follows:		
2481	With horn, bone, hard rubber, wood, or common metal handle..........kilog..	3.00	50
2482	With deer or buffalo horn handle, or of a composition called "Marfiline," of white metal or nickel bronze..........kilog..	6.00	50
2483	With ivory, tortoise shell, mother-of-pearl, or imitation thereof, handle..........kilog..	24.00	50
2484	Of silvered metal, or gilded metal, handle..........do....	30.00	50
	Cuffs. (*See* Collars.)		
2485	Knobs, or handles for canes, parasols, etc., according to appraisement..	....	35
2486	Purpurine or bronze powder of all kinds and colors, including packing, and also the liquid or prepared ones for bronzing; weight, including packing..........kilog..	2.50	25
	Burners for lamps. (*See* Lamp burners.)		
2487	Cheese of all kinds, gross weight..........do....	.30	25
	Bats or rackets for ball playing, including packing, as follows:		
8488	Of wood..........kilog..	3.00	30
2489	The same with strings, threads, or parchment..........do....	8.00	30
	Scrapers, including packing, as follows:		
2490	Of iron or steel for artisans..........kilog..	1.00	Free.
2491	Ink erasers for desks, with wooden, bone, or composition handle..........kilog..	6.00	30
2492	The same, with tortoise shell, ivory, or mother-of-pearl handle..........kilog..	30.00	30
2493	Scrapers, of iron or steel, with or without handles, for ships..do....	1.00	Free.
2494	Spokes, wooden, for carriage, cart, and wheelbarrow, gross weight..........kilog..	.40	15
	Scraps, linings, strips, or clippings, including packing, as follows:		
2495	Of any kind of leather for lining caps or hats..........kilog..	8.00	35
2496	Oilcloth, for the same purpose..........do....	3.00	35
2497	Of paper or pasteboard, for the same purpose..........do....	2.00	35
2498	Embroidered edgings or insertions of thread other than silk on cotton fabrics..........kilog..	12.00	75

[a] According to appraisement.

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
	Scraps—Continued.	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
2499	The same, embroidered with silk thread or containing silk on cotton fabrics .... kilog.	20.00	35
2500	The same, the embroidery of which is of woolen or vegetable thread on woolen fabric, with or without an inferior admixture .... kilog.	14.00	35
2501	The same, the embroidery of which are of silk thread on a woolen fabric, with or without an inferior admixture .... kilog.	26.00	35
2502	The same, the embroidery of which is of thread other than silk on line fabrics .... kilog.	14.00	35
2503	The same, the embroidery of which is of silk thread or thread containing silk, on linen fabrics .... kilog.	24.00	35
2504	The same, the embroidery of which is with cotton, wool, silk, metal, or any other thread, on silk fabrics, with or without admixture .... kilog.	45.00	40
2505	Nets, for fishing, gross weight .... do.	1.50	30
2506	Satchels of all kinds, according to appraisement	....	35
	Skirts. (*See* Underskirts.)		
2507	Sprinkling cans, of zinc, tin plate, or sheet iron, tinned or untinned, enameled or painted, coated or bronzed, gross weight .... kilog.	2.00	25
	Tips for walking canes, or umbrella tips, etc., including packing, as follows:		
2508	Of common metal .... kilog.	3.00	25
2509	Nickel plated or silvered .... do.	4.00	25
2510	Of horn or bone .... do.	6.00	30
2511	Rulers, of all shapes, of common metal, wood, hard rubber, or composition, with or without metal pieces or borders, including packing .... kilog.	2.50	30
2512	Of other kinds	(a)	30
2513	Plowshares, gross weight .... kilog.	.30	Free.
2514	Railing, cast-iron, for balconies, windows, or gardens, painted or unpainted, varnished or bronzed or not, gross weight	.30	40
2515	Watch cases of all kinds	(a)	35
2516	Watches of all kinds	(a)	15
2517	Clocks	(a)	25
	Rivets. (*See* Nails.)		
2518	Oars .... each.	2.00	15
2519	Palms (for the hands), of all kinds, for artisans, including packing, of pine .... kilog.	4.00	Free.
	Resins (*See* Pitch.)		
	Springs, gross weight, as follows:		
2520	Of iron or steel, for furniture seats, whether painted, tinned, or copper coated or not .... kilog.	.20	25
2521	Of bronze or copper, whether painted, tinned, or copper coated or not .... kilog.	1.00	25
2522	Of iron or steel, for doors, whether nickel plated or not, and with or without small portion of bronze or copper .... kilog.	.40	25
2523	The same, of bronze or copper .... do.	1.20	25
2524	Of iron or steel, for carriages .... do.	.60	25
2525	Retorts and muffles, of all kinds, for smelting and assaying, gross weight .... kilog.	.20	Free.
2526	Revolvers. (*See* Pistols and rifles.)		
	Bridles, leather, shall be appraised as headstalls.		
2527	The same, in complete sets, composed of headstall, bit, check-strap, halter, etc., with or without metal rings .... kilog.	10.00	40
2528	Of other kinds	(a)	40
	Rifles (only with the consent of the supreme Government), as follows:		
2529	Rifles or parlor guns .... each.	12.00	50
2530	The same, in boxes .... do.	15.00	50
2531	Not repeating .... do.	20.00	50
2532	Winchesters, or like guns, and those with hunting pouches .. do.	40.00	50
2533	Revolvers with wooden butt .... do.	30.00	50
2534	Of other kinds; according to appraisement	....	50
2535	Sprayers. (*See* Atomizers.)		
2536	Rollers of all kinds for legs of furniture, including packing .... kilog.	2.40	25
2537	Cylinders for blotting paper or other purposes, including packing .... kilog.	4.00	30
	Rosaries, including packing, as follows:		
2538	Of wood, unwrought, or of glass .... do.	1.00	30
2539	Of wrought wood, cocoanut, corozo, bone or other similar substance .... kilog.	3.00	30
2540	Of other kinds, according to appraisement	....	30
2541	Wheels, wooden, for carriages, carts, and wagons, gross weight. kilog.	.70	15
2542	The same, with rubber, gross weight .... do.	2.00	15
2543	Of iron or steel for wheelbarrows .... do.	.40	Free.
2544	Rollers for artisans .... do.	3.00	Free.
2545	Turkish towels. (*See* Cloth in their corresponding schedules.)		
	Sheets, including packing, as follows:		
2546	Of white cotton, plain or twilled, for beds, without embroidery, including packing .... kilog.	2.00	40
2547	With embroidery, edging, or laces, including packing .... do.	3.00	40

[a] According to appraisement.

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
	Sheets—Continued.	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
2548	Of linen, white or unbleached, or with admixture of another vegetable material, for beds, without embroidery, including packing ... kilog.	5.00	40
2549	The same, with embroidery, edging, or lace, including packing ... kilog.	7.00	40
	Sabres. (*See* Swords.)		
2550	Punches, including packing, for artisans ... do.	2.00	Free.
2551	Nail pullers, including packing ... do.	1.00	Free.
2552	Wad extractors for firearms, including packing ... do.	1.60	25
	Coats, blouses, and any other similar garments for men, as follows:		
2553	Of cassimere, cheviot, cloth, serge, flannel, or other similar cloth, or fabrics of wool ... each.	25.00	40
2554	The same, with cotton admixture ... do.	18.00	40
2555	The same of woolen fabric, such as alpaca, or the like ... do.	8.00	40
2556	Of linen or cotton fabric ... do.	....	40
2557	Of leather, with or without lining ... do.	20.00	40
2558	Of unbleached silk fabric or with admixture ... do.	20.00	40
	Those measuring less than 33 centimeters in the back, except those of silk, shall be appraised with a rebate of 50 per cent.		
	Empty bags, for packing, gross weight, as follows:		
2559	Of tocuyo or osnaburg ... kilog.	.70	35
2560	Of canvas ... do.	.80	35
2561	Of all the other fabrics of hemp, pita, or esparto tissue ... do.	.25	35
2562	Bags for ores and minerals of all kinds ... do.	.15	10
	Hand bags, for traveling, including packing, as follows:		
2563	Of leather of all kinds ... do.	4.00	35
2564	Of plush ... do.	2.50	35
2565	Of jergon, oilcloth, or wool ... do.	1.80	35
	For carrying money or jewels, satchel-shaped, called "pouches" or "holdalls," including packing, as follows:		
2566	Of leather or wool ... kilog.	4.00	35
2567	Of pasteboard, imitation of leather or oilcloth ... do.	1.00	35
2568	School bags, pasteboard, for children ... do.	.40	35
2569	The same, of leather or oilcloth ... do.	1.00	35
	Of rattan. (*See* Baskets.)		
2570	For military instruments, of chamois or other thin skins ... do.	4.00	35
2571	Sago or tapioca, gross weight ... do.	.20	25
2572	Salt, common, ground, in grains or stones, gross weight ... do.	.20	25
2573	Refined salt, including packing ... do.	.40	25
2574	Sausages of all kinds, gross weight ... do.	1.00	25
2575	Nitrate, saltpeter, common, for industrial purposes, gross weight ... do.	.10	Free.
	Purified. (*See* Nitrate of potash or soda.)		
	Sauces. (*See* Pickles.)		
2576	Life-preservers of rubber and waterproof fabrics ... kilog.	3.00	35
2577	Of cork ... do.	1.50	35
2578	Bergamot, white or cetrine, whole or in powder, including packing, kilog.	1.40	30
2579	Red, gross weight ... do.	.15	30
2580	Blood, crystallized, for refining sugar, gross weight ... do.	.06	30
2581	Leeches ... per 100.	10.00	Free.
2582	Sardines, in oil, canned, gross weight ... kilog.	.20	25
	Frying pans. (*See* Pans.)		
2583	Tallow, of all kinds, raw or rendered, gross weight ... do.	.20	30
2584	Stamps, rubber, for ink, with or without pad ... dozen.	20.00	30
2585	The same, for dating, for ink ... do.	30.00	30
2586	The same, of metal, for same purpose ... do.	36.00	25
2587	The same, for sealing wax, with wood or bone handle ... do.	12.00	25
2588	The same, with ivory or mother-of-pearl handle ... do.	60.00	25
2589	The same, for dating, finished or unfinished ... do.	48.00	25
2590	The same, automatic, and those for numbering ... each.	25.00	25
	Seeds. (*See* Plants.)		
2591	Grits, gross weight ... kilog.	.20	25
2592	Handsaws and saws of all shapes and sizes, for artisans ... do.	.80	Free.
	Napkins. (*See* Tablecloths.)		
2593	Siphons of glass, with metal neck for aerated beverages, gross weight ... kilog.	.40	30
2594	The same, with rattan or wire covering for the preparation of aerated beverages, with 12 caps, gross weight ... kilog.	2.00	30
2595	Saddles, with or without attachments, of leather, of pigskins or imitation thereof, with or without pieces or a portion of other leather ... each.	60.00	40
2596	The same, of sole or other leather, except pigskin ... do.	40.00	40
2597	The same, stuffed, but uncovered ... do.	30.00	40
2598	Called "aperos," trimmings, etc ... do.	20.00	40
2599	The same, with silver plates ... do.	60.00	40
	NOTE.—Only girths, stirrups, and stirrup straps shall be considered as attachments.		
2600	Dress shields, of rubber, with woolen, cotton, or linen fabrics, for dresses, including packing ... kilog.	6.00	30
2601	The same, without rubber, including packing ... do.	4.50	20
2602	Of rubber, with silk fabric, with or without admixture of any other material, including packing ... kilog.	14.00	30
2603	The same, without rubber ... do.	10.00	20

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
	Bedspreads and table covers, including packing, as follows:	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
2604	Of hemp or jute with or without metal .... kilog..	2.50	30
2605	Of cotton .... do....	8.00	30
2606	The same, with admixture of wool, with or without metals..do....	4.00	30
2607	Of wool with admixture of cotton .... do....	5.00	30
2608	The same with figures or stripes of silk .... do....	6.00	30
2609	Of wool .... do....	6.00	30
2610	Of wool with silk admixture .... do....	10.00	30
2611	The same with silk figures or stripes .... do....	8.00	30
2612	Of wool, velvet, or felt plush .... do....	7.00	30
2613	Of cotton velvet or other vegetable fiber .... do....	5.00	30
2614	Of linen .... do....	4.00	30
2615	Of silk of all kinds .... do....	50.00	40
2616	The same with admixture of another material .... do....	40.00	40
2617	Of silk, plain, with a lining of other material than silk.... do....	40.00	40
2618	The same quilted .... do....	20.00	20
2619	Fur or feather and those called "Edredones," and other kinds not especially mentioned, according to appraisement....kilog..	....	40
	NOTE.—Silk embroidered shall pay a surcharge of 50 per cent.		
	Corset covers, including packing, as follows:		
2620	Of cotton fabric .... kilog..	4.00	40
2621	Of linen fabric .... do	6.00	40
	Those of silk, with or without admixture, and knitted of cotton or wool, shall be appraised as undershirts according to their respective kinds.		
	Those embroidered or trimmed shall pay a surcharge of 25 per cent, and those trimmed with silk tulle shall pay a surcharge of 50 per cent.		
2622	Table covers of oilcloth or rubber, with or without border, including packing .... kilog..	2.00	40
	Of other kinds. (*See* Bedspreads.)		
2623	Envelopes, paper, with or without cloth, stamped or not, with or without monogram, gross weight .... kilog..	1.00	30
2624	Overcoats and wraps of all kinds for men and boys according to appraisement	....	40
2625	Solder for tinsmiths and workers in bronze .... kilog..	.50	Free.
	Hats for ladies and girls, as follows:		
2626	Of shavings, palm, crin or hair, straw, cloth, felt, velvet, or any other material, trimmed with lace, feathers, flowers, or silk, according to appraisement	....	40
2627	The same, without trimming, called frames, of hair, straw, palm, shavings .... dozen..	12.00	40
2628	The same, floss wool, felt wool .... do....	6.00	40
2629	The same, hair felt, woolen cloth or cloth .... do....	20.00	40
2630	The same, of felt, or silk velvet .... do....	60.00	40
2631	Of straw, palm, or shavings, common for bathing purposes..do....	6.00	40
2632	Of cloth, hair felt or silk felt, made up or not, for the clergy..do....	72.00	40
2633	Finished or unfinished, for the military, according to appraisement	....	40
	For men and boys, as follows:		
2634	Plug hats, beaver of imitation, of silk plush, and those having a spring, with or without pasteboard boxes .... dozen..	84.00	40
2635	Of sized brim or sized brim and crown, of beaver, felt or woolen fabric, low crown .... dozen..	48.00	40
2636	Of straw, palm, or shavings, according to appraisement	....	40
2637	Of hair .... dozen..	18.00	40
2638	Of beaver or felt, cloth wool, loose frame, for men, women, and children .... dozen..	36.00	40
2639	Common, of wool, floss wool, rubber, linen or cotton fabric, for men, women, and children .... dozen..	10.00	40
2640	Of other kinds, according to appraisement	....	40
	NOTE.—Hat cases, leather, shall be appraised separately.		
	Probes and catheters, including packing, as follows:		
2641	Of rubber .... kilog..	8.00	15
2642	Of common metal, nickel plated, silver plated or not .... do....	10.00	15
2643	Of silver .... do....	60.00	15
	Soup tureens shall be appraised in their respective schedules according to the material of which they are made.		
2644	Blowpipes of all kinds for artisans .... kilog..	3.00	Free.
	Sordines for violins. (*See* Instruments.)		
2645	Rings. (*See* Jewelry.)		
2646	Cassocks for the clergy, according to appraisement	....	40
2647	Suspensory bandages, linen or cotton, with or without rubber, including packing .... kilog..	5.00	30
2648	Of silk, with or without admixture, including packing.....do....	15.00	30
2649	Tobacco, leaf or cut (specific duty) .... do....	1.20	3.00
2650	Chewing and snuff (specific duty) .... do....	1.20	3.50
2651	Wads for firearms, including packing .... do....	2.00	30

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
		Bolivianos.	*Per cent.*
2652	Billiard cues, common wood ....kilog..	1.40	30
2653	Fine quality, inlaid ....do....	3.00	30
	Kettles of bronze, copper, etc., shall be appraised according to their respective schedules.		
	Morocco leather for hats. (*See* Linings.)		
2654	Tagua or corozo, gross weight ....kilog..	.10	30
2655	Drills of all kinds, with or without bits, for artisans........do....	2.50	Free.
2656	Talc, Venetian, in lumps or powder for soap makers, gross weight, kilog	.05	30
2657	The same of fine quality in earthenware or glass receptacles, gross weight ....kilog..	.20	30
2658	Tinsel, metallic, in very thin sheets, of one or more colors, including packing........kilog..	5.00	30
	Casters or cruet stands, with or without bottles, including packing, as follows:		
2659	Of wood, pasteboard, or composition........kilog..	1.00	30
2660	Of iron or spelter, British metal, bronze, copper, or yellow metal wire, with or without pieces of other common metal, nickel plated or not........kilog..	2.00	30
2661	The same, gilded or silver plated........do....	4.00	30
2662	Of white metal, nickel, German silver, plaqué, or the like..do....	7.00	30
2663	The same, gilded or silver plated........do....	14.00	30
2664	Of other kinds, according to appraisement	....	30
	Covers, for dishes, including packing, as follows:		
2665	Of wire, with or without pieces of another material ....kilog..	1.80	30
2666	The same of brass, with or without ornaments........do....	2.00	30
2667	Of white metal or plaqué........do....	7.00	30
2668	Covers of all kinds, according to appraisement	....	30
2669	Plugs or bungs, with or without spigot, wooden, for barrels....kilog..	.40	30
	Cards, including packing, as follows:		
2670	Of pasteboard, for pictures, gilded or not........do....	1.20	20
2671	Of all kinds, for visiting or notes ....do....	2.00	30
2672	Congratulation, surprise, in relief, and those of celluloid, and those for christening, marriages, etc., with or without ornaments of silk ....kilog..	4.00	30
2673	Labels, of common metal, with or without small chains, for bottles, kilog	7.00	30
2674	The same, nickeled, silvered, or gilded........kilog..	14.00	30
2675	Card cases, of metal or other kinds not especially mentioned, according to appraisement........	....	30
	Cups, washing bowls, and basins shall be appraised in their respective schedules, according to the material of which they are made.		
2676	Tea of all kinds except medicinal, including packing........kilog..	.50	50
	Knitted tissue, not specially mentioned, including packing, as follows:		
2677	Of cotton........kilog..	4.00	40
2678	The same with admixture of wool........do....	4.50	40
2679	The same with admixture of silk........do....	6.00	40
2680	The same of wool, with or without a cotton admixture.....do....	8.00	40
2681	The same with silk stripes or figures ....do....	10.00	40
2682	With silk mixture ....do....	16.00	40
2683	Of goat hair........do....	14.00	40
2684	The same with admixture of silk........do....	20.00	40
2685	Of linen, with or without admixture of another material than silk........kilog..	12.00	40
2686	The same with an admixture of silk........do....	15.00	40
2687	The same with admixture of another inferior material .....do....	45.00	40
2688	Of silk ....do....	60.00	40
2689	Wire gauze, of iron wire, whether painted, tinned, galvanized or not, gross weight........kilog..	.70	25
2690	Of bronze or copper wire, gross weight ....do....	3.00	25
	Tarred cloth. (*See* Oil cloth.)		
2691	Telephones........each..	30.00	10
	Sugar tongs, nutcrackers, etc., shall be appraised the same as sugar bowls No. 289, according to class.		
	Pincers:		
2692	Of iron or steel for artisans ....kilog..	1.00	Free.
2693	Of iron, wood, or steel for hair or beard crimping or curling..do....	5.00	25
	Forks, including packing, as follows:		
2694	Of iron or steel, tinned ....do....	2.00	25
2695	Of spelter or lead, with or without steel or iron core ....do....	3.00	25
2696	Of white metal, nickel, German silver, or the like ....do....	7.00	25
2697	Of plaqué, gilded or not........do....	14.00	25
2698	With mother-of-pearl or ivory handle ....do....	20.00	25
2699	With coating of silver or of other kinds according to appraisement.	....	25
2700	Thermometers, clinical ....dozen..	30.00	Free.
2701	For bath, on wood or common metal........do....	3.00	25
2702	Of other kinds, according to appraisement........	....	25
2703	Screw plates, iron, steel, or wood, for artisans, gross weight....kilog..	1.00	Free.
	Teapots shall be appraised as sugar bowls No. 289, according to their class.		

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
		Bolivianos.	*Per cent.*
2704	Scissors and nail files, including packing....kilog..	7.00	25
2705	Snuffers for lamps, including packing....do....	2.00	25
2706	For clipping, shearing, or pruning....do....	2.00	Free.
2707	Scissors for seamstresses, tinsmiths, barbers, tailors, etc....do....	3.00	Free.
	Inks, gross weight, as follows:		
2708	For printing purposes and lithographing, seals, and for typewriters, in ribbons or rollers....kilog..	.60	Free.
2709	Of all colors, for writing, liquid or in sheets....do....	.20	30
2710	Indeliable ink....do....	1.50	30
2711	Chinese ink, in paste, including packing....do....	5.00	30
2712	The same, in liquid form, including packing....do....	3.00	30
	Inkstands, of glass, faience, or porcelain, shall be appraised as glassware, earthenware, or porcelain, according to kind.		
	Inkstands of lead, spelter, tin, bronze, or brass, shall be appraised in the same manner in their respective schedules.		
2713	Fancy inkstands, according to appraisement....	....	30
2714	Printing type, gross weight....kilog..	2.00	Free.
2715	Corkscrews, with screw or spring, and those of large size, especially for locking or grasping the stopper firmly....kilog..	8.00	25
2716	The same, not especially mentioned....do....	2.00	25
	Knobs or handles, including packing, as follows:		
2717	For furniture or wooden drawers, with or without screw..do....	.80	30
2718	Faïence, porcelain, crystal, composition or glass, with or without screw....kilog..	1.40	30
2719	Of wood or paper pulp with iron or bronze with pendants..do....	2.60	30
2720	Of iron or with pieces of another material, whether nickel plated or not....kilog..	2.00	30
2721	Of bronze or copper....do....	2.60	30
2722	The same nickel or silver plated....do....	4.00	30
2723	Of white metal, nickle, German silver, or the like, with or without pieces of another material, whether silvered or gilded or not....kilog..	6.00	30
2724	For door locks of iron or composition, coated or not....do....	.70	30
2725	Of bronze or bronze and iron....do....	1.75	30
2726	The same, nickel plated....do....	8.00	30
2727	Of white metal, nickel, German silver, or the like....do....	4.00	30
2728	The same, gilded or silver plated....do....	6.00	30
2729	Of bronze or half crystal, in shape of trunk handles, with a crystal plate....kilog..	5.00	30
	Suspenders and braces shall be appraised like garters, No. 1927, according to their respective kinds.		
	Scabbards for swords. (*See* Belts.)		
2730	Chalk, prepared in small cakes for tailors, billiard cues, and schools, including packing....kilog..	.60	30
2731	Bacon, gross weight....do....	.40	25
2732	Awnings or shades, of canvas, cotton fabric, hemp, jute, or the like, whether pitched, tarred, or not....kilog..	1.40	35
2733	Screws of iron or steel of all kinds, with or without nuts....do....	.25	25
2734	The same, bronzed or nickeled....kilog..	1.20	25
2735	Of bronze or copper....do....	2.00	25
2736	Of wood, iron, or steel, for vises, for artisans, large, with or without stand, and small ones for blacksmiths and silversmiths, kilog....	.50	Free.
2737	Of iron or steel for pressing meat and for other purposes...kilog..	.60	Free.
	Lathes. (*See* Machines.)		
2738	Saw-sets, of iron or steel, with or without handle, for handsaws or saws, without nippers....kilog..	.65	Free.
2739	The same with nippers....do....	3.00	Free.
2740	Suits, of two or three pieces, for children, with knee pants, of cassimere, cloth, or wool, with or without admixture....each..	8.00	40
2741	Do., of knitted wool, with or without admixture....do....	6.00	40
2742	Do., of knitted cotton....do....	4.00	40
2743	Do., of linen brin, with or without admixture, and those of cotton fabric....each..	3.00	40
2744	Traps of all kinds for rats and mice, gross weight....kilog..	.60	25
2745	Of all kinds for flies, gross weight....do....	1.60	25
	Frets for violins. (*See* Instruments.)		
2746	Turpentine, common or dark....do....	.40	40
2747	Wheat, gross weight....do....	.07	Free.
2748	Tripoli, gross weight....do....	.25	10
	Tops. (*See* Toys.)		
2749	Truffles, gross weight....do....	2.50	25
2750	Scabbards, leather, loose, for swords....dozen..	36.00	40
2751	Of all kinds, for knives and daggers, with or without straps.do....	4.00	40
2752	Of metal, for swords....do....	48.00	40
2753	Of other kinds, according to appraisement....	....	40
2754	Vanilla, including all receptacles....kilog..	20.00	30
2755	Valves, of all kinds, for machinery....do....	1.20	Free.
2756	Shafts or poles, of wood, for carriages....do....	.30	30
2757	For carts and wagons....do....	.20	Free.

The tariff—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuation.	Amount payable.
		Bolivianos.	*Per cent.*
2758	Rods, of iron or steel, for umbrellas and parasols ..... kilog..	0.30	25
2759	Vaseline, white or yellow, including all receptacles ..... do....	1.20	30
	Glasses, tumblers, etc., of all kinds shall be appraised in their respective schedules according to the material of which they are made.		
	Candles, including packing, as follows:		
2760	Stearin, spermaceti, paraffin, or composition, either white or colored ..... kilog..	.70	30
2761	The same, with adornments ..... do....	1.80	30
2762	The same, gilded ..... do....	3.00	30
2763	The same, of wax or admixture of another material ..... do....	1.80	30
2764	The same, gilded, and those with adornments ..... do....	3.60	30
2765	Velocipedes, three wheels, according to appraisement	.....	35
	Veils. (*See* Shawls.)		
2766	Poison for rats ..... do....	2.00	30
	Veronics. (*See* Shawls.)		
2767	Dresses for women and children and fancy dresses of all kinds, according to appraisement	.....	40
	Glass, plain, not colored, gross weight, as follows:		
2768	Of any size not exceeding 4 mm. in thickness, without bevel. kilog..	.08	30
2769	The same, exceeding 4 mm. in thickness and not exceeding 80 cm. in its greatest length, without bevel ..... kilog..	.25	30
2770	The same, exceeding 4 mm. in thickness and of more than 80 cm. in its greatest length, without bevel ..... kilog..	.30	30
2771	The same as the three foregoing schedules, with bevel ..... do....	.50	30
2772	Plain, of any shape and size, colored, including dulled, figured or painted, grooved, muslin or engraved ..... kilog..	.30	30
2773	Glass, concave or convex ..... do....	.80	30
2774	For watches or spectacles, including packing ..... do....	8.00	30
2775	Prepared for photographs and pelicules, including packing. do....	.70	30
2776	Beams, pillars, joists, and other similar pieces, iron or steel unions or couplings specially manufactured for construction purposes.. kilog..	.25	10
2777	Vinegar, concentrated, including all receptacles ..... do....	.80	25
	Common, in glass receptacles, gross weight ..... dozen..	.15	3.00
	In other receptacles, gross weight ..... kilog..	.10	25
	Visors, including packing, as follows:		
2778	Of pasteboard, varnished, or oilcloth with pasteboard core.. do....	3.00	40
2779	Of leather ..... do....	5.00	40
2780	Of bone, rubber, hard rubber, or composition ..... do....	4.00	40
2781	Of tortoise shells, ivory, or mother-of-pearl ..... do....	80.00	40
2782	Paraguayan tea, gross weight ..... do....	.40	25
2783	Gypsum, common, impure, in lumps or powder, gross weight .. do....	.04	30
2784	Gypsum, pure, for dentists, including packing ..... do....	.30	30
2785	Anvils, of iron or steel, for artisans, gross weight ..... do....	.20	Free.
2786	Jute, leaf, gross weight ..... do....	.10	30
2787	Zinc, in bars or ingots ..... do....	.20	Free.
2788	In sheets or plates ..... do....	.20	25
2789	Sumac, for tanning or dyeing, gross weight ..... do....	.14	30

BEVERAGES.

2790	Aguardientes or spirits, such as anisette, cognac, gin, kirsch, rum, whisky, and all other unsweetened alcoholic drinks or liquors, in common bottles (specific duty) ..... dozen..	$12.00	9.60
2790*b*	The same, in other receptacles (specific duty) ..... liter..	.80	80
2790*c*	Cane brandy and grape brandy, not exceeding 20°, in any kind of receptacle, subject to Government monopoly, such as absinthe (specific duty) ..... dozen..	20.00	20.00
2791	Waters, mineral, natural, or artificial, such as Apolinaris, Yura, Seltzer, Vichy, and aërated waters, lemonade, ginger ale, or other like, in bottles or flasks, gross weight ..... kilog..	.20	30
2792	Alcohol of all kinds of more than 20°, subject to Government monopoly.		
2793	Bitters in stoneware, faïence, or glass receptacles, gross weight (specific duty) ..... kilog..	1.00	75
2794	Beer, cider, and "chicha," in common bottles (specific duty)... do....	7.00	4.00
2795	Cider or "chicha" in other receptacles ..... liter..	.56	25
2796	Sweet liquors, cassis and cordials, such as Chartreuse, Curaçao, Cacaco, Benedictine, etc., in common bottles (specific duty).. dozen..	24.00	10.00
2797	In other receptacles of crystal or ornamented, according to appraisement	.....	50.00
	Wines, as follows:		
2798	Champagne, and other sparkling wines, including Asti, in common bottles (specific duty) ..... dozen..	50.00	15.00
2799	Generous wines, or imitations thereof, such as Burgundy, claret, red or white, Cyprus, sherry, Madeira, port, Frontignan, Pajarete, Malaga, Malmsey, Muscatel, Pedro Jimenez, Peralta, etc., in common bottles (specific duty) ..... dozen..	24.00	7.20

The tariff—Continued.

BEVERAGES—Continued.

Nos.	Goods.	Valuasion.	Amount payable.
	Wines—Continued.	*Bolivianos.*	*Per cent.*
2800	The same in other receptacles (specific duty) ....liter..	2.00	60
2801	White, such as Barsac, Marsala, Rhine, Grave, Sauterne, Vermouth, and other not specified, and imitation thereof, in common bottles (specific duty)..................................dozen..	24.00	7.20
2802	The same in other receptacles (specific duty) ....liter..	2.00	60
2803	Clarets of all kinds, such as Bordeaux, etc., in common bottles (specific duty)..dozen..	18.00	6.00
2804	The same in other receptacles (specific duty) ....liter..	1.50	50
	NOTE.—When aguardientes or spirits, beer, liquors, wines, etc., are imported in half, quarter, or eighth bottles, the bottles shall be appraised proportionately according to their kind. By a common bottle is meant the bottle which by its shape and capacity has been adopted by commercial usage as current or standard for receptacles of the different kinds of liquors, as indicated by the following scale: Absinthe, Vermouth, sweetened liquors, from 75 up to 100 centiliters. Aguardiente, wines, beer, from 60 up to 75 centiliters.		

DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.

No.	Goods.	Valuation.
	Oils, gross weight:	*Bolivianos.*
2805	Almond...kilog..	0.80
2806	Poppy ....do....	.80
2807	Cod-liver ....do....	.50
2808	Cod-liver, with iron or other substances.......................do....	2.00
2809	Cade or juniper....................................do....	.80
2810	Hemp ....do....	.80
2811	Castor ....do....	.50
2812	Clove or sesame....................................do....	.80
2813	Croton tiglium....................................do....	3.20
2814	Fern, etherized....................................do....	6.40
2815	Laurel...do....	.80
2816	Vaseline...do....	1.00
2817	Medicinal, not specfied..............................do....	2.60
2818	Nutmeg butter....................................do....	5.30
2819	Acetanilid: weight, including receptacles ....do....	1.80
2820	Acetone; weight, including receptacles ....do....	1.20
2821	Acetophenone.....................................do....	32.00
2822	Aloes; weight, including receptacles..........................do....	1.30
	Acids:	
2823	Acetic, common: crystallizable and radical vinegar, gross weight.......do....	.24
2824	Arsenious or white arsenic; weight, including receptacles...............do....	.50
2825	Boric, crystallized or in powder; weight, including receptacles.........do....	.40
2826	Carbolic or phenic, crystallized; weight, including receptacles..........do....	1.30
2827	Carbolic or phenic, crude, liquid; gross weight ....do....	.10
2828	Carbonic in capsules, including package.........................do....	2.00
2829	Citric; weight, including receptacles............................do....	1.60
2830	Hydrochloric, crude or pure; gross weight ....do....	.12
2831	Hydrofluoric or fluoric; weight, including receptacles.................do....	2.40
2832	Phosphoric, liquid; weight, including receptacles.....................do....	.80
2833	Muriatic, crude or pure; gross weight ....do....	.12
2834	Nitric, crude, or pure; gross weight ....do....	.30
2835	Not specified; weight including receptacles........................do....	4.00
2836	Oleic, impure; including package ....do....	.30
2837	Oxalic, impure; weight including receptacles.......................do....	.30
2838	Pyroligneous or wood vinegar, crude; gross weight ....do....	.08
2839	Tannic or pure tannin; weight, including receptacles..................do....	1.20
2840	Tartaric or tartric; weight, including receptacles.....................do....	1.60
2841	Salicylic; weight, including receptacles.........................do....	2.40
2842	Sulphuric; in bottles or flasks, gross weight.......................do....	.30
2843	Sulphuric, in stone, iron, or glass receptacles of greater capacity than bottles and flasks; gross weight..................................kilog..	.06
2844	Sulphurous, gross weight.................................do....	.20
2845	Aconite and its salts...................................do....	60.00
2846	Actol ....do....	60.00
2847	Agar-agar (Ceylon moss); weight, including receptacles ....do....	1.60
2848	Punk or tinder; weight, including receptacles......................do....	1.60
2849	Agaricina ....do....	60.00
2850	Waters: tar or claterite; weight, including receptacles..................do....	.65
2851	Carmelite flower; weight, including receptacles.....................do....	1.30
2852	Medicinal, in any kind of receptacle; orange flower, rose, limes, and other medicinal flowers and leaves; weight, including receptacles..........kilog..	.65

The tariff—Continued.

DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation.
		Bolivianos.
2853	Airol .... kilog..	25.00
2854	Albumen; weight, including receptacles .... do....	3.20
2855	Albuminates, dry or liquid, and extracts of blood, including package .... do....	5.00
2856	Dry, not specified as hemalbumin, etc., including package .... do....	5.00
2857	Alkaloids, not specified, and their salts .... do....	60.00
2858	Camphor, bromide; weight, including receptacles .... do....	5.60
2859	Paste; weight, including receptacles .... do....	1.60
2860	Alcoholates of raspberry, chartreuse, and like kinds; including package .... do....	3.20
2861	And medicinal alcoholatures not specified; gross weight .... do....	1.30
2862	Other kinds not specified; gross weight .... do....	2.40
2863	Aldehyde, benzoic; weight including receptacles .... do....	2.50
2864	Cotton, for wounds, not medicated; including package .... do....	.80
2865	Same medicated; including package .... do....	2.00
2866	Food for infants, Liebig, Nestle, and like kinds; gross weight .... do....	.65
2867	Alizarin; including package .... do....	3.20
2868	Musk; including package .... do....	60.00
2869	Aloes; weight including receptacles .... do....	1.30
2870	Aloin; weight including receptacles .... do....	4.80
2871	Tar, liquid, Guyot's, and other manufacturer's, in flasks; vegetable, common; including package .... kilog..	.65
2872	Vegetable, purified for medicine, packed in tin or glass; including package .... kilog..	.55
2873	Alterative, Dr. Jayne's; including package .... do....	1.30
2874	Alum of chromium; weight including receptacles .... do....	1.00
2875	Or sulphate of alumina and potash, whole; gross weight .... do....	0.10
2876	Same, in powder; gross weight .... do....	0.15
2877	All kinds, not specified; gross weight .... do....	0.55
2878	Alumina, sulphate, pure; weight, including receptacles .... do....	0.30
2879	Aluminum, acetate; weight, including receptacles .... do....	1.60
2880	Aceto-tartrate; weight, including receptacles .... do....	2.20
2881	Metallic; weight, including receptacles .... do....	1.60
2882	Oxide; weight, including receptacles .... do....	2.40
2883	Salts, not otherwise specified; weight, including receptacles .... do....	4.80
2884	Alumnol .... do....	16.00
	Poppy; assessed as medicinal seeds.	
2885	Amber, yellow; weight, including receptacles .... do....	1.60
2886	Gray .... gram..	2.40
2887	Amidol .... kilog..	32.00
2888	Hydrate of amylene; weight including receptacles .... do....	16.00
2889	Amyl, acetate; weight including receptacles .... do....	2.40
2890	Nitrite; weight including receptacles .... do....	6.40
	Ammonia:	
2891	Benzoate; weight including receptacles .... do....	3.20
2892	Bromide; weight including receptacles .... do....	6.40
2893	Carbonate; gross weight .... do....	.25
2894	Hydrochlorate, gross weight .... do....	.30
2895	Fluoride; weight including receptacles .... do....	2.50
2896	Phosphate; weight including receptacles .... do....	3.20
2897	Phosphate, impure for industrial uses; gross weight .... do....	.40
2898	Hydrochloric; gross weight .... do....	.20
2899	Liquid, volatile alkali; weight including receptacles .... do....	.15
2900	Nitrate, impure; weight including receptacles .... do....	.65
2901	Nitrate, purified; weight including receptacles .... do....	2.00
2902	Oxalate .... do....	2.40
2903	Sal ammonia; gross weight .... do....	.30
2904	Sulphocyanate; weight including receptacles .... do....	2.40
2905	Salts not specified .... do....	10.00
2906	Analgesine .... do....	10.00
2907	Antifebrine; weight including receptacles .... do....	1.30
	Antimony; weight including receptacle, as follows:	
2908	Concrete chloride .... do....	2.50
2909	Metallic, regulus of antimony .... do....	.65
2910	White oxide .... do....	2.40
2911	Red oxide sulphide, kermes mineral .... do....	3.20
2912	Black sulphide .... do....	.80
2913	Salts not specified .... do....	4.80
2914	Antipyrine .... do....	10.00
2915	Apparatus for making medicinal wafers .... each..	15.00
2916	Soxhlet, for nourishing children .... do....	4.80
2917	Apiol .... kilog..	16.00
2918	Apioline .... do....	60.00
2919	Apomorphine .... do....	60.00
2920	Argentamine .... do....	20.00
2921	Argonine .... do....	32.00
2922	Aristol .... do....	20.00
2923	Arsenic, yellow or orpiment; weight including receptacles .... do....	.50
2924	Metallic; weight including receptacles .... do....	.55
2925	Red; weight, including receptacles .... do....	.80
2926	Asaprol .... do....	24.00
2927	Aspirine .... do....	16.00
2928	Rock candy, including package .... do....	.50

The tariff—Continued.

DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation.
		Bolivianos.
2929	Sugar of milk, gross weight ..... kilog.	0.55
2930	Sulphur auratum or yellow antimonic sulphide; weight, including receptacles ..... kilog.	2.40
2931	Sublimated, gross weight ..... do.	.08
2932	Precipitated or milk of sulphur; weight, including receptacles ..... do.	.50
2933	Iodide; weight, including receptacles ..... do.	20.00
	Balsams; weight, including receptacles, as follows:	
2934	Canada ..... do.	3.80
2935	Copaiba of Tolu ..... do.	1.60
2936	Mecca ..... do.	11.20
2937	Peru ..... do.	9.60
2938	Other kinds ..... do.	4.80
2939	Baryta, acetate; weight, including receptacles ..... do.	3.20
2940	Carbonate, natural; weight, including receptacles ..... do.	.20
2941	Carbonate, purified; weight; including receptacles ..... do.	1.30
2942	Caustic, common; weight, including receptacles ..... do.	.50
2943	Chlorate; weight, including receptacles ..... do.	1.00
2944	Chloride; weight, including receptacles ..... do.	.70
2945	Hydrate; gross weight ..... do.	.10
2946	Nitrate, impure, for industrial uses; gross weight ..... do.	.30
2947	Purified; weight, including receptacles ..... do.	1.60
2948	Oxide of barium or baryta; weight, including receptacles ..... do.	2.50
2949	Sulphate, purified; weight, including receptacles ..... do.	1.30
2950	Sulphate or heavy spar, barytes; gross weight ..... do.	.10
2951	Iodide ..... do.	32.00
2952	Benzine, common, including package ..... do.	.12
2953	Rectified, including package ..... do.	.80
2954	Benzonaphthol; weight, including receptacles ..... do.	4.80
2955	Benzosol ..... do.	60.00
2956	Betol; weight, including receptacles ..... do.	10.00
2957	Bismuth, metallic and salts not specified; weight, including receptacles ..... do.	9.60
2958	Armenian bole; weight, including receptacles ..... do.	0.45
2959	Mars, Molsheim, or Nancy balls (tartrate of potash and iron); weight, including receptacles ..... kilog.	1.30
2960	Armenian bole, Doctor Alberts', including package ..... do.	20.00
	Medicine chests, homeopathic, containing flasks or small tubes from 30 to 70 mm. high and from 8 to 32 mm. diameter, measured on the outside; boxes, cases, or cabinets containing up to—	
2961	24 remedies ..... each.	2.40
2962	40 remedies ..... do.	4.80
2963	72 remedies ..... do.	8.00
2964	100 remedies ..... do.	12.00
2965	180 remedies ..... do.	20.00
2966	With allopathic remedies for domestic use	(a)
2967	Bromaline ..... kilog.	20.00
2968	Bromine; weight, including receptacles ..... do.	4.80
2969	Bromoform; weight, including receptacles ..... do.	4.80
2970	Bromopyrine ..... do.	60.00
2971	Bourgies, Reynolds's and like kinds, including package ..... do.	12.00
2972	Butyl-chloral ..... do.	12.00
2973	Cadmium, metallic and its salts; weight, including receptacles ..... do.	11.00
2974	Caffeine, and its salts; weight, including receptacles ..... do.	16.00
2975	Cloride or hypoclorite of lime; gross weight ..... do.	.08
2976	Lime, sodic; weight, including receptacles ..... do.	1.00
2977	Calcium, bisulphate, solid or liquid; gross weight ..... do.	.30
2978	Carbonate or prepared or precipitated chalk; gross weight ..... do.	.20
2979	Hydrochlophosphatic; weight, including receptacles ..... do.	4.80
2980	Cloride, common for industrial uses ..... do.	.08
2981	Cloride, pure crystallized or calcined; weight, including receptacles ..... do.	.40
2982	Phosphate; weight, including receptacles ..... do.	1.60
2983	Glycerophosphate; weight, including receptacles ..... do.	6.40
2984	Hypophosphate; weight, including receptacles ..... do.	4.00
2985	Lactate; weight, including receptacles ..... do.	3.20
2986	Lactophosphate, crystallized; weight, including receptacles ..... do.	5.25
2987	Oxide, or pure quicklime; weight, including receptacles ..... do.	.60
2988	Permanganate; weight, including receptacles ..... do.	25.00
2989	Sulphide; weight, including receptacles ..... do.	1.60
2990	Salts not specified; weight, including receptacles ..... do.	3.20
2991	Iodide; weight, including receptacles ..... do.	20.00
2992	Cantharides, whole or powdered; including package ..... do.	8.20
2993	Cassia fistula; weight, including receptacles	.30
2994	Capsules, gelatin, empty, for medicine; including package	6.40
	Capsules for aerated beverages and medicinal purposes, in boxes or small flasks, including packing, as follows:	
2995	Of sulphate of quinine ..... kilog.	15.00
2996	The same of other alkaloids ..... do.	15.60
2997	The foregoing in cans or bottles to be sold by weight ..... do.	25.00
2998	Medicinal, not specially mentioned, in boxes or bottles ..... do.	4.80
2999	The same in bottles or cans, to be sold by weight, and those of gelatine, empty for holding medicine ..... kilog.	6.40
3000	For preparing aerated beverages ..... do.	8.00

[a] According to appraisement.

The tariff—Continued.

DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation.
		Bolivianos.
3001	Carbon, sulphide, including all receptacles.......kilog..	24.00
3002	Carburet or carbide of calcium, gross weight.......do....	.32
3003	Cardamom, in powder, including all receptacles.......do....	4.80
3004	The same, in lumps, including all receptacles.......do....	3.20
3005	Carminative, including packing.......do....	4.80
3006	Castoreum, dry or in powder.......do....	60.00
3007	Poultices, including packing.......do....	4.00
3008	Catechu, aromatic or other similar capsules for chewing, including packing..do....	4.80
3009	Catgut for sewing wounds, including packing.......do....	4.80
3010	Hellebore, white, in powder, gross weight.......do....	.72
	Ash of soda; see Soda, carbonate, calcined (No. 3501).	
3011	Cerium oxalate, including all receptacles.......do....	2.00
3012	Zinc, acetate, including all receptacles.......do....	2.40
3013	Bromide, including all receptacles.......do....	4.80
3014	Pure carbonate of, including all receptacles.......do....	1.30
3015	Impure, gross weight.......do....	.15
3016	Cyanide, including all receptacles.......do....	9.60
3017	Chloride, melted or crystallized, including all receptacles.......do....	1.00
3018	Granulated metal, including all receptacles.......do....	.80
3019	Phosphates, including all receptacles.......do....	4.80
3020	Phosphide, including all receptacles.......do....	9.50
3021	Oxide, impure, gross weight.......do....	.15
3022	The same, refined, including all receptacles.......do....	1.00
3023	Permanganate, including all receptacles.......do....	20.00
3024	Pure, distilled, including all receptacles.......do....	2.40
3025	Salicylate, including all receptacles.......do....	12.00
3026	Sulphate, gross weight.......do....	.20
3027	Sulphophenate, including all receptacles.......do....	1.60
3028	Salts, not specially mentioned, including all receptacles.......do....	6.40
3029	Zinc tannate, including all receptacles.......do....	3.20
3030	Valerianate, including all receptacles.......do....	6.40
3031	Chloral, hydrated, including all receptacles.......do....	4.80
3032	Chlorose or glichloral.......do....	60.00
3033	Chloridine in small flasks, including packing.......do....	11.20
3034	Chlorophyl, in a dry or liquid state, including all receptacles.......do....	3.20
3035	Chloroform, including all receptacles.......do....	3.20
3036	Chloride of sodium, in bottles, disinfecting or Labaraque liquor, gross weight.......kilog..	.45
3037	Cobalt, crystallized acetate of, including all receptacles.......do....	22.00
3038	Crystallized chloride, including all receptacles.......do....	4.80
3039	Nitrate, including all receptacles.......do....	9.60
3040	Black or gray oxide, including all receptacles.......do....	2.80
3041	Sulphate, including all receptacles.......do....	12.80
3042	Copper, acetate of, including all receptacles.......do....	.50
3043	The same, crystallized, pure, including all receptacles.......do....	2.40
3044	Arsenate of copper, including all receptacles.......do....	3.20
3045	Carbonate of copper, including all receptacles.......do....	1.60
3046	Chloride of copper, pure, including all receptacles.......do....	4.00
3047	Oxichloride of copper, including all receptacles.......do....	1.60
3048	Black oxide of copper, including all receptacles.......do....	1.60
3049	Pure oxide of copper, including all receptacles.......do....	4.80
3050	Ammoniacal sulphate of copper, including all receptacles.......do....	2.40
3051	Pure sulphate of copper, including all receptacles.......do....	1.60
3052	Unrefined sulphate of copper, blue vitriol, gross weight.......do....	.25
3053	Copper sulphide, including all receptacles.......do....	1.30
3054	Copper and salts thereof, not specially mentioned, including all receptacles.......kilog..	2.00
3055	Cocaine and cocaine salts.......do....	60.00
3056	Codeine and its salts.......do....	60.00
3057	Collodion for photographs, including all receptacles.......do....	3.20
3058	Colocynth, whole.......do....	2.40
3059	Do., in powder.......do....	5.20
	Medicinal preserves. (*See* Electuaries, No. 3086.)	
3060	Jayne's counterirritant, or the like, gross weight.......do....	1.00
3061	Quassia mugs.......do....	4.80
	Corolline. (*See* Corsican moss, No. 3335.)	
3062	Ergot of rye, including all receptacles.......do....	1.30
3063	Medicinal barks, not especially mentioned, in powder, gross weight.......do....	.70
3064	The same, not especially mentioned, whole, gross weight.......do....	.50
	Cream, soluble. (*See* Pure arseniate of potash, etc., No. 3411.)	
	Cream of tartar. (*See* Bytartrate of potash, No. 3417.)	
3065	Creoline, including all receptacles.......do....	.65
3066	Creosote, carbonate of, or creosotal, including all receptacles.......do....	20.00
3067	Vegetable or mineral creosote, including all receptacles.......do....	1.60
3068	Chalk, mineral or mercurial, with lime, including all receptacles.......do....	2.40
3069	Soda crystals, gross weight.......do....	.03
3070	Chroton-chloral, or butyl chloral, including all receptacles.......do....	12.00
3071	Quassine.......do....	.60
3072	Goats' horn, calcinated, including packing.......do....	1.00
3073	*Do.*, in filings, including packing.......do....	.20

The tariff—Continued.

DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation.
		Bolivianos.
3074	Coumarin, including all receptacles ... kilog..	32.00
3075	Cocuma root in powder, gross weight ... do....	.30
3076	Do., whole, gross weight ... do....	.15
3077	Depilatories, including packing ... do....	4.80
3078	Dermatol ... do....	20.00
3079	Digataline ... do....	60.00
3080	Dimetiloxiquinocine ... do....	10.00
3081	Diuretine ... do....	30.00
3082	Duboisine and compounds thereof ... do....	60.00
3083	Eikonogene ... do....	16.00
3084	Elaterium ... do....	32.00
3085	Elatine, or tar water, including all receptacles ... do....	.65
3086	Electuaries, or medicinal preserves and jellies, including packing ... do....	1.30
3087	Medicinal elixirs, gross weight ... do....	1.30
	Emetics. (*See* Potash and antimony.)	
3088	Emetine ... do....	60.00
3089	Plasters, medicinal, cloth, paper, or leather, with or without lining, including packing ... kilog...	9.60
	Cod-liver oil emulsion shall be appraised as compound cod-liver oil.	
3090	Ergotine, Bonjean's, including all receptacles ... do....	11.20
3091	The same dialyzed ... do....	32.00
3092	Ergotinine ... do....	60.00
3093	Resins, in powder, including all packing ... do....	12.00
3094	The same, whole, including all receptacles ... do....	9.60
3095	Absinthe, essence of, including all receptacles ... do....	12.80
3096	Essence of almond ... do....	32.00
3097	Do., angelica ... do....	32.00
3098	Do., aniseed, including all receptacles ... do....	6.40
3099	Do., orange flower ... do....	104.00
3100	Do., camomile, including all receptacles ... do....	12.80
3101	Do., cardamom ... do....	104.00
3102	Do., citron, including all receptacles ... do....	12.80
3103	Do., coriander, including all receptacles ... do....	12.80
3104	The same of fruits, not especially mentioned and fruit ether for ice cream, for cooking, and for aerated water, including all receptacles ... kilog...	3.20
3105	The same of wintergreen, including all receptacles ... do....	12.80
3106	The same of geranium, including all receptacles ... do....	12.80
3107	The same of heliotrope ... do....	32.00
3108	The same of hyssop ... do....	32.00
3109	The same of jessamine ... do....	32.00
3110	The same of cherry laurel ... do....	32.00
3111	The same of lavender, including all receptacles ... do....	12.80
3112	The same of camomile ... do....	32.00
3113	The same of matico ... do....	104.00
3114	The same of marjoram ... do....	32.00
3115	The same of mint, including all receptacles ... do....	12.80
3116	The same of mirbane or nitrobenzine, including all receptacles ... do....	.65
3117	The same of mustard, including all receptacles ...	12.80
	The same, perfumed for toilet. (*See* Perfumery.)	
3118	The same of wild marjoram, including all receptacles ...	12.80
3119	The same of patchouli ...	32.00
3120	The same of palm rose, including all receptacles ...	12.80
3121	The same of parsley ... kilog..	32.00
3122	The same of mignonette ... do....	32.00
3123	The same of rose ... do....	240.00
3124	Rue, including all receptacles ... do....	12.80
3125	The same of sage, including all receptacles ... do....	12.80
3126	The same of sandal, including all receptacles ... do....	12.80
3127	The same of thyme, including all receptacles ... do....	12.80
3128	The same of valerian, including all receptacles ... do....	12.80
3129	The same of violet ... do....	32.00
3130	The same, with extract for preparing, flavoring, or coloring wines, including all receptacles ... kilog..	20.00
3131	The same of "marvellous" in small bottles, including packing ... do....	1.60
3132	The same, medicinal, not specially mentioned, including all receptacles ... kilog..	6.40
3133	Eserine ... do....	60.00
3134	Fluorine, gross weight ... do....	.10
	The same, heavy. (*See* Hydrate of barite, etc.)	
	Sweet spirits of niter. (*See* Nitric ether.)	
3135	Chloride of tin, including all receptacles ... do....	1.00
3136	Sulphide of tin, including all receptacles ... do....	9.60
3137	Storax, liquid (calamite), including all receptacles ... do....	.80
3138	Strychnine and its compounds ... do....	60.00
	Strontium, including all receptacles, as follows:	
3139	Bromide ... do....	3.20
3140	Carbonate ... do....	.65
3141	Chlorate ... do....	6.40
3142	Lactate ... do....	4.80
3143	Nitrate ... do....	.30

The tariff—Continued.

DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation.
	Stroutium—Continued.	*Bolivianos.*
3144	Oxalate … kilog.	3.20
3145	Sulphate … do.	.65
3146	Iodine … do.	12.80
	Ether, including all receptacles, as follows:	
3147	Acetic … do.	.80
3148	Butyric … do.	1.00
3149	Chloric or hydrochloric … do.	12.80
3150	Ænantic … do.	22.00
3151	Nitric or sweet spirits of niter … do.	.80
3152	Sulphuric … do.	1.60
	Ethyl, including all receptacles, as follows:	
3153	Bromide … do.	3.20
3154	Chloride … do.	20.00
3155	Iodide … do.	16.00
	Ethiops. (*See* Oxide of iron.)	
3156	Eucalyn … do.	60.00
3157	Eucalyptol, including all receptacles … do.	3.20
3158	Euphorina … do.	25.00
3159	Euquinine … do.	60.00
3160	Europhen … do.	60.00
3161	Evonymine … do.	22.00
3162	Exalgine … do.	60.00
3163	Expectorant, Jayne's or other similar; gross weight … do.	1.20
3164	Extract of ipecac, heavy, including all receptacles … do.	48.00
3165	Extracts of blood, dry, with packing:	
3166	Of opium and of kava-kava, heavy, including all receptacles … do.	24.00
3167	Liquorice, solid, with packing … do.	1.60
3168	Liquids or sarsaparilla, "Bristol" or other marks, in flasks or bottles; gross weight … kilog.	.80
3169	Not specified, solid, including all receptacles … do.	9.60
3170	The same, liquid; gross weight … do.	1.30
3171	Acetated fenol, including all receptacles … do.	1.30
3172	Phenacetine … do.	4.80
3173	Phenazon … do.	9.60
3174	Phenocol and its compounds … do.	60.00
3175	Phenol, Bobeuf's, in flasks, with packing … do.	1.30
3176	Phenophalthalein … do.	16.00
	Ferratine. (*See* Albuminates.)	
3177	Ferriperine and ferroperine … do.	60.00
3178	Festinol, including all receptacles … do.	1.30
3179	Felt, for plasters or Spongiopiline, including all receptacles … do.	7.20
3180	Formaline, including all receptacles … do.	.80
3181	Formine, including all receptacles … do.	16.00
3182	Phosphate, iron, liquid, called "Leras," in bottles, including packing … do.	2.40
3183	Phosphorus, red, amphorus, and white, in sticks, including packing … do.	3.20
3184	Fruit, Julian's, with packing … do.	3.20
3185	Gauze, for wounds, antiseptic or not, with or without medicinal preparation, with packing … kilog.	2.00
3186	Creosoted glycerin, in bottles, with packing … do.	1.60
3187	Glicine … do.	48.00
	Glichloral. (*See* Chlorine.)	
3188	Globules, homeopathic, with or without medicine, including packing … do.	3.20
	Gums and medician resins, as follows, including packing:	
3189	Arabic, powder … do.	2.00
3190	Id., lumps … do.	1.20
3191	Catechu, powder … do.	.80
3192	Id., in lumps … do.	.40
3193	Jalap … do.	9.60
3194	Not specified, in powder … do.	2.40
3195	Not specified, in lumps … do.	1.60
3196	Drops of cacodilate of soda or solution, including all receptacles … do.	32.00
3197	Drops (Japanese) in small flasks, including packing … do.	9.60
3198	Guarana ó paulinia, including all receptacles … do.	3.20
3199	Guayacol, crystallized, including all receptacles … do.	24.00
3200	Id., liquid, including all receptacles … do.	9.60
3201	The same, not especially mentioned … do.	60.00
3202	Beans, calabar or tonka, whole or in powder, including all receptacles … do.	4.00
3203	Id., of St. Ignatius, whole or in powder, including all receptacles … do.	1.40
3204	Heliotropine, including packing … do.	20.00
3205	Hemalbumine, including packing … do.	4.80
3206	Hemogalol, including all receptacles … do.	25.00
3207	Hemoglobine, including all receptacles … do.	12.80
3208	Hemol, including all receptacles … do.	12.80
3209	Heroine, including all receptacles … do.	60.00
3210	Hydrastine and its compounds … do.	60.00
3211	Hydrate of amylin, or hydrate … do.	16.00
3212	Hydrochloride of lime, gross weight … do.	.65
3213	Hydronapthol, including all receptacles … do.	24.00
3214	Hydroquinone, including all receptacles … do.	8.00
3215	Hydroxylamine, hydrochloric, including all receptacles … do.	20.00

The tariff—Continued.

DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation.
	Iron, including all receptacles, as follows:	*Bolivianos.*
3216	Arsenite .... kilog..	6.40
3217	Bromide or sesquibromide .... do....	6.40
3218	Carbonate .... do....	.80
3219	Citrate and ammoniacal citrate of iron .... do....	2.00
3220	Chloride or perchloride .... do....	1.60
3221	In powder or reduced to hydrogene .... do....	1.00
3222	Phosphate .... do....	2.00
3223	Glycerophosphate .... do....	20.00
3224	Hypophosphite .... do....	9.60
3225	Iron and strychnine citrate .... do....	20.00
3226	Iron and quinine citrate .... do....	9.60
3227	Soda and pyrophosphate .... do....	5.20
3228	Lactate .... do....	1.30
3229	Lactophosphate .... do....	4.80
3230	Liquid of Bravais .... do....	8.00
3231	Ocalate .... do....	2.00
3232	Black oxide of martial ethiop .... do....	1.60
3233	Magnetic oxide of lodestone .... do....	.65
3234	Peptonate .... do....	11.20
3235	Pyrolignite, gross weight .... do....	.12
3236	Sacchrate, including all receptacles .... do....	1.00
3237	Succinate, including all receptacles .... do....	2.00
3238	Ammoniacal sulphate, including all receptacles .... do....	.40
3239	Commercial sulphate, impure sulphate of iron; gross weight .... do....	.05
3240	Refined sulphate, including all receptacles .... do....	.40
3241	Sulphide, including all receptacles .... do....	.15
3242	Its compounds, not specially mentioned, including all receptacles .... do....	3.20
3243	Tannate, including all receptacles .... do....	3.20
3244	Iodine, including all receptacles .... do....	12.80
3245	Lint, antiseptic, or with medicinal preparation for wounds, including packing .... kilog..	3.20
3246	Id., antiseptic, without medicinal preparation for wounds, including packing .... kilog..	1.60
3247	Thread, of silk, for sewing wounds, including packing .... do....	24.00
3248	Dubosine .... do....	60.00
3249	Hypnol .... do....	60.00
3250	Hypnon, or acetate of phenol .... do....	32.00
3251	Hypophosphite of lime, including all receptacles .... do....	4.00
3252	Leaves, medicinal, not especially mentioned, whole, gross weight .... do....	.50
3253	Id., in powder, gross weight .... do....	.70
3254	Oilcloth for wounds, with or without silk, including packing .... do....	9.60
3254*b*	Antkiller .... do....	Free.
3255	Ichytolbine, or albuminate of ichtyol, including all receptacles .... do....	24.00
3256	Ichtyol, including all receptacles .... do....	16.00
3257	Incense, gross weight .... do....	.30
3258	Ink, Indian, in powder, in small boxes, including packing .... do....	9.60
3259	Inglobine .... do....	25.00
3260	Injections, medicinal, excluding hypodermic, gross weight .... do....	1.30
3261	Itrol .... do....	60.00
3262	Jabon, curative, Reuter, including packing .... do....	1.60
3263	Id., of carbolic acid, sulphur, etc., with or without perfume, including packing .... kilog..	1.60
	Jellies, medicinal. (*See* Electuaries.)	
3264	Sirup, medicinal, in flasks or bottles, gross weight .... do....	1.30
	Juice, dry, of papaya. (*See* Papayatine.)	
3265	Kamala, including all receptacles .... do....	2.40
3266	Keratine .... do....	60.00
	Kermes, mineral. (*See* Oxide of antimony, red sulphate.)	
3267	Kousso, including packing .... do....	3.20
3268	Lactophinine, including all receptacles .... do....	28.00
3269	Lactopeptine or pepsine, including all receptacles .... do....	22.00
3270	Lactuary or thridacium, whole or in powder, including all receptacles .... do....	15.00
3271	Lanoline, including packing .... do....	2.40
3272	Cones, menthol, including packing .... do....	9.00
3273	Leptandrine, including all receptacles .... do....	32.00
3274	Licopodium, including packing .... do....	1.60
	Liquor Labaraque. (*See* Chloride of sodium.)	
3275	Liquors, alcoholic, medicinal, in common bottles; specific duty .... dozen..	16.00
3276	Id., in other forms or packages .... liter..	1.50
3277	Liniment, Geneau and other similar brands, in flasks or bottles, gross weight. kilog..	1.30
3278	Lichen, gross weight .... do....	.15
3279	Lysol, including all receptacles .... do....	1.30
3280	Lithium and its salts, including all receptacles .... do....	16.00
3281	Lupuline, including all receptacles .... do....	3.20
3281*b*	Grasshopper killer	Free.
3282	Mace, or nutmeg flower, including all receptacles .... kilog..	2.40
3283	Magnesia, bensoate .... do....	8.00
3284	Calcinated, including packing .... do....	.65
3285	*Carbonate*, gross weight .... do....	.25
3286	*Citrate, including* packing .... do....	1.3

The tariff—Continued.

DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation.
	Stroutium—Continued.	*Bolivianos.*
3144	Oxalate.....kilog..	3.20
3145	Sulphate.....do....	.65
3146	Iodine.....do....	12.80
	Ether, including all receptacles, as follows:	
3147	Acetic.....do....	.80
3148	Butyric.....do....	1.60
3149	Chloric or hydrochloric.....do....	12.80
3150	Ænantic.....do....	32.00
3151	Nitric or sweet spirits of niter.....do....	.80
3152	Sulphuric.....do....	1.00
	Ethyl, including all receptacles, as follows:	
3153	Bromide.....do....	3.20
3154	Chloride.....do....	20.00
3155	Iodide.....do....	16.00
	Ethiops. (*See* Oxide of iron.)	
3156	Eucalyn.....do....	60.00
3157	Eucalyptol, including all receptacles.....do....	3.20
3158	Euphorina.....do....	25.00
3159	Euquinine.....do....	60.00
3160	Europhen.....do....	60.00
3161	Evonymine.....do....	32.00
3162	Exalgine.....do....	60.00
3163	Expectorant, Jayne's or other similar; gross weight.....do....	1.30
3164	Extract of ipecac, heavy, including all receptacles.....do....	48.00
3165	Extracts of blood, dry, with packing:	
3166	Of opium and of kava-kava, heavy, including all receptacles.....do....	24.00
3167	Liquorice, solid, with packing.....do....	1.60
3168	Liquids or sarsaparilla, "Bristol" or other marks, in flasks or bottles; gross weight.....kilog..	.80
3169	Not specified, solid, including all receptacles.....do....	9.60
3170	The same, liquid; gross weight.....do....	1.30
3171	Acetated fenol, including all receptacles.....do....	1.30
3172	Phenacetine.....do....	4.80
3173	Phenazon.....do....	9.60
3174	Phenocol and its compounds.....do....	60.00
3175	Phenol, Bobeuf's, in flasks, with packing.....do....	1.30
3176	Phenophalthalein.....do....	16.00
	Ferratine. (*See* Albuminates.)	
3177	Ferriperine and ferroperine.....do....	60 00
3178	Festinol, including all receptacles.....do....	1.30
3179	Felt, for plasters or Spongiopiline, including all receptacles.....do....	7.20
3180	Formaline, including all receptacles.....do....	.80
3181	Formine, including all receptacles.....do....	16.00
3182	Phosphate, iron, liquid, called "Leras," in bottles, including packing.....do....	2.40
3183	Phosphorus, red, amphorus, and white, in sticks, including packing.....do....	3.20
3184	Fruit, Julian's, with packing.....do....	3.20
3185	Gauze, for wounds, antiseptic or not, with or without medicinal preparation, with packing.....kilog..	2.00
3186	Creosoted glycerin, in bottles, with packing.....do....	1.60
3187	Glicine.....do....	48.00
	Glichloral. (*See* Chlorine.)	
3188	Globules, homeopathic, with or without medicine, including packing.....do....	3.20
	Gums and medician resins, as follows, including packing.	
3189	Arabic, powder.....do....	2.00
3190	Id., lumps.....do....	1.20
3191	Catechu, powder.....do....	.80
3192	Id., in lumps.....do....	.40
3193	Jalap.....do....	9.60
3194	Not specified, in powder.....do....	2.40
3195	Not specified, in lumps.....do....	1.60
3196	Drops of cacodilate of soda or solution, including all receptacles.....do....	32.00
3197	Drops (Japanese) in small flasks, including packing.....do....	9 60
3198	Guarana ó paulinia, including all receptacles.....do....	3 20
3199	Guayacol, crystallized, including all receptacles.....do....	24 00
3200	Id., liquid, including all receptacles.....do....	9 60
3201	The same, not especially mentioned.....do....	60 00
3202	Beans, calabar or tonka, whole or in powder, including all receptacles.....do....	4.00
3203	Id., of St. Ignatius, whole or in powder, including all receptacles.....do....	1.40
3204	Heliotropine, including packing.....do....	20 00
3205	Hemalbumine, including packing.....do....	4.80
3206	Hemogalol, including all receptacles.....do....	25.00
3207	Hemoglobine, including all receptacles.....do....	12.80
3208	Hemol, including all receptacles.....do....	12.80
3209	Heroine, including all receptacles.....do....	60.00
3210	Hydrastine and its compounds.....do....	60.00
3211	Hydrate of amylin, or hydrate.....do....	16.00
3212	Hydrochloride of lime, gross weight.....do....	.05
3213	Hydronapthol, including all receptacles.....do....	24.00
3214	Hydroquinone, including all receptacles.....do....	8.00
8215	Hydroxylamine, hydrochloric, including all receptacles.....do....	20.00

The tariff—Continued.

DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation.
	Iron, including all receptacles, as follows:	*Bolivianos.*
3216	Arsenite .... kilog..	6.40
3217	Bromide or sesquibromide .... do....	6.40
3218	Carbonate .... do....	.80
3219	Citrate and ammoniacal citrate of iron .... do....	2.00
3220	Chloride or perchloride .... do....	1.60
3221	In powder or reduced to hydrogene .... do....	1.00
3222	Phosphate .... do....	2.00
3223	Glycerophosphate .... do....	20.00
3224	Hypophosphite .... do....	9.60
3225	Iron and strychnine citrate .... do....	20.00
3226	Iron and quinine citrate .... do....	9.60
3227	Soda and pyrophosphate .... do....	5.20
3228	Lactate .... do....	1.30
3229	Lactophosphate .... do....	4.80
3230	Liquid of Bravais .... do....	8.00
3231	Ocalate .... do....	2.00
3232	Black oxide of martial ethiop .... do....	1.60
3233	Magnetic oxide of lodestone .... do....	.65
3234	Peptonate .... do....	11.20
3235	Pyrolignite, gross weight .... do....	.12
3236	Sacchrate, including all receptacles .... do....	1.00
3237	Succinate, including all receptacles .... do....	2.00
3238	Ammoniacal sulphate, including all receptacles .... do....	.40
3239	Commercial sulphate, impure sulphate of iron; gross weight .... do....	.05
3240	Refined sulphate, including all receptacles .... do....	.40
3241	Sulphide, including all receptacles .... do....	.15
3242	Its compounds, not specially mentioned, including all receptacles .... do....	8.20
3243	Tannate, including all receptacles .... do....	3.20
3244	Iodine, including all receptacles .... do....	12.80
3245	Lint, antiseptic, or with medicinal preparation for wounds, including packing .... kilog..	3.20
3246	Id., antiseptic, without medicinal preparation for wounds, including packing .... kilog..	1.60
3247	Thread, of silk, for sewing wounds, including packing .... do....	24.00
3248	Dubosine .... do....	60.00
3249	Hypnol .... do....	60.00
3250	Hypnon, or acetate of phenol .... do....	82.00
3251	Hypophosphite of lime, including all receptacles .... do....	4.00
3252	Leaves, medicinal, not especially mentioned, whole, gross weight .... do....	.50
3253	Id., in powder, gross weight .... do....	.70
3254	Oilcloth for wounds, with or without silk, including packing .... do....	9.60
3254*b*	Antkiller .... do....	Free.
3255	Ichytolbine, or albuminate of ichtyol, including all receptacles .... do....	24.00
3256	Ichtyol, including all receptacles .... do....	16.00
3257	Incense, gross weight .... do....	.30
3258	Ink, Indian, in powder, in small boxes, including packing .... do....	9.60
3259	Inglobine .... do....	25.00
3260	Injections, medicinal, excluding hypodermic, gross weight .... do....	1.30
3261	Itrol .... do....	60.00
3262	Jabon, curative, Reuter, including packing .... do....	1.60
3263	Id., of carbolic acid, sulphur, etc., with or without perfume, including packing .... kilog..	1.60
	Jellies, medicinal. (*See* Electuaries.)	
3264	Sirup, medicinal, in flasks or bottles, gross weight .... do....	1.30
	Juice, dry, of papaya. (*See* Papayatine.)	
3265	Kamala, including all receptacles .... do....	2.40
3266	Keratine .... do....	60.00
	Kermes, mineral. (*See* Oxide of antimony, red sulphate.)	
3267	Kousso, including packing .... do....	8.20
3268	Lactophinine, including all receptacles .... do....	28.00
3269	Lactopeptine or pepsine, including all receptacles .... do....	22.00
3270	Lactuary or thridacium, whole or in powder, including all receptacles .... do....	15.00
3271	Lanoline, including packing .... do....	2.40
3272	Cones, menthol, including packing .... do....	9.00
3273	Leptandrine, including all receptacles .... do....	32.00
3274	Licopodium, including packing .... do....	1.60
	Liquor Labaraque. (*See* Chloride of sodium.)	
3275	Liquors, alcoholic, medicinal, in common bottles; specific duty .... dozen..	16.00
3276	Id., in other forms or packages .... liter..	1.50
3277	Liniment, Geneau and other similar brands, in flasks or bottles, gross weight. kilog..	1.30
3278	Lichen, gross weight .... do....	.15
3279	Lysol, including all receptacles .... do....	1.30
3280	Lithium and its salts, including all receptacles .... do....	16.00
3281	Lupuline, including all receptacles .... do....	8.20
3281*b*	Grasshopper killer	Free.
3282	Mace, or nutmeg flower, including all receptacles .... kilog..	2.40
3283	Magnesia, bensoate .... do....	8.00
3284	Calcinated, including packing .... do....	.65
3285	Carbonate, gross weight .... do....	.25
3286	Citrate, including packing .... do....	1.80

The tariff—Continued.

DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation.
	Potash—Continued.	*Bolivianos.*
3435	Antimonium tartrate or emtic, including all receptacles ...kilog..	1.60
3436	Manganate, including all receptacles ...do....	2.40
3437	Common nitrate for industrial purposes, gross weight ...do....	.12
3438	Refined nitrate or Prunella salt or mineral crystal, including all receptacles ...kilog..	.65
3439	Nitrite, including all receptacles ...do....	2.40
3440	Oxalate, acid, or salt, including all receptacles ...do....	1.00
3441	Neuter or pure oxalate, including all receptacles ...do....	.55
3442	Permanganate, including all receptacles ...do....	.80
3443	Liquid silicate, gross weight ...do....	.06
3444	Solid silicate, gross weight ...do....	.10
3445	Sulphate, including all receptacles ...do....	.45
3446	Sulphocyanide, including all receptacles ...do....	3.20
3447	Sulphide, including all receptacles ...do....	.60
3448	Tartrate of potash and Seignet soda or salt, including all receptacles ...do....	.65
3449	Neuter tartrate, including all receptacles ...do....	2.40
3450	Valerinate, including all receptacles ...do....	20.00
3451	Iodide, including all receptacles ...do....	11.20
3452	Potassium, metallic ...do....	60.00
3453	Radway's Ready Relief, including packing ...do....	1.30
3454	Propilamine or trimethilamine, including all receptacles ...do....	16.00
3455	Protargol ...do....	50.00
	Quermes. (*See* Kermes.)	
3456	Quinine and compounds thereof, including all receptacles ...kilog..	32.00
3457	Quinoline and its compounds, including all receptacles ...do....	11.20
3458	Quinasol, in powder, including all receptacles ...do....	8.00
3459	Roots, ipecacuanha, whole, including packing ...do....	8.00
3460	Id., powder, including all receptacles ...do....	12.00
3461	Milkwort or seneca, whole, including packing ...do....	3.20
3462	Id., in powder, including packing ...do....	3.80
3463	Medicinal, not especially mentioned, whole, gross weight ...do....	.50
3464	Id., not especially mentioned, in powder, gross weight ...do....	.70
	Regaliz. (*See* Liquorice.)	
	Regulo antimony. (*See* Metallic antimony.)	
3465	Corn protectors, including packing ...do....	16.00
3466	Resorcine, including all receptacles ...do....	6.40
3467	Saccharine, including all receptacles ...do....	20.00
	Salts, ammoniacal. (*See* Chlorhydrate ammoniac.)	
	Oxalate. (*See* Bitartrate of potash.)	
	English. (*See* Magnesium sulphate.)	
	Prunela. (*See* Refined nitrate of potash.)	
	Seignets. (*See* Tartrate of potash.)	
3468	Salep, whole or in powder, including all receptacles ...kilog..	2.40
3469	Salts, of mineral, natural, or artificial waters, for bathing and internal use, including packing ...kilog..	1.30
3470	Effervescent of magnesia, potash, lithia, etc., not specially mentioned, including packing ...kilog..	1.20
3471	Salicyne, including all receptacles ...do....	16.00
3472	Salipyrine, including all receptacles ...do....	16.00
3473	Salophene ...do....	60.00
3474	Salol, including all receptacles ...do....	4.80
3475	Sandal, white or yellow, whole or in powder, including all receptacles ...do....	1.60
3476	Dragon's blood, including all receptacles ...do....	3.20
3477	Sanoform, including all receptacles ...do....	48.00
3478	Santonine, including all receptacles ...do....	9.60
3479	Spurred rye, including all receptacles ...do....	1.20
3480	Seeds, medicinal, not specially mentioned, whole gross weight ...do....	.50
3481	Id., in powder, gross weight ...do....	.70
3482	Serum, antidiptheric, antiepidemic, and the like, including packing ...do....	4.80
3483	Sidonol ...do....	60.00
3484	Plasters, including packing ...do....	3.20
3485	Soda, acetate of, including all receptacles ...do....	.30
3486	Arseniate, including all receptacles ...do....	.45
3487	Arsenite, including all receptacles ...do....	1.60
3488	Benzoate, including all receptacles ...do....	2.40
3489	Commercial bicarbonate or for industrial purposes, gross weight ...do....	.08
3490	Pure bicarbonate, including all receptacles ...do....	.20
3491	Bicromate, including all receptacles ...do....	.30
3492	Bisulphate, including all receptacles ...do....	1.30
3493	Bisulphite, including all receptacles ...do....	.65
3494	Calcinated borate, including all receptacles ...do....	.60
3495	Common borate, borax in powder, gross weight ...do....	.20
3496	The same, whole gross weight ...do....	.20
3497	Idem, pure, refined, malted ...do....	3.20
3498	Bromide, including all receptacles ...do....	3.20
3499	Cacodilate ...do....	60.00
3500	Carbolate, including all receptacles ...do....	2.00
3501	Calcinated carbonate (soda ash) crystallized carbonate (soda crystal), gross weight ...kilog..	.04
3502	Pure carbonate, including all receptacles ...do....	.30
3503	Ordinary impure caustic ...do....	.10
3504	Refined caustic, including all receptacles ...do....	.65

The tariff—Continued.

DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation.
	Soda—Continued.	*Bolivianos.*
3505	Cyanide, including all receptacles.......kilog..	1.60
3506	Cynamilate.......do....	25.60
3507	Chlorate, including all receptacles.......do....	.30
3508	Crystallized pure choride, including all receptacles.......do....	.80
3509	Copahibate, including all receptacles.......do....	16.00
3510	Fluorine, including all receptacles.......do....	1.60
3511	Phosphate, including all receptacles.......do....	.12
3512	Glycerophosphate, including all receptacles.......do....	12.80
3513	Hypophosphite, including all receptacles.......do....	4.80
3514	Hyposulphide, including all receptacles.......	Free
3515	Lactate, including all receptacles.......kilog..	6.40
3516	Refined nitrate, including all receptacles.......do....	.50
3517	Nitrite, including all receptacles.......do....	1.60
3518	Oxalate, including all receptacles.......do....	2.50
3519	Permanganate, including all receptacles.......do....	.65
3520	Purgative or refreshing, including packing.......do....	1.30
3521	Salicylate, including all receptacles.......do....	2.40
3522	Liquid silicate, gross weight.......do....	.06
3523	The same, pure, including all receptacles.......do....	3.20
3524	The same solid, in powder, gross weight.......do....	.10
3525	Sulphate or Glauber salts, gross weight.......do....	.03
3526	Pure sulphate, including all receptacles.......do....	.25
3527	Sulphide, including all receptacles.......do....	.12
3528	Sulfocarbolate, including all receptacles.......do....	3.20
3529	Sulfovinate, including all receptacles.......do....	1.00
3530	Sulforesinate, including all receptacles.......do....	.80
3531	Impure sulphide, gross weight.......do....	.10
3532	Id. pure, including all receptacles.......do....	2.40
3533	Tartrate, including all receptacles.......do....	2.00
3534	Iodide, including all receptacles.......do....	12.80
3535	Sodium, metallic, including all receptacles.......do....	12.80
	Solution of carcodilate of soda. (*See* Drops.)	
3536	Ergotized rye, in small flasks, including packing.......do....	20.00
3537	Nitroglycerin or trynatine, including all receptacles.......do....	2.00
3538	Id., medicinal, in water, gross weight.......do....	1.80
	Sotomose. (*See* Albuminates.)	
3539	Sozoyodol, and preparations thereof.......do....	60.00
	Spongiopiline. (*See* Felt for poultices.)	
	Corrosive sublimate. (*See* Bichloride of mercury.)	
3540	Sulphonal, including all receptacles.......do....	16.00
3541	Suppositories, medicinal, including packing.......do....	12.80
3541*b*	Sulphate of soda and, in general, salts used in metallurgy.......	Free.
3542	Court plasters for wounds, of linen or gutta percha, including packing....kilog..	9.60
3543	Taline and compounds thereof.......do....	60.00
3544	Tanalbine, or albuminous tannate.......do....	24.00
3545	Tamar, Indian, including packing.......do....	6.40
3546	Tamarinds, gross weight.......do....	.24
3547	Tannates of albumen.......do....	24.00
	Tannine, pure. (*See* Tannic acid.)	
3548	Tanigene.......do....	32.00
3549	Tanaform, including all receptacles.......do....	8.00
3550	Tea, medicinal, including packing.......do....	1.80
3551	Oiled cloth, including packing.......do....	9.60
3552	Emplastic or sparadrap cloth, including packing.......do....	3.20
3553	Theobromine.......do....	60.00
3554	Terpine, hydrate of, including packing.......do....	2.00
3555	Terpinol, including all receptacles.......do....	2.50
3556	Fuller's earth, including packing.......do....	.35
3557	Thymol, including all receptacles.......do....	12.80
3558	Tinctures, medicinal, gross weight.......do....	1.30
3559	Tonga, antineuralgic specific, including packing.......do....	25.00
3560	Tonic, Jayne's vermifuge, or the like, including packing.......do....	1.30
3561	Litmus, including packing.......do....	1.00
3562	Venetian transparent turpentine, gross weight.......do....	.35
3563	Theriac, including packing.......do....	6.40
	Tridaceum. (*See* Lactuaries.)	
	Trimetilamine. (*See* Propalamine.)	
3564	Trional.......do....	60.00
	Catgut for sewing woods. (*See* Catgut.)	
	Ointments, medicinal. (*See* Pomades.)	
3565	Uranium acetate.......do....	32.00
3566	Nitrate of uranium.......do....	9.60
3567	Urea.......do....	25.00
3568	Uretane.......do....	20.00
3569	Vanillin.......do....	60.00
3570	Validol.......do....	60.00
3571	Vasogene, containing medicinal substances, including packing.......do....	4.80
3572	Id., pure, including packing.......do....	2.40
3573	Bandages, cloth, for wounds, including packing.......do....	2.00
3574	Id., of metal or morocco leather for seton, including packing.......do....	6.40
3575	Veratrine.......do....	60.00
	Jayne's vermifuge. (*See* Tonic.)	

The tariff—Continued.

DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Valuation.
		Bolivianos.
3576	Wines, medicinal, not specially mentioned, in common bottles (specific duty) .... dozen..	16.00
3577	Id., medicinal, not specially mentioned, in other receptacles (specific duty) .... liter..	1.80
3578	Le Roy's emetics, including packing .... kilog..	2.40
3579	Punk, agaric, including packing .... do....	1.60
3580	Iodine, pure .... do....	15.00
3581	Id., trichloride .... do....	22.00
3582	Iodoform .... do....	16.00
3583	Iodol .... do....	60.00
3584	Iodolbucid .... do....	38.00
3585	Iodopyrine .... do....	38.00
3586	Zeroform, including all receptacles .... do....	16.00
3587	Zilol, including all receptacles .... do....	.65

NOTE.—All articles included in the present section that are not subject to the payment of specific duties shall pay 30 per cent on their respective appraisements, with the exception of the following, which shall pay 10 per cent: Impure liquid, carbolic or phenic acid, chloride or hypochlorate of lime, capsules of sulphate of quinine, hydrochlorate of lime, bicromate of potash, quinine and its compounds, and nitrite of soda.

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Carts	730
Carving sets	1077
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Overcoats	2624
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Padlocks	677 687
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Rubber stamps	2584
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Scissors	2704
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Shoes	573 586
Shoes, horse	1658
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Shoe brushes	799
Shoe elastics	1197
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Shoe laces	2252
Shoe patterns	1009
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Shoe soles	2399
Shoemakers' lasts	1692
Shoemakers' pegs	901
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Skins	1100
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Stockings	558 566
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Tableknives	1068
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Sallad sets	1049
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Tagua	2654
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Tambourines	1766
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Tapioca	2571
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Telephone, insulators	79, 80
Telescopes	185
Thermometers	2700
Thimbles	1161
Thread	1665
Thumb-tacks for drawing	1151
Ties, railway	1191
Tierces	354
Tiles	1842
Tin	1299
Tin foil	1263
Tin goods	221
Tin rims	1384
Tinder boxes	2043
Tin plate	1682

Index to Bolivian tariff—Continued.

ARTICLES—Continued.

Article.	Number of item.
Tin-plate goods	224
Tinsel	1263 2656
Tinsmiths' tools	1901
Tips, canes, etc	2508
Tobacco	2649
Toilet waters	2309
Tongues, dry or salted	1895
Tools	1660
Tools, watchmakers'	1659
Tool chests	518
Tool handles	1982
Toothbrushes	798
Toothpicks	1936
Tortoise shell	724
Tortoise-shell manufactures	219
Tortoise-shell spoons	1060
Tow for stuffing	1313
Towels	1481 2169
Toys	1827 1830
Toy carts	738
Tracing paper	2214
Traps, rat, etc	2744
Trays	275
Triangles, musical	1777
Trimmings	62 2257
Trimmings, dress	1, 2
Tripoli	2748
Trombones	1723 1778
Trousseau for brides	85
Trowels	310
Trousers	2140
Truffles	2749
Trunk covers	1447
Trunks	376
Trumpets	1740
Trumpets, speaking	417
Trusses	465
Tubs	330
Tubes	1989
Tubing	706 712
Tulle	1558
Tumblers	2759
Turkish towels	2545
Turpentine	2746
Turpentine spirits	68
Tweezers	2371
Twine	2373
Type	2714
Umber	2357
Umbrellas	
Umbrella handles	1979
Umbrella mountings	166
Umbrella rods	2758
Umbrella tips	2508
Undershirts	661 1205
Underwear	607 627 642
Upholsterers' goods	2257
Urinals	933
Valises	376
Valves	2755
Vanilla	2754
Varnish	345
Vaseline	2759
Veils	2769
Vegetables	1893
Vegetables, conserved	937
Vegetable wool	1862
Velocipedes	2765
Velvet	1555 1569
Veneers	1236
Venice powder	2430
Venetian blinds	2314
Vermicelli	1366
Veronies	2766
Vests	1118
Vetches	241
Vicuña wool	1861
Viols	1747
Violins	1781
Violin bows	1712
Violin bridges	1722
Violin cases	1734
Violin finger boards	1776
Violin frets	2745
Violin mutes	1775
Violin tail pieces	375
Violincellos	1783
Vinegar	2777
Vises	1241
Visors	2778
Wads, gun	2651
Wad extractors	2552
Wafers	2122
Wagons	730
Wagon poles	2757
Waists, childrens'	981
Walking sticks	359
Wall paper	2229
Walnut oil	32
Wash basins	2348
Washstands	2349
Washstand sets	1887
Washing bowls	2875
Waste, cotton or wool	1663
Watches	2516
Watch cases	2515
Watch dials	1260
Watch keys	1950
Watch springs	2096
Waters, mineral	2791
Water-closets	923
Water meters	2059
Waterproof coats	2444
Waterproof cloth	1489
Wax	806
Weaving cards	723
Weighing machines	313
Weights for scales	2325
Whalebone	343
Whale oil	25, 26
Wheat	2747
Wheels	2541
Wheelbarrows	732
Whetstones	2336
Whips	1143
Whistles	1770
Whisk brooms	1245
Whisky	2790
White lead	2357
White metal	2061
White metal manufactures	233
Wicks	2040
Wicks, candle	2133
Wicks, unbraided	2132
Wigs	2298
Windows	2468
Window cords	970
Window shades	1307
Wines	2798
Wine skins	2124
Wire	87, 100
Wire cable	494
Wire fasteners or staples	242
Wire gauze	2689
Wire grating	1803
Wire manufactures	216
Wire-working apparatus	192
Woods	1964
Wood ashes	793
Wood manufactures	229
Wood patterns	2064
Wool	1859
Woolen fabrics	1530
Work boxes, ladies'	1029
Wrenches	1961
Wringers, clothes'	2467
Yarn	2373
Yeast	1901
Zinc	2787
Zinc manufactures	240

DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.

Article.	Number of item.
Acetanilid	2819
Acetate of—	
Aluminum	2879
Amyl	2889
Copper	3042
Zinc	3012
Acetic acid	2823
Acetone	2820
Acetophenon	2821
Acids	2823 2835
Aconite	2845
Actol	2846
Agar-agar	2847
Agaricina	2849
Airol	2853
Albumen	2854
Albuminates	2855 2856
Alcoholates	2860 2861
Aldehyde, benzoic	2863
Alizarin	2867
Alkaloids	2857
Alkaloid salts	2857
Almond, essence of	3096
Almond oil	2805
Aloin	2870
Aloes	2822 2869
Alterative	2873
Alum	2875 2876 2877 2878
Alum of chromium	2874
Aluminum	2881
Aluminum:	
Acetate	2879
Aceto-tartrate	2880
Oxide	2882
Aluminum salts	2883

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DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

Article.	Number of item.
Alumnol	2884
Amber	2885 2886
Amidol	2887
Ammonia	2899
Ammonia:	
Bromide	2892
Benzoate	2891
Carbonate	2893
Fluoride	2895
Hydrochlorate	2894
Hydrochloric	2898
Nitrate	2900 2901
Oxalate	2902
Phosphate	2896 2897
Salts	2905
Sulphocyanate	2904
Amylene hydrate	2888
Amyl:	
Acetate	2889
Nitrate	2890
Analgesine	2906
Angelica, essence of	3097
Aniseed, essence of	3098
Antifebrine	2907
Antimonic sulphide	2930
Antimony	2909
Antimony:	
Black sulphide	2912
Concrete chloride	2908
Red oxide sulphide	2911
Salts	2913
White oxide	2910
Antipyrine	2914
Ant killer	3254b
Apiol	2917
Apioline	2918
Apomorphine	2919
Archil	3356 3357
Argentamine	2920
Argonine	2921
Aristol	2922
Armenian bole	2958 2960
Aromatic capsules	3008
Arsenic	2923 2924 2925
Arsenious acid	2824
Asaprol	2926
Aspirine	2927
Balsams	2934 2938
Bandages	3573 3574
Barks, medicinal	3063
Baryta	2948
Baryta:	
Acetate	2939
Carbonate	2940 2941
Caustic	2942
Chlorate	2943
Chloride	2944
Hydrate	2945
Iodide	2951
Nitrate	2946 2947
Sulphate	2949 2950
Barytes	2950
Beans:	
Calabar or tonka	3202
St. Ignatius	3203
Benzine	2952 2953
Benzoic aldehyde	2863
Benzoate of ammonia	2891
Benzosol	2955
Benzonaphthol	2954
Betol	2956
Bismuth	2957
Bisulphate of calcium	2977
Blood, extracts of	3165
Blue-mass	3309 3310
Bole, Armenian	2958 2960
Boric acid	2825
Bougies	2971
Bromaline	2967
Bromide of camphor	2858
Bromide of zinc	3013
Bromine	2968
Bromoform	2969
Bromopyrine	2970
Butyl-chloral	2972 3070
Cacodilate of soda	3196
Cade oil	2809
Cadmium	2973
Caffeine	2974
Calcium:	
Bisulphate	2977
Carbide	3002
Carbonate	2978
Chloride	2975 2980
Chloride, pure	2981
Hydrochlophosphatic	2979
Hypochlorite	2975
Hypophosphate	2984
Iodide	2991
Lactate	2985
Lactophosphate	2986
Oxide	2987
Permanganate	2988
Phosphate	2982
Salts	2990
Sodic	2976
Sulphide	2989
Camomile, essence of	3100 3112
Camphor	2859
Camphor, bromide	2858
Canada balsam	2934
Cantharides	2992
Capsules	2995
Capsules, empty	2994
Carbide of calcium	3002
Carbolic acid	2826 2827 2828
Carbon sulphide	3001
Carbonate of—	
Copper	3045
Soda	3069
Zinc	3014
Cardamum	3003
Cardamon, essence of	3101
Carmelite flower water	2851
Carminative	3005
Cassia fistula	2993
Castor oil	2811
Castoreum	3306
Catechu	3191 3192
Catgut	3009
Catheters	2641
Cerium oxalate	3011
Ceylon moss	2847
Chalk, prepared	2978
Chartreuse	2860
Cherry laurel, essence of	3110
Chloral	3031
Chloride of—	
Cobalt	3038
Lime	2975 2980
Lime, pure	2981
Zinc	3016
Chloridine	3033
Chlorofile	3034
Chloroform	3035
Chlorose	3032
Chroton-chloral	3070
Citric acid	2829
Citron, essence of	3102
Clove oil	2812
Cobalt	3037
Cocoa butter	3307
Cocaine	3055
Cocuma root	3075
Codeine	3056
Cod-liver oil	2807 2808
Collodion	3057
Colocynth	3058
Copaiba and tolu balsam	2935
Copper salts, etc	3042
Coriander, essence of	3103
Corn protectors	3465
Cotton, surgical	2864 2865
Coumarin	3074
Counterirritants	3060
Court-plaster	3542
Creoline	3065
Creosote	3066
Croton tiglium oil	2813
Cyanide of zinc	3016
Davis's Painkiller	3311
Depilatories	3077
Dermatol	3078
Digataline	3079
Dimetiloxiquinocina	3080
Diuritine	3081
Dragon's blood	3476
Duboisine	3083
Dubosine	3248
Eikonagune	
Elatine	3085
Elaterite	2850
Elaterium	
Electuaries	3086
Elixirs, medicinal	3087
Emetic, Le Roy's	3578
Emetine	3088
Emplastic cloth	3552
Ergot	3262
Ergotine	3090 3091
Ergotonine	3092
Ergotized rye	3526
Eserine	3133
Essences	3096 3132
Ether and compounds	3147 3152
Ethyl and compounds	3153 3155
Eucalyn	3156
Eucalyptol	3157
Euphorina	3158
Euquinine	3159
Europhen	3160
Evonymine	3161
Exalgine	3162

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DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

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Felt, for plasters	3179
Fenol, acetated	3171
Fern oil	2814
Ferriperine	3177
Festinol	3178
Fluorine	3134
Food for infants	2866
Formaline	3180
Formine	3181
Fruit, Julian's	3184
Fruit essences	3104
Fuller's earth	3556
Gall nuts	3348 3349
Gauze, antiseptic, etc	3185
Geranium, essence of	3106
Glichloral	3032
Glicine	3187
Globules, homeopathic	3188
Glycerine, creosoted	3186
Glycerophosphate of calcium	2983
Goats' horn	3072
Gold	3360 3361
Grasshopper-killer	3281b
Guarana	3198
Guayacol	3199 3201
Gums, etc	3189 3190
Guyot's tar	2871
Heliotrope, essence of	3107
Heliotropine	3204
Hellebore	3010
Hemalbumin	2856
Hemalbumine	3205
Hemogalol	3206
Hemoglobine	3207
Hemol	3208
Hemp oil	2810
Heroine	3209
Homeopathic chests	2961
Hydrastine	3210
Hydrate of—	
Amylene	2888
Amylin	3211
Hydrochlorate of ammonia	2894
Hydrochloric acid	2830
Hydrochloride of lime	3212
Hydronaphthol	3213
Hydroquinone	3214
Hydroxylamine	3215
Hypnol	3249
Hypnon	3250
Hypochlorite of lime	2975
Hypophosphate of lime	2984
Hyposulphite of lime	3251
Hyssop, essence of	3108
Ichtyol	3256
Ichtolbine	3255
Incense	3257
Infant foods	2866
Inglobine	3259
Injections	3260
Ink, Indian	3258
Iodide of—	
Calcium	2991
Sulphur	2933
Iodine	3580 3581
Iodoform	3582
Iodol	3583
Iodolbucid	3584
Iodopyrine	3585
Ipecac, extract of	3164
Iron and compounds	3216 3244
Itrol	3261
Jalap	3193 3195
Japanese drops	3197
Jaynes's alterative	2873
Jellies	3264
Jessamine, essence of	3109
Juices, papaya	3264
Juniper oil	2809
Kamala	3265
Keratine	3266
Kermes, mineral	2911 3266
Kousso	3267
Lactopeptine	3269
Lactophinine	3268
Lactuary	3270
Lanoline	3271
Laurel oil	2815
Lavender, essence of	3111
Lead and compounds	3396 3403
Leptandrine	3273
Leaves, medicinal	3252 3253
Lichen	3278
Licopodium	3274
Liebig's extract	2866
Lime:	
Pure	2987
Sodic	2976
Salts	2990
Limewater	2852
Liniment	3277
Lint	3245 3246
Liquors, alcoholic	3275 3276
Liquorice:	
Liquid or sarsaparilla	3168
Solid	3167 3170
Lithium	3280
Litmus	3561
Lupuline	3281
Lysol	3279
Mace	3282
Magnesia and compounds	3283 3296
Magnesium, metallic	3297
Maltine diastase	3298
Manganese	3301 3305
Manna	3299 3300
Mannite	3306
Marjoram, essence of	3114
Marjoram, wild, essence of	3118
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Matico, essence of	3113
Mecca balsam	2936
Medicine boxes	549 555
Medicine chests	2961 2966
Medical preparations, granulated, etc.	3312 3313
Menthol	3314
Menthol cones	3272
Mercurial chalk	3068
Mercury and compounds	3315 3326
Merintue	3327
Methyl	3330
Methyl salycilate	3329
Methylene	3328
Mignonette, essence of	3122
Migranine	3331
Milan flies	3334
Milk of sulphur	2932
Mint, essence of	3115
Mirbane, essence of	3116
Molsheim balls	2959
Morphine and compounds	3333
Moss, Corcega	3335
Muriatic acid	2833
Musk	2868
Mustard, essence of	3117
Myrtol	3332
Nancy balls	2959
Naphthaline	3336 3337
Naphthol	3338
Naphtholate of bismuth	3339
Narceine	3340
Nestle's baby food	2866
Nickel	3342 3345
Nicotine	3341
Nirvaline	3346
Nitrate of—	
Ammonia	2900 2901
Amyl	2890
Cobalt	3039
Silver	3347
Nitric acid	2834
Nitrobenzine, essence of	3116
Nitroglycerin	3537 3538
Nutmeg butter	2818 3308
Nux vomica	3350 3351
Oleic acid	2836
Oils	2805 2817
Oilcloth for wounds	3254
Oiled cloth	3551
Opodeldoc	3355
Opium	3353 3354
Opium, extract of	3166
Orange flower, essence of	3099
Orange flower water	2852
Orphol	3359
Orpiment	2923
Ortoformo	3362
Oxalic acid	2837
Oxygen in steel cylinders	3364
Oxide of—	
Antimony	2910
Cerium	3363
Cobalt	3040
Copper	3048
Lime	2987
Zinc	3021
Pagliano sirup	3365
Palm rose, essence of	3120
Pancreatin	3366
Panquimagogo	3367
Papaine	3368
Papaiotine	3369
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Parsley, essence of	3121
Pastes	3371 3372
Pastilles	3373 3377
Patchouli, essence of	3119
Paulina	3378
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Peptones	3382 3384
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Lime	2988
Zinc	3023

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Article.	Number of item.
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Pessaries	2324
Phenacetine	3171
Phenazon	3173
Phenic acid	2826 2827
Phenilacetamide	3386
Phenocol	3174
Phenol, Bobeuf's	3175
Phenophalthalein	3176
Phosphate, iron	3182
Phosphate of—	
Ammonia	2896 2897
Lime	2982
Zinc	3019
Phosphide of zinc	3020
Phosphoric acid	2832
Phosphorus	3183
Pills	3387
Pill tiles	3389
Pilocarpine and its compounds	3390
Piperacine	3391
Piperonal	3392
Plasters	3484
Plasters, medicinal	3089
Platinum and compounds	3395
Podofiline	3404
Pomades	3408 3409
Poppy oil	2806
Potash	3410 3451
Potassium	3452
Poultices	3007
Powders	3405 3407
Propilamine	3454
Protargol	3455
Punk	2848
Punk, agaric	3579
Pyridine	3393
Pyroligneous acid	3838
Pyrosoline	3394
Quassine	3071
Quassia cups	3061
Quinasol	3458
Quinine and compounds	3456
Quinine capsules	2995
Quinoline	3457
Radway's Ready Relief	3453
Raspberry brandy	2860
Regulus of antimony	2909
Resins	3093 3094
Resorcine	3466
Rock candy	2928
Roots	3459 3464
Rose, essence of	3123
Rose water	2852
Rue, essence of	3124
Saccharine	3467
Sage, essence of	3125
Sal ammonia	2903
Salep	3469
Salicyne	3471
Salipyrine	3472
Salicylate of zinc	3025
Salicylic acid	2841
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Salts, mineral effervescent	3469 3470
Salts of zinc	3028
Salol	3474
Salophene	3473
Sandal	3475
Sandal, essence of	3126
Sanoform	3477
Santonine	3478
Seeds, medicinal	3482 3482
Serum	3480
Sesame oil	2811
Sidonol	3483
Sirups	3264
Soap	3262 3263
Soda and compounds	3486 3534
Soda crystals	3069
Sodic lime	2976
Sodium	3535
Soxlet, apparatus	2916
Sozoyodol	3539
Spurred rye	3479
Sugar of milk	2929
Sulphate of—	
Alumina	2875 2876 2878
Baryta	2949 2950
Cobalt	3041
Copper	3051
Soda	b 3541
Zinc	3026
Sulphide of lime	2989
Sulphonal	3540
Sulphophenate of zinc	3037
Sulphur auratum	2930
Sulphur:	
Flowers of	2931
Iodide	2933
Precipitated	2932
Sulphuric acid	2812 2843
Sulphurous acid	2844
Suppositories	3541
Suspensories	2647
Storax, liquid	3137
Strontium and compounds.	3139 3146
Strychnine and compounds	3138
Tamar, Indian	3545
Tamarinds	3546
Taline and compounds	3543
Tanaform	3549
Tanalbine	3544
Tannate of zinc	3029
Tannates of albumen	
Tannic acid	2839
Tanigene	3548
Tar, vegetable	2871 2872
Tar water	2850 3085
Tartrate of potash and iron	2959
Tartaric acid	2840
Tea, medicinal	3550
Terpine, hydrate of	3554
Terpinol	3555
Theobromine	3553
Theriac	3563
Thread	3247
Thridacium	3270
Thyme, essence of.	3127
Thymol	3557
Tin:	
Chloride of	3135
Sulphide of	3136
Tinctures, medicinal.	
Tinder	2848
Tonga	3559
Tonic, Jayne's.	3560
Trional	3564
Turpentine, Venetian, transparent	3562
Uranium	3565 3566
Urea	3567
Uretane	3568
Valerian, essence of	3128
Valerinate of zinc	3030
Validol	3570
Vanillin	3569
Vaseline	2816
Vasogene	3571 3572
Vegetable tar	2871
Veratrine	3575
Vermifuge, Jayne's	3560
Vinegar, wood	2838
Violet, essence of	3129 3182
Wafer, medicinal	3352
Wafer-making apparatus.	2915
Waters, medicinal	2852
White arsenic	2824
Wines, medicinal	3576 3577
Wintergreen, essence of	3105
Wood vinegar	2838
Zeroform	3586
Zilol	3587
Zinc:	
Distilled	3024
Granulated	3018
Zinc acetate	3012
Zinc salts	3028
Zinc salts, etc	3012

EXPORTS OF TIN FIRST HALF OF 1905.

Custom-houses.	Kilos.	Value.
		Bolivianos.
La Paz	402,822	322,257.
Uyuni	1,121,747	897,397.
Oruro	7,819,114	6,255,315.
Tupiza	1,114,189	891,351.
Colquechaca	516,698	412,356.
Potosi	2,878,000	2,302,400.
Total	13,852,570	11,082,080.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

The balance sheet of the National Treasury of Bolivia on Decembe 31, 1905, shows the following summary in *bolivianos:*

Debtor	117,865,145.3
Creditor	117,865,145.3
Assets	29,526,905.8
Liabilities	29,526,905.8

BRAZIL.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT RODRIGUES ALVES.

Following are extracts from the message presented by Presiden Rodrigues Alves to the Brazilian Congress at its opening session, Ma 3, 1906.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

"Our relations with the other powers are entirely satisfactory, i having always been my endeavor to strengthen the ties of friendshi which bind us to them.

"On the 7th day of last September the plenipotentiaries of Brazi and of the Argentine Republic signed in this city a treaty of arbitration, which will shortly be submitted to the congresses of the respectiv countries for their approval. On this occasion a division of th Argentine navy was stationed for a few days in the Bay of Rio d Janeiro, having been sent by the Argentine Government to take par in the festivities held in commemoration of the independence of Brazil and the demonstrations which this visit occasioned testified anew to th great esteem in which Argentine friendship is held by the Governmen and people of Brazil.

"The ratifications of our Treaty of Arbitration with Chile, whic was concluded May 18, 1899, were recently exchanged at Santiago, an on April 14 I issued the decree authorizing the same to be put int effect.

"The Brazilian-Bolivian Arbitration Tribunal, established unde the terms of Article 2, of the Treaty of November 17, 1903, began t hold its sittings on May 20, 1905, while the Arbitration Tribunal established by the Convention concluded with Peru on July 12, 1904, inaugurated its sittings on the 15th of last January, both tribunals being presided over by the Apostolic Nuncio. In the first tribunal there arose a question respecting the interpretation of a clause in the internal regulations of July 3, 1905, which was determined by the two Governments on January 30 of the present year.

"The police and fiscal Mixed Commissioners provided for by the terms of the Convention of July 12, 1904, coucluded between Brazil and Preu, have already taken up their duties in the neutral territories of Breu (Upper Jurua) and Gatay (Upper Purus). The commissions in charge of the survey work on the Upper Purus and Upper Jurua rivers have already completed their exploration work which extended to the headwaters of these two rivers and of their upper affluents. The chief of the two commissions engaged in the exploration of the Upper Purus has already presented to the respective Governments their reports and maps. The Mixed Commission which made the survey of the Upper Jurua is finishing up the office work at Manaos. After the two Governments have examined these documents and obtained more exact information of these regions they will be better prepared to find some satisfactory solution for the pending boundary question.

"Two protocols relating to the execution of the boundary treaty concluded between Brazil and Venezuela on May 5, 1859, were signed at Caracas by the plenipotentiaries of the two countries on the 9th day of last December. By the first protocol the demarcation made by the Mixed Boundary Commission in 1880, from the Cucuhy landmark on the Rio Negro eastward to Serro Cupy, is approved and established as the boundary line. The second protocol stipulates that a Mixed Commission shall verify the demarcation which the Brazilian Commission made during the years 1882 and 1884, without the assistance of the Venezuelan Commission, from Serro Cupy to a point on Mount Roraima where the three frontiers of Brazil, Venezuela, and British Guiana meet, giving preference always to the dividing line of the waters which flow toward the Amazon, Orinoco, and Essequibo rivers.

"The ratifications of the boundary treaty concluded with Ecuador on May 6, 1901, have been exchanged and the treaty was promulgated on May 18, 1905.

"I trust that the negotiations now pending with the Government of Holland respecting the boundary between Brazil and the Surinan Colony will shortly be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

"Negotiations for a boundary agreement between Brazil and Colombia, which have been broken off since 1870, have been renewed. A conciliatory and reasonable solution, which we desire in the interest of both countries, will be impossible only in case the Government of

Colombia should consider our effective and continuous occupation for nearly two centuries of the left bank of the Amazon and of the Lower Iça or Putamayo of less value than the provisional treaty of 1777, which was never fully executed and was never followed by a definite treaty, and which was forever broken after the war of 1801.

"I am endeavoring to have the demarcation of the new frontier line between Brazil and Bolivia, and the construction of the railway from the Madeira to the Mamore River, begun without delay, thus faithfully executing on our part the treaty of November 17, 1903.

"The maps presented by the Brazilian-Argentine Mixed Commission, which established the boundary line along the Uruguay, Pepiry-Guassu, Santo Antonio, and the Iguassu River from its confluence with the Quarahim River until it joins the Upper Parana, are awaiting the approval of the two Governments.

"Decrees were issued on July 13 and October 5 of 1905, putting into effect in Brazil the international agreement for the repression of the white slave traffic and the International Sanitary Convention concluded in the city of Rio de Janeiro on June 12, 1904, with the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay.

"The Trade-Mark Convention concluded between Brazil and the Argentine Republic on October 30, 1901, was promulgated on the 3d day of February of the present year.

* * * * * * *

"The representatives of the Republics of our continent at Washington, at a meeting held on December 6 last, decided to hold the Third International American Conference at the city of Rio de Janeiro. The first, as you know, was held at Washington in 1889 and 1890, and the second at the City of Mexico in 1901.

"A special committee composed of the Secretary of State of the United States, the Brazilian and Mexican Ambassadors, the Ministers of the Argentine Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, and Cuba, organized the programme of the Conference, which was unanimously approved at the meetings held on the 6th and 21st of April. The Conference will begin its sessions on the 21st day of July and close them on the 1st day of September. The Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. ELIHU ROOT, expects to reach Rio de Janeiro on July 25, on a visit to Brazil, and will be our guest for a few days.

"It gives me great pleasure to see the increasingly cordial and friendly relations existing between Brazil and the United States of America. In working to this end I have only carried out the policy adopted in 1822 by the founders of our Independence and which has been invariably followed by every administration which Brazil has had.

"The Second Peace Conference to which we were invited, as we had been to the first in 1899, was to have been held at The Hague on the

15th of next July, in accordance with the proposal made by His Majesty the Emperor of Russia. As the Pan-American Conference had already been called for this same month, we, together with the United States Government, requested that The Hague Conference be postponed to some date after that of the Rio Conference, in order that some of the Delegates to the latter might be able to take part in it. This request was promptly acceded to by Russia and the other European Powers.

"On the 30th of April, I instructed our legation at Berne to present the adhesion of Brazil to the Red Cross Convention, concluded at Geneva on August 22, 1864, which act is now awaiting your approval. Paraguay, Ecuador, and Colombia, the only other South American countries which have not yet given their adhesion, have informed us that they are now ready to adhere to this convention.

"Through the initiative of His Majesty the King of Italy, an international institute of agriculture has been established at Rome. Brazil was invited to take part in the preparatory conferences and sent a representative. I recently authorized our diplomatic representative in Italy to sign ad referendum the convention which was drawn up by the powers which recommended the creation of said institute.

"Brazil's representatives at the Sugar Conference of Brussels were our accredited Minister to that country and a Delegate from the Treasury Department.

"Brazil has reestablished a legation at Mexico. The Government of the Netherlands has created a legation at Rio de Janeiro, which was inaugurated on the 16th day of last December. A bill is now before Congress providing for the reestablishment of our legation at The Hague.

"PUBLIC HEALTH.

"The improvement made in the sanitary condition of this capital is most gratifying. The year 1905 was the healthiest of the last five. Avoidable diseases, with the exception of tuberculosis, are disappearing. Yellow fever especially no longer exists in an epidemic form, and Rio de Janeiro can no longer be pointed to as the center of infection of this disease. This extraordinary result is entirely due to the special prophylactic service which the Federal Government has established and maintained in the face of all opposition.

* * * * * * *

"ECONOMIC SITUATION.

"According to figures furnished by the Bureau of Commercial Statistics the foreign trade of the Republic in 1905 reached the value of 1,014,454,426 milreis or £72,761,880 against 1,288,955,307 milreis or £65,345,559 in 1904, showing an increase of £7,416,321. Exports in 1904 amounted to 776,367,418 milreis or £39,430,136 and imports to 512,587,889 milreis or £25,915,423, while in 1905 the exports and imports amounted to respectively 684,831,785 milreis (£44,643,113) and 429,622,641 milreis (£28,118,767). The excess of exports over imports in 1904, when the average rate of exchange was 12$\frac{1}{32}$ pence per milreis, was 263,779,529 milreis or £13,514,071, while the excess of exports over imports in 1905, when exchange averaged 15$\frac{57}{64}$ pence, was 255,209,144 milreis or £16,524,346, showing an increase in 1905 of £3,009,633. The decrease of 91,535,633 milreis in the exports and of 82,965,248 milreis in the imports of 1905, compared with the exports and imports of 1904, is the result of the rise in the rate of exchange, for the real value of the exports in 1905 increased £5,212,977 and that of the imports increased £2,203,344.

"A considerable increase is noted in the quantities of goods exported in 1905. Exports of sugar, which in 1904 amounted to 7,861,450 kilos, in 1905 reached 37,746,510 kilos; rubber increased from 28,792,206 kilos in 1904 to 32,073,285 kilos in 1905; coffee, 10,024,536 kilos in 1904 to 10,820,661 kilos in 1905; bags of cotton seed, 26,600,538 kilos in 1904, against 37,493,736 kilos in 1905; cotton, 13,262,738 kilos in 1904, against 24,081,753 kilos in 1905, while the exports of mandioca flour increased to 1,296,070 kilos. Tobacco and herva maté were the only products which showed a decrease, the quantities exported being, respectively, 3,573,697 kilos and 3,042,122 kilos less than in the preceding year.

"The foreign commerce of Brazil during the five years from 1901 to 1905 was as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.	Increase of exports over imports.
	Kilos.	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*
1901	21,373,003	40,621,993	19,244,990
1902	23,279,118	36,437,456	13,158,338
1903	24,007,810	36,683,175	12,675,365
1904	25,915,043	39,430,131	13,514,713
1905	28,118,767	44,643,113	16,524,346

"FINANCIAL SITUATION.

"The custom-house revenues for 1905 amounted to 177,735,851 milreis, paper, and 53,775,501 milreis, gold, which is an increase over those of the preceding year of 15,936,635 milreis, paper, and 7,187,543 milreis, gold.

"The consumption duties in 1905 amounted to 36,015,892 milreis, showing an increase of 822,412 milreis over those of 1904.

"The custom-house returns for the first three months of the current year, not yet complete, give 40,138,743 milreis, paper, and 16,871,979 milreis, gold, or 7,751,381 milreis, paper, and 4,319,567 milreis, gold, less than the revenue collected in the same period of 1904.

"The revenue from exports of the Acre territory has increased considerably. The revenue from this source amounted to 570,502 milreis in 1903, increasing to 2,376,932 milreis in 1904, and to 8,416,972 milreis in 1905, and for the three months of the present year it has already amounted to 4,458,689 milreis.

"The law of December 30, 1904, estimated the receipts for 1905 at 47,844,880 milreis gold, 260,813,000 milreis paper, exclusive of amounts that might be collected for port improvement works in the States, the collection of which had not been ordered. The revenues actually collected during the year amounted to 56,359,679 milreis gold and 287,751,726 milreis paper, exclusive of deposits, which is 8,514,798 milreis gold and 26,938,726 milreis paper in excess of the estimated receipts.

"The expenditures for the fiscal year were fixed at 46,794,481 milreis gold and 273,679,237 milreis paper, exclusive of expenditures for port improvement works in the States. Extraordinary credits were authorized during the year to the amount of 1,677,207 milreis gold and 27,808,249 milreis paper, making the total expenditures 48,471,688 milreis gold and 301,487,486 milreis paper.

"Comparing receipts with expenditures, we have the following:

	Milreis.
Receipts in gold	56,359,679
Expenditures in gold	48,471,688
Balance	7,887,991
Receipts in paper	287,751,726
Expenditures in paper	301,487,486
Deficit, paper	13,735,759

" PAPER MONEY.

* * * * * * *

"The amount of paper money in circulation on March 31 was 669,347,014 milreis. During the month of April paper money to the amount of 1,000,000 milreis was redeemed from the fund established for this purpose and burned, in addition to the reduction resulting from the exchange of paper for nickel coins.

"The following figures show the reductions made in the paper currency since August, 1898:

Date.	Amount of paper money in circulation.	Date.	Amount of paper money in circulation.
	Milreis.		*Milreis.*
August 31, 1898	788,361,614	December 31—	
December 31—		1902	675,536,784
1898	785,941,758	1903	674,978,942
1899	783,727,158	1904	663,739,908
1900	699,631,719	1905	669,492,608
1901	680,451,058	1906	668,347,014

"The reduction is equivalent to 15.2 per cent.

"REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

"For the lease of the railways on which the Government guaranteed interest there were issued 4 per cent recision bonds to the total amount of £16,619,320. This amount is now reduced to £15,649,560. The amount of these bonds redeemed in 1903 was £165,920, £387,840 in 1904 and £416,000 in 1905, making the total redemption from November, 1903, to date, £969,760. The first redemptions were made at 76, and the last at $90\frac{7}{8}$, 91, $91\frac{1}{8}$, and $91\frac{3}{16}$, as the result of the rise in the price of these bonds.

"The loan of 1868, gold, bearing 6 per cent interest, is now extinct. The outstanding bonds of this loan in November, 1902, amounted to 6,710,000 milreis, or £754,780, all of which have been called for redemption. On April 20 last the amount of these bonds which had still to be presented for redemption was £47,000.

"From the 6 per cent internal loan of 60,000,000 milreis, paper, there have been retired from circulation since November, 1902, 22,260 bonds, amounting to 22,260,000 milreis.

"The fund for the redemption of the internal loans, paper, created by act of Congress of April 8, 1902, had, on March 31 last, 20,331 bonds, worth 19,175,509 milreis. The following is a statement of this fund on the 31st of December of each year from 1902 to 1905, inclusive, and on the 31st of March, 1906:

	Number of bonds.	Value.
December 31—		*Milreis.*
1902	14,414	13,741,800
1903	16,713	15,946,600
1904	18,815	17,802,800
1905	20,816	19,160,500
March 31, 1906	20,331	19,175,500

"FOREIGN DEBT.

"The issue of the funding loan of 1902 increased the public debt of Brazil to £42,423,817 9s. 9d. This amount has been further increased by the following issues:

Recision bonds for the redemption of the railways enjoying a guarantee of interest	£16,619,320
West of Minas loan	3,388,100
Loan for port works at Rio de Janeiro	8,500,000

"These added to £42,423,817 9s. 9d. makes the total debt £70,931,237 9s. 9d. Recision bonds to the amount of £969,760 have been redeemed since November, 1903, making the foreign debt at the present time £69,961,477 9s. 9d.

"The deposits in London to the credit of the Treasury on March 31, 1906, were £6,469,966 6s. If we add to this sum the remittances made in April, amounting to £469,887 6s. 4d., and £289,820 worth of recision bonds belonging to the Treasury, we will have a total balance to the credit of the Treasury of £7,229,673 12s. 4d. This does not include the balance to the account of the loan for the improvement works of this capital, amounting to £3,521,992 3s. 4d., nor the £1,000,000 in consolidated bonds deposited in the Bank of the Republic."

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REMOVAL OF COUNTERVAILING DUTIES ON BRAZILIAN SUGARS.

The Permanent Sugar Committee met at Brussels on May 14, 1906, under the presidency of M. CAPELLE, to consider the treatment to be accorded to Brazilian sugars in the countries belonging to the union. The commission decided that there was no longer any ground for maintaining the countervailing duties against Brazilian sugars imposed by the committee some time ago.

ESTIMATE OF THE COFFEE CROP.

The special commission intrusted with the estimate of the next coffee crop in Brazil reports that the exports, including the Sao Paulo production, via Rio de Janeiro, will be about 3,000,000 to 3,500,000 sacks between July 1, 1906, and June 30, 1907.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

Recent statistics show that the railway system in Brazil included, at the beginning of 1905, 17,059 kilometers in full working order and 1,200 kilometers in course of construction.

COMMERCE OF SANTOS, FIRST QUARTER, 1906.

The commerce of the port of Santos for the months from January to March was as follows:

	1906.	1905.
Exports	£2,852,443	£2,988,607
Imports	1,216,813	1,291,653
Total	4,069,256	4,280,260

Compared with the first three months of 1905 the trade of Santos thus shows a falling off of £211,004. Exports have decreased by £136,164 and imports by £74,840. Among imports an increase is shown in agricultural machinery, jute, yarn, codfish, and wheat flour. A falling off is shown in cotton, steel and iron, industrial machinery, chemical products, skins and hides, coal, kerosene, rice, wheat, wine, various alimentary substances, and foreign gold and bank notes. Exports all show a falling off, the most important being in coffee, rubber, salted hides, and bran. Among the countries of origin of imports increase is shown by Germany and France, the greatest falling off being from Argentina, Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, and the United States. Among countries of destination for exports Belgium, France, Holland, and Italy show an increase, and Germany, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, and United States a decrease.

RUBBER RECEIPTS AT PARA.

The receipts of rubber in Para for nine months, from July 1, 1905, to March 31, 1906, were, for 1905–6, 27,860 tons, and, for 1904–5 27,260 tons. This is not the whole supply because there are, of course, Manaos and Iquitos, also Bolivia. The rubber receipts for Para, it will be seen, show an increase of 600 tons in favor of 1905–6.

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL RAILWAY.

The manager of the Central Railway of Brazil had presented his report to the Minister of Public Works, showing the working of the line during the year 1905. According to the *Jornal do Commercio* the receipts for the year were 28,649,980$761, as against 28,223,886$529 in 1904, an increase of 426,094$232. Of this increase 292,460$535 were contributed by passenger traffic, while freights of coffee produced 109,145$590 more than in 1904. The expenditure in 1904 was 27,840,953$150 and, in 1905, 27,561,335$692, a decrease of 279,617$458, while the balance shown on the year's working comes out at 1,088,645$069.

CONCESSION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PORT OF BELÉM.

The "*Diario Official*" of May 9 publishes the terms of the contract for the improvement works at the port of Belem in the State of Para. The works to be undertaken include the construction of a wharf 1,500 meters long, starting at Ver-o-peso; a boulevard 30 meters wide running parallel with the wharf; the construction of a deposit for inflammable substances, custom-house buildings, and postal and telegraph offices.

The second section of the works comprises a wharf extending from the castle to the confluence of the Oriboca and Guajara. This section is to be built when the first section becomes insufficient to meet the demands of traffic.

The concessionaire shall have the usufruct of the marine and made lands which may be necessary for the projected works and he shall have the right to lease such made lands as he may not need, except those existing between the Ver-o-peso dock and the Sacramenta incline. He obligates himself to facilitate in every way the State and Municipal services, likewise the fiscalization and collection of the revenues of the State and the municipality of Belém, contributing annually the sum of 60 contos toward the fiscalization expenses.

EXPORTS FROM PERNAMBUCO, MARCH, 1906.

The *Boletim Mensal* of the Commercial Association of Pernambuco publishes the following statistics of the export movement at that port for the month of March, 1906:

Sugar	kilos	19,481,023	Rubber	bales	4
Cotton	do	3,530,546	Textiles	do	239
Brandy	pipes	1,265	Corn	bags	40,540
Alcohol	do	1,305	Skins	bales	263
Honey	do	23	Castor-oil beans	bags	870
Hides	number	6,078	Coffee	do	6,650
Cotton seed	bags	30,606	Soap	boxes	11,094
Sole leather		325	Oil	do	1,172
Carnauba wax	bags	1,150	Oil	barrels	375
Mandioca flour	do	22,420			

NEW MINING LAW OF THE STATE OF BAHIA.

[Promulgated September 9, 1905.]

(Art. 83 of the Federal Constitution, Res. Imp. of October 29, 1857, and dispatch No. 8, of January 4, 1860.)

ARTICLE 1. The discovery and exploitation of beds of mineral or fossil substances existing in the territory of the State of Bahia shall be governed by the provisions of the present law. (Art. 64 and Art 65 of the Federal Constitution.)

CHAPTER I.—*Preliminary provisions.*

ART. 2. Deposits of mineral and fossil substances are classified, for legal purposes, as quarries and mines.

ART. 3. The following are considered as quarries: (*a*) Building material; (*b*) salt beds.

Sole paragraph.—Quarries are regulated by the laws in force.

ART. 4. All deposits of mineral or fossil substances which are not included in the category of quarries and which may be used in the industries or as fertilizers, are considered as mines.

ART. 5. Mining does not constitute an industry apart, from an economic or technical standpoint; it is subject to the same laws as are the other industries, with the exception of regulamentary measures safeguarding the public interest and individual safety.

ART. 6. Within the limits of his mine a proprietor has the right to execute any works or installations that may be required for its exploitation, without previous authorization, provided he does not impair the rights of third parties.

ART. 7. The Government of the State shall concede to proprietors of mines the right of disappropriation on account of public utility, of all lands, waters and other necessities, which may be indispensable for the exploitation of the mines, but they shall be liable to pay indemnity for the same.

ART. 8. The proprietor of a mine has the preferential rights to the concession of a waterfall in the State when required for mining purposes.

ART. 9. All damage caused to public or private property by the prospecting or working of mines shall be compensated by the individual or firm on whose account such work was undertaken.

ART. 10. No excavations can be made at a less distance than 30 meters from either side of the public thoroughfares, nor within a zone of 300 meters around villages, towns, and cities without the previous authorization of the Government.

Sole paragraph.—The same prohibition extends to a zone of 70 meters surrounding isolated buildings, including the walled inclosures, gardens, courts, and other dependencies of dwellings, and the neighborhood of public or private water supplies or mineral springs.

ART. 11. Mining work can not be carried on underneath an isolated building, nor when it may cause the destruction of forests.

CHAPTER II.—*Superintendence and fiscalization of the mining industry.*

ART. 12. The superintendence and fiscalization of services relative to mining are under the control of the Department of Agriculture, Transportation, Industry and Public Works, which will exercise its administrative action through the Inspectorate-General of Lands, this Department in the future being known as the Inspectorate-General of Lands, Mines, Immigration, and Colonization.

ART. 13. The Government is authorized to contract with a mineralogist and a chemist for the service of Inspectorate-General, and to install a chemical and mineralogical laboratory in the central department.

ART. 14. The delegates of the Inspectorate-General of Lands mentioned in Article 208 of the regulations of Decree No. 18 of November 29, 1897, shall become delegates of the Inspectorate-General of Lands and Mines, and shall have the right, in case of extra service, to additional pay, which shall be allowed them by the Government.

CHAPTER III.—*Ownership of mines.*

ART. 15. Mines are considered as property of the Union and consequently not subject to the provisions of the present law, when situated:

(*a*) In territory required for fortifications, military works, and Federal railways.

(*b*) In lands of the State which by Federal law have been subjected to special legislation for the purpose of constructing arsenals or other military establishments and institutions for the Federal service. (Art. 34, No. 31, of the Federal Constitution.)

(*c*) In lands ceded to or purchased by the Federal Government. (Art. 72, sec. 17, of the Federal Constitution.)

ART. 16. The following mines belong to the State of Bahia:

I. Mines existing—

(*a*) In State lands. (Art. 72, sec. 17, of the Federal Constitution.)

(*b*) In public lands which became private property after the enaction of law No. 601, of September 18, 1850. (Arts. 83, 64, 72, sec. 17, of the Federal Constitution; law No. 601, of September 18, 1850, art. 16, sec. 4.)

(*c*) In marine lands and lands formed by accretion. (Arts. 64, 65 of the Federal Constitution.)

(*d*) In lands given or ceded with the mining rights reserved. (Arts. 64, 65, 72, sec. 17; art. 83 of the Federal Constitution; law of October 20, 1823; decree of September 17, 1824.)

(*e*) In navigable or tidal rivers or those which have been made navigable within the State of Bahia. (Arts. 64, 65 of the Federal Constitution.)

(*f*) In lands, the ownership of which has been legally established since the law No. 436, of August 23, 1861.

II. Diamantiferous lands, in conformity with the regulations of June 23, 1875. (Treasury Department Instructions of May 22, 1895; law No. 51, of August 31, 1893, of the State of Bahia; arts. 64, 65, 72, sec. 17, 83, of the Federal Constitution; decree No. 5955, of June 23, 1875, Art. II, 9; law No. 2348, of August 25, 1873, art. 9; legislative resolution of October 25, 1832; law of September 20, 1823; law of December 24, 1734; dispatch of May 13, 1803.)

III. Mines which have been abandoned or which have not been worked in the time stipulated.

ART. 17. Mines shall belong to the municipal district in whose territory they are situated, save the restrictions specified in the preceding articles. (Art. 72, sec. 17, of the Federal Constitution.)

ART. 18. Mines on private lands belong to the owners of such lands, save the limitations established by articles 15 and 16 of this law.

CHAPTER IV.—*Permission for prospecting.*

ART. 19. Any citizen, national or foreign, may request permission from the Secretary of Agriculture to prospect for mineral or fossil deposits in lands belonging to the State, the request being granted when the character and responsibility of the pretendent are recognized and he having indicated approximately the area he may require for his investigations, which may not exceed 1,000 square kilometers or 100,000 hectares.

Sole paragraph.—The request for permission to prospect will be entered in a register, stating the day and hour on which it was delivered to the Department of Agriculture.

ART. 20. This permit will become of no value if within one year prospecting work has not been begun, but the permission may be renewed, provided he produces valid reasons for not having begun the work, and provided there is no other pretendent.

ART. 21. If within the indicated area there should be land belonging to a private individual showing evidence of mines, the respective proprietor will be notified to carry out, on his own account and within the same time limit, the prospecting work on his land, or make a written declaration, in a book kept for this purpose in the office of the notary, hat he consents that the concessionaire carry it out.

ART. 22. The proprietor, who within the period of thirty days after notification does not make the declaration or who does not carry out the researches as stipulated in the preceding article, will be subject to a contribution to the revenues of the State of an annual tax of from one one-hundredth to five one-hundredths of a real for each square meter of his lands, counting from the expiration of thirty days.

ART. 23. In whatever case, however. of the consent of a proprietor to prospect on his lands, he has the right to secure himself against any possible damage to his property, by the deposit in advance of money or values agreed upon with the concessionaire, or which has been fixed by the Inspector of Lands, or by arbitration with the approval of the Inspector and with the right to appeal to the Government.

ART. 24. In lands and rivers belonging to the State prospecting shall always be free when carried out without deep excavations or the destruction of forests, the land laws of the State and the fishing and navigation regulations being respected.

CHAPTER V.—*Registration of a discovery and preliminary conditions for working.*

ART. 25. The registration of a discovery or of a mining invention must be made as a preliminary and necessary condition for its working and as a title of the rights of the inventor, in the subdepartment of lands of the district or in the Inspectorate-General.

Sole paragraph.—This is the only condition imposed upon proprietors, in order that they may commence working mines they may discover on their own property.

ART. 26. Registration shall be requested by a petition signed by the proprietor or inventor or his attorney, accompanied by a full report, describing the situation of the mine, the surrounding country, the nature and thickness of the deposit, the prospecting work done, and the circumstances under which the mine was found and all other details which may demonstrate the veracity of the discovery or invention which it is proposed to register.

ART. 27. The person who shall first make a registration of an invention or discovery in the conditions of the previous article is recognized as the discoverer, to enjoy the advantages conferred by the present law and its legal effects.

ART. 28. After the registration has been made in the Inspectorate of Lands or in the subdepartment of the district, which should state the exact day and hour in which the petition was presented, a certificate shall be immediately made out and delivered to the inventor or discoverer, which shall be the title of the rights of the inventor.

Paragraph 1. For registration the Subinspector of Lands shall receive the fee of 50 milreis when the petitioner is proprietor of the ground in which the mine is situated.

This amount shall be collected as revenue of the State when the registration is made directly in the Inspectorate of Lands.

Paragraph 2. All other registrations shall be charged a tax to be established in the regulations that may be issued for the execution of this law, with a minimum of 200 milreis and a maximum of 2,000 milreis, according to the nature and thickness of the deposit, first deducting 100 milreis as a fee for the Subinspector of Lands, when the registration is made through this official.

ART. 29. Within eight days from the date of registration the Subinspector of Lands is obliged to remit, with the necessary safeguards, to the Inspectorate of Lands and Mines, a copy of the same, examined and indorsed by the public notary of the district, in order to be entered in the book of general registration of mines in charge of this Department, should the same be in accordance with the prescriptions of the present law and its regulations.

This copy shall be accompanied by the memorandum mentioned in article 26, and shall be placed in the archives of the Inspectorate-General.

Sole paragraph.—For want of compliance with the obligation imposed by this article the Subinspector of Lands will be subject to a fine not exceeding double the amount of the fees due to him for registration, as well as the penalty he may incur.

ART. 30. The registration being concluded, the discoverer of mines belonging to the State shall have the right to the ownership of the same, except in case of a diamond mine, on the following conditions:

First. That he begin working the mine within the period of three years from the date of registration.

Second. That he pay annually into the State treasury, in two half-yearly installments, a percentage of the gross output of the mine, to be fixed by the Department of Agriculture after hearing the report of the Inspectorate-General of Lands, and with right to appeal to the Governor of the State.

Third. That he use all his efforts for the progress and improvement of the zone, principally with respect to the opening up of roads and drainage.

Fourth. That he carry on the work in accordance with the rules of mining, making himself responsible for all damages or losses which the working may cause to third parties, and that he does not carry on the work so as to render further utilization of the product difficult, and that he facilitate the fiscalization in the terms of the present law.

Sole paragraph.—The inventor or discoveror shall lose his right to the mine only in case he fail to observe the conditions and fulfill the obligations specified in this law.

ART. 31. The percentage referred to in No. 2 of the preceding article shall in each case be fixed according to the nature of the mine, in the following limits:

(*a*) From 0 to 2 per cent for mines of combustible material, iron, lime, and amethysts.

(*b*) From 1 to 5 per cent for manganese, copper, lead, mercury, tin, aluminum, carbonate of strontia or baryta, vitriol, nitrates, graphite, petroleum, mica, asbestos, talc, crystals, and other minerals not specified in the present law.

(*c*) From 2 to 10 per cent for gold, silver, platinum, and precious stones.

(*d*) From 10 to 50 per cent for monazite and the rare earths.

Sole paragraph.—Within the limits as above established the rate of percentage will be determined, taking into account the greater or lesser difficulty or facility of the working and means of transport, the thickness of the deposit, the richness of the mineral, and salubrity of the zone.

ART. 32. The discoverer who does not comply with the regulations as set forth in articles 26 and 27 loses the rights of the discovery, and in this case the proprietorship of the mine may be conceded to the first person who may make petition for the same, being subject to the conditions prescribed in article 30.

ART. 33. Mines discovered in public rivers or in marine waters shall be leased to the discoverer on the conditions set forth in Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of article 30.

ART. 34. The Government shall concede to the discoverer of mines on private lands the right of disappropriation, on the ground of public utility.

CHAPTER VI.—*Diamond lands.*

ART. 35. The definite working of diamond and carbon deposits shall be made only under Government concession, or the fields to be worked may be divided into mining claims and leased, as may be convenient; exploitation work may also be carried on by searchers (faiscadores) under the conditions of article 36, but without fixed establishments.

Paragraph 1. Concessions to companies or associations shall be for periods of not less than thirty years and for an area not to exceed 5,000 hectares, and they may be renewed.

Paragraph 2. Each lot to be leased shall have an area of not more than 50 hectares and the term of the lease shall be for from one to five years.

Paragraph 3. The minimum price and conditions of concessions and leases shall be fixed by act of the Government.

Paragraph 4: No one person shall be permitted to lease more than four claims, including transfers.

Paragraph 6: The owners of the ground, under the terms of the regulations of 1875, shall have precedence in the granting of a lease, and if they are effectively occupying the land they shall have the right to lease, independently of public auction, such portion as they may wish, provided it does not exceed four claims.

Paragraph 7: The transfer of concessions is dependent upon authorization of the Government and the transfer of claims upon that of the Sub-Department of Lands and Mines.

ART. 36. A license to make searches in diamond lands which have not been ceded or leased may be granted to any person who shall make application for the same and shall give proper security.

Paragraph 1: Each license shall be for the period of one year. They shall be personal and not transferable, and must designate the lands and the area in which the searchers may carry on operations, for which a tax shall be paid.

Paragraph 2: The license may be canceled on account of public utility or in the interests of the Treasury.

Paragraph 3: A searcher who discovers veins of importance shall have, as a reward, the lease, independently of public auction, of a claim having an area of 5 hectares and embracing the excavation work, but he shall make application for the same before it is leased to another person.

Paragraph 4: In case the land in which a searcher may be working is leased, he shall have the right to work the ore extracted from the open cut before the land is delivered to the lessee.

ART. 37. Within the area ceded or leased the concessionaire or lessee is free to use all waters found in it, provided he does no damage to neighboring lands.

ART. 38. Any person who shall discover diamond or carbon mines outside of what is considered the diamond zone, and who shall make registration in accordance with the provisions of articles 26 to 28 of the present law, shall have the right, if the ground is the property of the State, to the free concession for a period of from five to ten years, of a lot of 50 to 200 hectares, according to the importance of the discovery and the locality, and if the lands belong to private parties the Government may grant him the right of disappropriation, on the ground of public utility, of a lot in the same conditions.

CHAPTER VII.—*On the working of mines.*

ART. 39. The proprietor who discovers mines on his lands is bound to commence the effective working of the same within three years from the date of discovery.

Sole paragraph.—Any owner who does not comply with this clause is subject to a tax of 1 per cent upon the value of the mine, which shall be estimated, with or without a declaration of the proprietor, according to the data that may be obtained by the Department of Agriculture, the examination and investigations being made on the land when found necessary.

ART. 40. The proprietor who can prove to the Inspectorate-General the material or economic impossibility of the exploitation of a mine will be exempt from compliance with the obligations stated in article 39, not, however, being allowed to plead want of funds.

Paragraph 1: Whenever the causes of such an impossibility cease to exist the exemption ceases also.

Paragraph 2: Disputes over the condominium of mines or ground or litigation over its proprietorship do not constitute causes for exemption.

ART. 41. In every case, after the expiration of the three years of which article 39 treats, the Government may concede to anyone who, proving himself duly capable, may request the working of a mine and the right of disappropriation on the ground of public utility, the price payable being the amount entered for recovery of the tax as decreed in article 39, paragraph 1.

Sole paragraph.—The Government may publish in the principal national and foreign industrial centers a notice of the existence of these mines, the price, and other conditions of disappropriation.

ART. 42. The dispositions of articles 39, 40, and 41 are applicable to the mines already discovered and known, from the date on which this law comes into force.

CHAPTER VIII.—*General provisions.*

ART. 43. Mines subject to the provisions of article 30 remain exempt from all State and municipal dues.

Art. 44. The Government will regulate the situation of mines that at present constitute property apart from the ground, disappropriating on public utility the surface lands about them and adjudicating the same to the proprietors of the mines, except in the case of diamond mines, which belong to the State, under the terms of article 16, No. 2.

Art. 45. The Government will call for public tenders in the principal national and foreign markets for the working, under the conditions of this law, of the State mines at present known and those which for any reason it may become possessed of.

Art. 46. Mines whose discoverers have not complied with clause No. 1, of article 30, shall revert to the State.

Art. 47. Concessions for searches or explorations already given, and also leases for the working of mines of the State shall remain in force until the expiration of their time; this being ended, they will come under the regimen of the present law.

Art. 48. The department of diamond lands ceases to exist.

Sole paragraph.—All duties appertaining to it will come under the Inspectorate-General of Lands, Mines, Immigration, and Colonization, in conformity with the present law.

Art. 49. The Government shall issue all decrees and regulations which may be necessary for the execution of the present law, issuing special regulations for the diamond lands on the basis of the regulations of 1875, in so far as its provisions may not be contrary to the present law.

Art. 50. The present departments for the measurement of lands shall be denominated the Departments of Lands and Mines, and the Government may create those which may be necessary for the proper execution of the present law.

Art. 51. In all mining disputes, foreign individuals or foreign companies shall be subject to the judicial authority of the State, with right of appeal to the Federal courts, and shall enjoy the same privileges and be subject to the same obligations, conditions, and guarantees as native citizens.

Art. 52. All cases not mentioned shall be resolved as the regulations of the present law may determine.

Transitory provisions.

Art. 53. The present law shall take effect from the date of the publication of its regulations.

Art. 54. The present officers of the Inspectorate-General will not require new titles.

Art. 55. All rights of individuals or companies who at the present time hold leases of lots or claims, or concessions of diamond lands, shall be respected up to the termination of their respective terms.

ART. 56. The present officers of the extinct department of diamond lands who may be appointed to the department of lands and mines, which is to take the place of that department, shall be exempt from the payment of the fiscal dues relative to the appointment.

ART. 57. During a period of ten years, counted from the date of the promulgation of the present law, iron, coal, and manganese mines are exempted from the payment of the percentage specified in articles 30 and 31.

ART. 58. The Government shall organize in the office of inspector of lands and colonization a section of mines, having a first, second, and third officer, to be appointed from other departments.

ART. 59. All contrary provisions are hereby revoked.

CHARACTER OF EXPORTS IN 1905.

Figures published in the "Brazilian Review" for March 27, 1906, give the following as indicating the character and value of exports from Brazil during the calendar year 1905, statistics for the preceding year being also furnished for purposes of comparison:

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Coffee ....bags..	10,024,536	10,820,661	£19,957,563	£21,420,515
Rubber ....kilos..	31,863,491	35,392,611	11,219,393	14,415,771
Hides and skins ....do....	35,847,320	29,055,406	2,382,256	1,851,584
Herva-mate ....do....	44,162,052	40,855,653	970,937	1,236,550
Cotton ....do....	13,262,738	24,081,753	826,507	1,157,714
Cocoa ....do....	23,160,028	21,090,088	1,095,535	1,039,535
Tobacco ....do....	23,964,255	20,390,558	838,516	825,206
Gold, bar ....grams..	3,871,426	3,878,698	418,309	420,128
Sugar ....kilos..	4,861,450	37,746,510	93,488	405,954
Manganese ....tons..	208,260	224,377	306,799	332,827
Para nuts ....hectares..	92,580	198,226	107,311	232,207
Carnauba wax ....kilos..	1,995,546	1,896,757	204,227	207,818
Bran ....do....	21,151,643	26,431,760	89,694	167,660
Cotton seed ....do....	26,600,538	37,493,736	89,044	108,458
Monazite sand ....do....	4,860,390	4,437,290	108,825	100,038
Flour, manioc ....do....	3,980,076	5,276,146	45,024	77,859
Stones, precious			65,958	71,316
Fruits			48,254	68,250
Lumber			73,679	43,883
Piassava ....kilos..	1,469,818	1,287,943	43,642	37,875
Horsehair ....do....	548,549	426,008	42,704	34,594
Horns ....do....	1,092,247	1,101,236	24,609	31,069
Scrap metal ....do....	3,155,344	3,925,796	18,795	29,644
Castor seed ....do....	7,208,886	2,646,775	24,987	24,077
Other articles			334,080	291,721
Total value			39,430,136	44,632,252
Specie			8,900	10,731
Grand total			39,439,036	44,642,983

COAL FIELDS OF THE REPUBLIC.

According to the facts established by the investigations of Doctor WHITE, the commissioner appointed by the Brazilian Government to report on the subject, it appears that the coal formation of Brazil begins in northern São Paulo, near the border of Minas Geraes, and extends southwestward across the States of Paraná, Santa Catharina, and Rio Grande do Sul, probably passing into Uruguay and the Argentine Republic.

It was formerly supposed that the coal beds of Brazil existed only in narrow and separate geological basins which had never been connected, but it has been demonstrated by Doctor White that the coal formation is continuous from the State of São Paulo into and across that of Rio Grande do Sul.

There is one main coal horizon near the top of the coal-bearing series above described, which appears to be continuous from Santa Catharina into Rio Grande do Sul, and it is possibly the same coal horizon which extends northward through the States of Paraná and São Paulo.

This main bed is thin (25 to 30 centimeters) in .Sao Paulo, at least where it is exposed at the surface, but thickens to 50 centimeters in Paraná to nearly a meter in Santa Catharina and to nearly 2 meters in Rio Grande do Sul, thus exhibiting a progressive increase southward.

In Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul two or three other thin beds of coal occur within the next 175 feet below the main coal horizon, but none is of much importance with the possible exception of one bed in a limited area near Minas de Tubarão, in Santa Catharina, which, coming at the base of the coal-bearing series, thickens to about a meter and a half. Its weathered exposures (it has been mined but a short distance under ground) contain so much slaty material, however, that its economic value is quite doubtful.

The coal from the upper or main bed is practically of the same quality from Sao Paulo to Rio Grande do Sul, and always contains much sulphur and slaty material. The coal is mined for commercial purposes, having 25 to 35 per cent of ash, of which 2 to 5 per cent is sulphur in the form of nuggets of iron pyrites, and hence the coal in its crude state is too impure for general commercial purposes.

Several tons of the coal were sent to Germany for experimental purposes and the results of the tests made by the Humboldt Engineering Works at Kalk, near Cologne, are quite encouraging, since it was found possible to remove practically all of the sulphur and to reduce the ash to 12 or 13 per cent in 33 per cent of coal, while in 42 per cent of the remainder the ash is reduced to 26 per cent and the sulphur is practically eliminated.

The coal, like all of the beds in the latest carboniferous series, contains more combined water than the earlier formed coals, and hence its effective heat of combustion is thereby decreased below that of Cardiff coal, the single determination of a briquette made from the coal of San Jeronymo in Rio Grande do Sul having given 12,500 British thermal units as its heating value when the ash is reduced to 12 to 13 per cent.

The United States Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro, in reporting on the above, states: "The most useful feature of Doctor White's report, so far as Brazil is concerned, is that it will clear the situation. While it will destroy the too sanguine expectations of the optimists, it will prove that there is no lack of coal in southern Brazil which may be washed into usefulness."

NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE WITH THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The British Consul at Trieste reports that a new steamship company, to be known as the "Unione" Società Anonima di Navigazione, with a capital of £416,666, to be increased to £833,332, is to be formed at Trieste, the purpose of which is to inaugurate, in September next, a monthly passenger and goods service between Brazil and the Argentine Republic. One-third of the capital will be furnished by the Austrian Lloyd Steamship Company and the remaining two-thirds by the "Unione Austriaca," formerly the Austro-Americana.

It is designed to double this service at the beginning of the year 1907, the departures to take place fortnightly to and from the two countries interested. The fleet will be composed of three cargo steamers of the Austrian Lloyds and three passenger steamers of the Unione Austriaca. Further additions will be made according to the requirements of the traffic.

EXPORTS FROM BAHIA IN MARCH, 1906.

The principal exports from the port of Bahia for the month of March, 1906, were the following:

	Quantity.	Value.
		Milreis.
Coffee ... bags..	25,641	592,307
Cacao ... do....	28,321	586,244
Sugar ... do....	3,890	
Tobacco, leaf ... bales..	64,392	
Tobacco, other ... bundles..	150	
Piassava ... packages..	3,425	
Cocoanut shells ... number..	1,528	
Mangabeira rubber ... bales..	573	
Maniçoba rubber ... do....	735	
Whale oil ... barrels..	800	
Goat skins ... number..	162	
Whalebones	62	
Carnauba wax ... bags..	180	
Copahyba oil ... barrels..	9	
Horns ... packages..	123	
Rosin ... do....	387	
Hides, dry ... number..	9,753	
Hides, salted ... do....	5,437	
Jacarandá wood ... logs..	473	
Mandioca flour ... bags..	625	
Total		2,082,437

RUBBER EXPORTS FROM MANÁOS AND PARÁ.

The following particulars of the exports of Seringa rubber from the ports of Manáos and Pará during the years 1904 and 1905 are taken from the "Brazilian Review" of March 13, 1906:

	1904.		1905.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilos.		*Kilos.*	
Fine	14,972,000	£6,645,000	16,473,000	£8,460,000
Medium	2,471,000	988,000	2,766,000	1,269,000
Sernamby	7,430,000	1,910,000	7,510,000	2,168,000
Caucho	3,632,000	943,000	4,726,000	1,837,000
Total	28,505,000	10,486,000	31,475,000	13,234,000

CROP ENTRIES AT PERNAMBUCO.

The entries of cotton and sugar at Pernambuco for the first seven months of the crop year were as follows:

	Sugar.		Cotton.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Bags.		*Bales.*	
September	9,203	£36,571	6,425	£17,260
October	84 072	160,530	12,720	26,315
November	210,393	301,900	23,574	32,132
December	265,197	310,855	27,754	32,552
January	253,092	339,457	27,973	22,412
February	223,452	309,019	34,301	19,402
March	204,174	277,632	33,136	32,295
Total	1,249,583	1,735,464	165,883	182,368

CHILE.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN MARCH, 1906.

The Chilean customs receipts in March amounted to $8,618,328.59, of which sum $3,905,266.68 corresponded to import duties, $4,526,655.88 to export duties, and $186,411.03 to other branches. These sums show increases over March of last year as under:

Imports	$1,216,665.89
Exports	281,984.92
Other branches	60,167.17
Total increase	1,557,881.98

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AT VALPARAISO IN 1905.

The customs duties collected at the Valparaiso custom-house in 1905 aggregated $23,237,773.79, made up of the following items:

Duties paid in paper currency	$760,939.45
Duties paid in gold	19,771,500.00
Surtax of 13.683 per cent on the gold duties	2,705,334.34
Total	23,237,773.79

The total expenses of operation of the Valparaiso custom-house in 1905 was $1,042,597.86, of which amount $618,659.20 consisted of salaries paid employees, and $312,509.43 of sundry expenses.

CONTINUATION OF THE NITRATE COMBINATION.

United States Consul CHARLES S. WINANS writes from Iquique, Chile, concerning the controversy that has been going on there for several months as to whether or not the producers of nitrate of soda would again enter into an agreement to limit its production. He says that the question has been settled in the affirmative, and adds: "At the meeting of the producers and promoters on March 31 some concessions were made on both sides. It was then agreed that should 96 per cent of the producers concur by April 3 in forming a new combination on an estimated producing capacity of 3,800,000 tons per year for all of the 147 manufacturing plants a new agreement would be entered into. At the meeting of April 3 it was found that 99½ per cent were ready to concur. The prospect of having 3,800,000 tons of nitrate thrown on the market during the next twelve months, while there is no prospect that more than 2,000,000 tons will be consumed during the same period, together with the fear that the Chilean Government would legislate against those not entering the combination, was more than the manufacturers were willing to risk.

"The term of the new combination is for three years, dating from April 1, 1906, on a basis of a possible producing capacity of all of the 'oficinas' of 3,800,000 tons yearly, each 'oficina' to submit to a pro rata reduction in its producing capacity to conform to the consumption of the previous year. The production for the next twelve months will probably be cut down to 2,000,000 tons."

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES AT COQUIMBO.

A British consular report on the trade of the District of Coquimbo, Chile, for the year 1905, states that the District of Coquimbo depends for its prosperity chiefly upon mining, and unfortunately the industry has for some years past been less flourishing than of old, a scarcity of labor, ever growing, being the main obstacle to its more active development. The scarcity is due to the demand for hands, and particularly for miners, at the nitrate fields in the north of Chile, where wages are obtainable that but few, if any, of the local miners can afford to pay, and thus a continuous drain of the most able-bodied of the workingmen is set up, to the manifest detriment of Coquimbo.

Copper smelting on a large scale is carried on at two villages on the coast, and on a lesser scale at several inland stations connected more or less directly with this port, by rail generally; and these latter draw their supplies of fuel from Coquimbo.

For the concentration or other treatment of low-grade copper ores, of which there is said to be great abundance, steps have been taken of late to erect plant for processes other than smelting, and a few new works are already in operation. Their success must depend, to a considerable extent, upon its being possible to overcome the obstacles of the raw material, communications being, save where the railways can penetrate, primitive and uncertain at the best of times, and all—railways, cart roads, and mule tracks—liable to lengthy interruptions during the wet season, as is always the case in rough mountainous countries like this part of Chile.

With few exceptions the copper mines are undeveloped, and are generally poor. Silver mines are numerous, though but few are at present yielding good returns. The poorer ones are treated, mostly by amalgam process, at various suitable spots, while the high-grade ores are generally exported.

Manganese is found in large quantities and of good quality, but the cost attending its carriage to the coast and shipment have proved too heavy for the success of the enterprise hitherto started, and the trade is, for the present at any rate, abandoned.

Of iron ore (hematites), recent explorations are said to have discovered deposits warranting closer attention by reason of the quantity and quality of ore; but here, as in the case of manganese, the expense of transport to the shipping port must be a bar to profitable working unless existing conditions can be improved.

The sulphuric acid works erected at the village of Guayacan are in active operation, and their product successfully competes with the imported article.

The principal brewery, at La Serena, is now provided with all modern appliances; there are several other breweries, somewhat less elaborately furnished, and the combined output more than suffices to meet the needs of the province. Of imported beer the local consumption is now insignificant.

Soap boiling, tanning, and oil pressing are lucrative industries, and contribute materially toward reducing the imports of the products.

Agriculture is restrained to the valleys of Coquimbo and Limari rivers and the lateral narrow plains adjacent that can be brought under artificial irrigation by water conducted from the rivers named.

The soil on these plains is fertile, and, but for the difficulties attending its irrigation, would render very good returns and the cultivable area could be greatly extended. Wheat, barley, and beans are grown, though for local consumption only, and alfalfa (lucerne grass) is grown largely enough to leave, in normal seasons, a surplus of pressed hay, even after setting aside a not inconsiderable portion of the land for grazing crops, grazing being an important branch of the industry.

Viticulture, wine pressing, and distilling employ the inhabitants of the upper part of the Coquimbo Valley, where fruit growing is coming yearly into greater prominence. Raisins of superior quality are now prepared here for the foreign trade.

The seed of the algarrobilla tree, for use in tanneries, are collected in quantities that have reached to 600 tons in a season, and for the fur trade a very large number of chinchilla skins are steadily brought in from the mountains, as many as 27,000 dozens having arrived in one year. This trade is in the hands of foreigners, the United States taking the bulk. Of goat and kid skins the yearly supply ranges between 250 and 300 tons, and of raw hides (ox and cow) it reaches about 150 tons.

Dried fruits, honey, and wax, wool (about 200 tons) and pemmican practically exhaust the list of exports.

The demand for some 150,000 inhabitants are, in the matter of clothing, supplied entirely by imported goods, of which cottons form the bulk, standing in comparison to woolens at about two to one.

Of foodstuffs the imports are beginning to be affected by the increasing activity of the sugar refineries established in the country—though not in the province—preserved fruits and jams, as well as sugar, having been ousted by the home-made article. Paraguay sugar, rice, canned salmon, sardines, and tea are regularly imported.

Iron sheets, galvanized and others, iron and steel wire, bars, rails, and castings, and ironmongery are in steady demand.

Of machinery there is a small but growing demand, for mining and ore treating purposes chiefly, and the use of agricultural machinery seems to be slowly spreading. Coal and coke, for the smelting furnaces, is all imported, as is the greater portion of the fire bricks required.

COLOMBIA.

LEASE OF THE PEARL FISHERIES.

The Central Bank, in conformity with the power conferred upon it, and contained in the contract with the National Government, concerning the administration and management of certain properties belonging to the latter, which contract was dated June 30, 1905, and made a public instrument July 19, 1905, calls a public auction for the purpose of awarding the lease of the right to fish pearls, corals, sponges, and other sea pieces on the Colombian coasts of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

1. The lease will last five years, beginning August 1, 1906, on which day the highest bidder will enter into possession of the yield.

2. The auction will begin at 1 p. m. July 2, 1906, in the office which may be designated for the purpose, in Bogotá, before the board of directors of the Central Bank, with the Minister of Finance and Treasury presiding.

Sufficient time will be given to hear the bidding and to decide what may be most suitable for the fiscal interests.

3. The board will proceed with the auction in conformity with Decree No. 339, of April 4, 1905.

4. The board retains power to suspend the bidding at any moment, and in full session to name a new day for confirming it, if thought suitable to the fiscal interests.

5. The requirements for admission as a bidder are:

(*a*) To be able to legally bind one's self.

(*b*) To have the respective proposal presented in a sealed tender and on suitable paper, before the board of directors of the Central Bank, before 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the day preceding the one on which the auction is to take place.

(*c*) To accompany the offer with a certificate from the cashier of the Central Bank, in which it is made clear that the proposer has deposited in this bank, to the order of the Director of the Revenues, in legal and current money, a quantity which may cover 10 per 100 of the appraisement of the income for the total period of the lease.

(*d*) To accompany the certificate of deposit by a document giving bail in legal form, with joint and responsible security to answer for the value of the highest bidding, while the determinate instrument referring to the mortgage is executed.

(*e*) To make clear in the offer which may be accepted, without any variation, the stipulations named in the tender adjoined.

(*f*) Persons not having made the proposal on the day and hour designated, may be admitted as bidders at any time during the bidding, and may make an offer, accompanying it with a certificate of deposit in the Central Bank, in legal and current money, a quantity which may cover 20 per cent of the appraisement for the whole period.

6. The outbidding will be made only on the sum which may be offered as a fee for the monthly lease, and will not be less than $10 in gold. That fee is the sum of $300 gold monthly during the first two years, $350 during the third, and $400 also for each month for the two subsequent years.

OBLIGATIONS OF TENDER.

1. The undersigned, namely: N. N., Manager of the Revenues of the Central Bank, representing the board of directors of the same bank, gives to N. N., and the latter receives in lease for the term of five years, as above expressed, the exclusive right to fish pearls, corals, and other sea pieces on the maritime coasts of Colombia, such as is

established by Legislative Decree No. 702, March 29, 1900 (Diario Oficial Number 11256, April, 1900), for the sum of $——— gold, monthly.

2. N. N. will be able to establish in the same region all tne oyster-breeding places that he may esteem convenient and exploit them at his cost within the period of the lease, it being understood that this right is also the exclusive one of the concessionary.

3. The Government will dispose that, in as far as possible, the respective authorities of the Department protect the concessionary in case the latter may need to prosecute those that attempt to do fishing clandestinely.

4. The term of the duration of this lease will begin from the 1st day of August, 1906.

5. The following are the obligations of the concessionary:

(I) To deposit monthly in advance, in the Central Bank, in legal and current money, the expressed sum of $——— in gold, or its equivalent, at the official rate of exchange on the day of the payment.

(II) To pay at all events the price of the lease here stipulated.

(III) To pay, in case of delay in the consignation of the quotas treated by I of this tender, an interest of 2 per 100 (2 per cent) monthly on the sum which may be let, to be paid at convenience. Such interest must likewise be consigned to the cash of the said bank, and if this delay exceeds a month the board of directors retains the right to declare the contract rescinded in every particular, with no detriment to prosecuting the mortgage or security for the damages which may be occasioned the fiscal interests on account of the delay.

(IV) Not to employ in the fishing of the mother-of-pearl shell the system of dredges, but that of "escafandros," or other modern apparatus, so that the breeding places of the oysters may not be destroyed.

(V) Not to prevent fishing which has come to be freely accomplished by divers called "de cabeza" (headlong) or without employing auxiliary apparatus.

(VI) To insure the fulfillment of the obligations contained in this tender, producing in favor of the treasury of the nation within the thirty days following the one in which the adjudging to the best bidder may be made, a bond or security on a first mortgage of real estate, the value of which may cover the value of the last bidding for the fourth part of the period of the lease.

(VII) The best bidder will be able to cede the rights and shares which he acquires by virtue of the adjudging which may be made to him, with the previous approbation of the directive board and the Minister of Finance and Treasury. In case of cession, the new proprietors will not be able to claim any other rights than those expressly stipulated here, but are subject to all the obligations contracted by the original bidder. In order to accept the cession, the cessionaries must previously agree to a new security to the satisfaction of the directive board of the bank and of the Minister of Finance and Treasury, it being understood that the security of the assigner or transferrer will not become extinct until the cessionaries have agreed to a corresponding one.

(VIII) The insurance policy of the last bidding will be signed within the thirty days following the one on which the last bidding may be confirmed; and if the best bidder does not fulfill this obligation, through a fault of his own, the sum deposited as a security against loss will remain the property of the nation, without prejudice, to pay also the damage which may result from the adjudging anew the income to the best bidder in the terms of the security voucher, of which numbers "d" and "f" of article 6 treat, of the calling of the auction, and the directive board will call a new bidding for the twentieth day, beginning from that on which the term named may expire in order to agree to the security document.

(IX) When the persons taking part in the auction are foreigners, foreign companies, or companies composed of native Colombians and foreigners, the individual representing those firms must subject himself to the courts of justice of the Republic and renounce the diplomatic life in its demands concerning the contract of lease.

When the cession of a best bidding is made to any foreign company or one composed of native Colombians and foreigners, the cessionary is subject to the requirements of this article.

Bogota, February 25, 1906.

RUFINO GUTIERREZ,
Administrator-General of the Revenue.
JESUS NAVAS,
Sub-Secretary of the Central Bank.

Approved by

FELIX SALAZAR J.,
Minister of Finance and Treasury.

CUSTOMS MODIFICATIONS.

By decree No. 244 of February 26, 1906, the importation of the undermentioned liquors is prohibited as being included in the liquor monopoly: Spirits made from the sugar-cane; all compositions, such as rum, common white rum, and all other alcoholic beverages manufactured from cane; alcohol, whatever be the raw material from which it is manufactured; all fermented beverages containing alcohol, with the exception of beer, guarapo, and chicha.

The Government is, however, authorized to permit the importation of alcohol into certain districts by agreement with the farmers of the liquor monopoly.

The same decree provides also that pisco, rosoli, and other liquors similar to brandy, whisky, champagne, chartreuse, etc., are assimilated to brandy, etc., for tariff purposes, and accordingly pay a duty of $1 per kilogram, under article 4 of the decree of September 4, 1905.

The above decree became effective on the day of its publication for all territories where the liquor monopoly is not farmed out.

With reference to the decree of September 4, 1905, fixing the monopoly duties on foreign brandy, champagne, whisky, chartreuse, etc., decree No. 217, of February 20, 1906, provides that the articles in question when imported between September 4 and December 31, 1905, but not cleared before February 20, 1906, are to be dutiable in accordance with the tariff ruling from January 1, 1906.

Decree No. 285, of March 5, suppresses duties on male cattle and vegetable ivory, and fixes the export duty on wood, of whatever weight or size, at the rate of $1 per ton. The export duty of $6 per head on female cattle still, however remains in force.

By decree No. 198, of February 17, 1906, it is provided that until March 1, 1907, the surtax on foreign flour imposed by decree No. 166 shall not be levied on flour dispatched from Colombian ports on the Atlantic to ports on the river Magdalena as far as Puerto Berrio. Until March 1, 1907, therefore, the provisions of decree No. 166 will apply only to ports above Puerto Berrio. After that date said decree will become effective throughout the country.

Decree No. 237, of February 24, 1906, provides that merchandise imported at Tumaco will pay the lower import duties (under the tariff of 1903) provided in decree No. 1381, when destined for consumption in La Union and other villages in the Department of Nariño, with the exception of La Cruz. Merchandise dispatched from Pasto or La Union for consumption in La Cruz or in the Department of Cauca, will pay the difference between the tariffs of 1903 and 1905.

COTTON GROWING IN THE REPUBLIC.

The British Vice-Consul at Santa Maria, in his report for 1905, states that the experiments made in 1904 in regard to cotton culture in the Republic of Colombia were not sufficiently satisfactory to justify further efforts on a large scale.

From Cartagena the British Vice-Consul reports as follows on the question as to whether cotton should be treated as a perennial or an annual plant in Columbia:

"Cotton here is considered as a perennial, whereas once sown it lasts for many years without need of resowing; but, as after the gathering of the cotton the tree is generally cut and burned, this being equal to a complete pruning, it can be thereby considered as annual, the whole of the new-grown tree being only 1 year old. Experience here shows that when the tree is annually cut and burned the following advantages are obtained: The tree grows only to a limited height, permitting the easy gathering of the cotton; the length of the fibers increases and same become more delicate and fine, and as the branches are far more numerous the harvest is much more abundant than when the tree is left untouched."

RAILWAYS OF THE REPUBLIC.

Following is a report made on April 28, 1906, by the chief of the second division of the Department of Public Works and Encouragement concerning the railroads of the Republic.

"Mr. SECRETARY: The Minister of Colombia in the United States of America has requested a report concerning the railways of our country for the purpose of forwarding the same to the Permanent Pan-American Railway Committee. Therefore, in compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to report as follows:

"Before the present administration of the National Government there has never been shown such great interest in Colombia in favor of the consolidation, by means of different concessions, of the several branch railways, which have been constructed with the sole purpose of meeting the demands of local traffic.

"At the present time, when the plan of the reorganization of the country devised by General REYES is being carried out, it is gratifying to call attention to the confidence that foreign nations seem to have in the Government of Colombia, as shown by the money destined to the construction of railroads, this capital belonging to certain companies which have already heavily invested in this country, and are, therefore, very much interested in the development of the railroad system of the nation.

"Studying on the map of Colombia the development of the concessions recently granted, it will be seen that there is a tendency to put the capital of the Republic in communication with both oceans by means of a railroad system, the description of which is as follows:

"*The Pacific Railroad.*—On January 11, 1906, the contract entered into by the National Government and Messrs. ALFRED B. and EDWARD H. MASON for the repair of such part of the Cauca Railroad as has already been constructed and the completion of the line to Palmira was signed.

"The traffic of this railroad in March, 1906, was as follows: 327 passengers and 866,675 kilograms of freight, the total gross receipts being $4,568.68 gold.

"Under the provisions of article 47 of said contract, the grantees bind themselves to make, at their own expense, the survey of the railroad from Palmira to the Magdalena River or to Bogotá. The commission composed of Colombian engineers, who are to make the survey, will shortly leave the capital so as to commence their explorations on June 11, 1906.

"The section to to be surveyed will connect the branch railroads of the line which extends from Bogotá toward the Pacific. Said branch lines are as follows:

"That of La Sabana, which is 40 kilometers long, and unites Bogotá to Facatativa.

"The monthly traffic of this railroad is 37,544 passengers, 520 tons of freight, yielding gross receipts amounting to $16,762 gold. This line is owned by a national company, the Government having 11,990 shares, the 10 remaining shares belonging to Mr. Lorenzo Cuellar.

"The Girardot line, the extension of which is rapidly advancing toward La Sabana in accordance with the contracts entered into with an English company called 'The Colombian National Railway Company (Limited).'

"The part in operation extends 75 kilometers from Girardot along the eastern bank of the Magdalena River.

"The monthly traffic of this railway is approximately as follows: 4,825 passengers, 855,260 kilograms of freight, the aggregate freight and passenger receipts being $6,486 gold.

"The Tolima line, which runs from the western bank of the Magdalena River opposite Girardot, the concessionary of which is Mr. Carlos Tanco, in accordance with the contract of March 6, 1897. Construction works are progressing toward El Chicoral. The part of the road open to public service is 21 kilometers long.

"The aggregate length of these branch lines is 184 kilometers, including the length of the Cauca Railroad, and represent about one-fourth of the distance from Bogotá to Buenaventura.

"*The railway from Bogotá to the Atlantic.*—In order to connect the capital of the Republic with the Atlantic Ocean the following concessions have been granted:

"The concession comprised in the contract of September 22, 1905, which was entered into with 'The Colombian Northern Railway Company (Limited),' in order to secure the extension of the Northern Railway, which runs from Bogota to Zipaquira.

"Said line is 50 kilometers long, and its average monthly traffic in the last quarter was as follows:

Passengers carried	25,832
Animals carried	794
Receipts from passenger and freight traffic (gold)	$6,974.75
Freight in packages	27,220
Freight receipts on same (gold)	$5,114.00

"The extension work toward Nemocon is progressing rapidly and is under the supervision of the Colombian engineers, Messrs. Alejo Morales and Luis L. Guerrero.

"The concession of April 18, 1905, specified in the contract entered into by Mr. ENRIQUE CORTES, representing Mr. JULIO PATIÑO and Baron FERDINAND RAOUL VON SCHMATZER for the construction of the Great Northern Central Railway.

"So far as this contract is concerned this line is divided into three groups, viz.: First group, from Bucaramanga to the Boyacá frontier; second group, from the Magdalena River to Bucaramanga, and third group, from Boyaca to Bucaramanga.

"The Belgina engineer, Mr. CASTIAN, is at present at Bucaramanga, having been appointed to make the survey of this railroad in person.

"The concession of March 28, 1905, granted to Mr. MAURICIO BRECHET, attorney for Mr. ANDRE LEFEBURE for the construction of three railroad lines as follows:

"One from Bucaramanga to Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.

"Another from the Bahia Honda port on the Atlantic, in the province of Goagira, running to the Venezuelan frontier, and another line from a suitable port of the former railroad to Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.

"On March 1, 1906, Gen. GEORGE HOLGUÍN reported from Paris that in accordance with a cable dispatch authorizing him to grant an extension of time to the company organized for the construction and exploitation of the railroads specified in the previous concession, he has granted the aforesaid company a term of six months in order to make the survey.

"During the construction of this railroad the total length which from Bogotá to the Atlantic coast is about 154 leagues, another railroad shall be developed in order to connect Bogotá with the Darien Gulf, said other line being embraced in the following concessions:

"The concession of February 27, 1905, granted to Mr. HENRY G. GRANGER for the construction and exploitation of a railroad line from the Urabá or Darien Gulf to the city of Medellín.

"The concessionary is at present organizing a company for the purpose of beginning the survey of this line.

"In accordance with the provisions of article 50 of this concession, Mr. GRANGER, or his representative, has the right to extend this railroad to the south of Antioquia. After constructing this new section, he has the option of extending the line to the south of the Department of Cauca.

"The concession granted to Mr. JAMES F. FORD, on May 2, 1905, for the construction and exploitation, in partnership with the Government of Colombia, of a railroad which shall run from Medellin to La Maria is divided into three sections, as follows:

"Line A: From La Maria, the present terminus of La Dorada Railroad, along the left bank of Magdalena River downward, to connect with the Puerto Barrio Railroad.

"Line B: From the western end of the Puerto Barrios Railroad to Medellin.

"Line C: From Puerto Barrio to the mouth of the Carare River, or 2 kilometers farther down.

"In accordance with the provisions of article 70 of this contract, it is stipulated that as soon as the contractor definitely accepts the terms of the transaction relating to line B, he shall buy the Puerto Barrio Railroad, together with all its stations, stationary and rolling stock, and other attachments of the line, at the rate of $30,000 gold per kilometer.

"This railroad is 85 kilometers long, measured from Puerto Barrio along the Magdalena River to the Providence station toward Medellin, the place where the works are to be extended, and which extension is in charge of the Colombian engineers, Messrs. ARTURO ACEVEDO, ALEJANDRO LOPEZ, and JORGE PAEZ.

"The contractor is now in London trying to arrange with the firm of PEARSON & Co. for the construction of this railroad.

"The average half-yearly traffic by months of the Puerto Barrios Railroad was as follows:

Passengers carried	1,195
Number of packages transported	19,861
Receipts from freight and passengers (gold)	$9,704.80
Operating expenses (gold)	$7,250.00

"The railroad which Mr. FORD will construct, in accordance with the concession granted him, will connect at La Maria with La Dorada Railroad, which is 33 kilometers to Honda.

"The contract made with Mr. THOMAS GERMAN RIBON for the construction of the railroad from Honda to Flandes or Girardot was approved on July 26, 1905.

"The concessionary is in the possession of 80 kilometers of the line delivered to him by the Government, on which have been initiated the works under the direction of the English firm of PEARSON & Co.

"The average monthly traffic of the La Dorada Railroad during a year was as follows:

Number of passengers carried	5,166
Number of tons of domestic imports and exports	3,444
Total receipts (gold)	$18,555.81
Expenses incurred by the company (gold)	$10,785.24
Balance in favor of the company (gold)	$7,770.57

"The railroad from Bogota to the Atlantic coast, as above stated, will connect 233 kilometers of railroad constructed with the following railroads:

"Those of La Sabana, Girardot, La Dorada, and Puerto Barrio.

"Besides the aforesaid railroads there are in Colombia the following railroads:

"The Bolivar Railroad that connects Barranquilla with Puerto Colombia is 28 kilometers in length.

"This line is under the control of an English company, having its principal office in London, and entitled "The Barranquilla Railway and Pier Company (Limited)." The monthly traffic of this line is as follows:

Passengers carried	10,000
Tons of domestic freight transported	83
Tons of imports	3,600
Tons of exports	2,800
Freight and passenger receipts (gold)	$20,086

"The Cartegena to Calamar Railroad, which is under the control of a company entitled 'Cartagena Terminal and Improvement Company (Limited),' Mr. JAMES F. FORD being the general manager.

"The road is 105 kilometers long, and its monthly traffic is as follows:

Passengers carried	2,152
Tons of domestic freight transported	2,660
Tons of imports and exports transported	650
Receipts from freights and passengers (gold)	$1,965

"The Cucuta and Puerto Villamizar Railroad on the Zulia River is under the direction of a national company, the president of which is Mr. JOSÉ AUGUSTIN BERTI. The line is 55 kilometers long, and the monthly traffic is as follows:

Number of passengers carried	2,902
Number of animals transported	186
Kilograms of freight transported	27,432
Value in silver of a fineness of 0.835	$23,750

"The railroad from Cucuta to the Venezuela frontier is under the control of the aforesaid company. This line is 16 kilometers 200 meters long, and the receipts of its average monthly traffic amount to $1,651 in silver 835 thousandths fine.

"*Southern Railway.*—This railroad was constructed by Mr. WILLIAM TORRES in accordance with contract of June 12, 1905, entered into with the national government for the construction, equipment, and exploitation of the railway which runs from Bogotá to the municipality of Soacha to the most convenient place for its extension toward the south if it should be deemed necessary.

"The road is 29½ kilometers long and extends as far as Sibaté. At the Tequendama station, kilometer 23, there is a switch for extending a branch of the road to the Taquedama Falls (Salto). In August, 1905, the traffic of the line was as follows:

Number of passengers carried	11,955
Number of animals transported	315
First-class freight...tons..	435
Second-class freight...tons..	663
Receipts from freight and passengers	$3,004.89

"*The Santa Marta Railroad.*—This railroad is under the direction of an English company, having its principal office in London, called the Santa Marta Railway Company (Limited), Mr. T. H. MARSHALL, manager.

"The principal line from the Santa Marta port to the Sevilla River is 67 kilometers long, its branches being 13 kilometers long. The section under construction from Sevilla to Fundacion River is 31 kilometers long, and the line surveyed from La Fundacion River to the Plato River on the eastern bank of the Magdalena River, the concession of which was granted by the law No. 61 of 1903, is 140 kilometers long. These several sections make a total of 251 kilometers.

"*The Rio Hacha Railroad.*—On the 20th of February, 1906, a contract was made with Mr. JOSE MANUEL GOENAGA, in addition to those of April 16, 1904, and June 9, 1905, for the construction of a railroad from Rio Hacaha to Valle Dupar, or to the Magdalena River.

"The concessionary will shortly leave for the United States in order to organize the company to begin the work in accordance with the plans presented on April 10, 1906, for the approval of the Government.

"The railroad from Pasto to the Pacific coast is to be constructed by Mr. JOSE MARÍA BUCHELI, in accordance with a contract made on August 10, 1905, and which was formally accepted on February 9, 1906. The total of the railroad lines constructed up to date in Colombia, not including the Panama Railroad, amounts to 665 kilometers. Therefore, at the rate of $30,000 per kilometer, its value represents a national asset of $19,950,000.

"I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"ALFREDO ORTEGA,
Chief of the Second Division of the Department of Public Works and Encouragement.

"BOGOTA, *April 28, 1906.*"

TRAFFIC OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY IN 1904 AND 1905.

[From the "*Diario Oficial*" of March 6, 1906.]

In 1904 the Southern Railway carried 29,102 first-class passengers and 81,961 second-class passengers, the receipts from the sale of tickets being, respectively, $486,894.30 and $953,685. In 1905 the first-class passengers carried numbered 29,695, and the second-class passengers 97,051, the receipts from tickets being, respectively, $627,352.40 and $1,450,465.50. The live stock carried over this railway in 1904 numbered 3,958 head, on which freight was paid to the amount of $81,354, as compared with 3,286 head in 1905, on which freight was paid amounting to $108,618. The total number of tons of freight carried in 1904 aggregated $10,189\frac{150}{1000}$, as compared with $13,546\frac{45}{1000}$ transported in 1905, the amount of the freight charges being, respectively, $823,790.40 and $1,394,415. In addition to the items mentioned, the charges for sundry freight carried in 1904 and 1905 amounted to $8,533 and $9,050, respectively. From the foregoing it will be seen that the total receipts of the road in 1904 and 1905 were $2,354,256.70 and $3,589,900.90, respectively.

COSTA RICA.

NEW PRESIDENT.

Señor Don Cleto **Gonzales Viquez**, whose election by a large majority to the presidency of Costa Rica recently occurred, was inaugurated on May 8, 1906, succeeding Señor Don **Ascencion Esquivel.**

CUSTOMS REVENUES.

Following is a summary of the customs revenues of **Costa Rica** for the twelve months from April, 1905, to March, 1906:

[From La Gaceta of April 27, 1906.]

	Custom-houses.				Total.
	San José.	Limon.	Puntarenas.	Other custom-houses.	
	Colones.	*Colones.*	*Colones.*	*Colones.*	*Colones.*
Revenue collected	2,295,309.61	1,205,426.70	405,558.26	109,087.66	4,015,382.23
Revenue estimated	2,137,500.00	1,169,000.00	498,500.00	95,000.00	3,900,000.00
Excess over revenue estimated	157,809.61	36,426.70		14,087.66	115,382.23
Deficit of revenue collected compared with estimated revenue			92,941.74		

TRADE CONDITIONS IN 1905.

The general character of the import trade of Costa Rica is well illustrated by the following figures compiled from the import statistics for the year ending December 31, 1905, showing the principal imports into Costa Rica in 1905, with percentage of each coming from the United States:

Class of goods.	Total.	From United States.	Percentage from United States.
Textiles	$1,171,159	$243,674	20.8
Food stuffs, including breadstuffs, provisions, wines, etc.	1,070,262	670,882	62.7
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	777,336	525,078	67.5
Paints, pigments, dyes, etc	157,690	92,577	58.7
Chemicals, drugs, medicines, etc	147,306	66,401	45.1
Paper, and manufactures of	111,330	31,814	28.6
Tobacco, and manufactures of	100,899	66,684	66.5
Carts, carriages, etc	73,398	71,889	97.9
Leather, unenumerated	76,874	55,126	71.7
Lumber	66,137	65,738	99.4
Coined money	501,601	501,601	100.0
All other articles	985,425	314,599	31.9
Total	5,239,477	2,706,063	45.9

The above table gives a sufficiently clear idea of the chief classes of commodities imported into Costa Rica from the United States, but a more important question remains—the growth or decline of our trade in specific articles. The following table throws light on this point. It gives annual average values of the principal exports from the United States for the five-year periods stated, the values being in thousands of United States gold dollars:

Articles.	1895–1899.	1900–1904.
Textiles	113.4	202.4
Food stuffs, including breadstuffs, provisions; wines, liquors, etc	405.0	491.0
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	188.0	342.0
Tobacco, and manufactures of	56.2	68.6
Wood, and manufactures of	50.6	122.6
Chemicals, drugs, medicines, etc	41.2	47.8
Leather, and manufactures of	22.4	84.4
Scientific instruments and apparatus	19.4	39.0
Oils	19.2	30.8
Carts, carriages, other vehicles, and parts	18.0	51.2
Paper, and manufactures of	17.4	24.0
Paints, pigments, and colors	2.6	4.6

In all of these—and they form the bulk of American trade with Costa Rica—there has been marked increase. There are, however, certain small items (some of them included in one or another of the above groups) in which United States trade has declined. The more important of them are:

Articles.	1895–1899.	1900–1904.	Articles.	1895–1899.	1900–1904.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*		*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Live animals	9.2	8.9	Wines, spirits, and liquors	44.6	29.2
Books, maps, engravings, etchings, etc	7.4	4.8	Paraffin and paraffin wax	26.2	23.0
Fish	21.6	16.0	Perfumery and cosmetics.	4.6	3.4
			Vegetables	15.6	15.0

The chief exports of Costa Rica are coffee and bananas, these two items together making up over 90 per cent in value of all shipments abroad. Hard woods, hides, and small quantities of precious metals supply the major part of the remaining 10 per cent. In the other five countries the exports comprise nearly the same list, but in different proportions. In most of them coffee occupies the leading place, while in Costa Rica bananas have risen to a point of equality with coffee and bid fair soon to surpass it. The value of coffee exports has remained nearly stationary during the past ten years; in 1896 it was $4,310,000, in 1905 only $3,774,000. Banana exports, on the other hand, have grown with astonishing rapidity from $565,000 in 1896 to $3,648,000 in 1905. The market for Central American bananas is extending rapidly, the last few years having seen large sales in England, and it is certain that the success of the industry in Costa Rica will stimulate the development of the banana lands of the other five countries.

IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

The decline in the value of coffee exports from Costa Rica has been more than offset by the increase in banana exports, and the total value of shipments of all commodities to foreign countries has therefore increased from $5,333,000 in 1896 to $8,148,000 in 1905. And this growth in exports has naturally been accompanied by a development of the import trade through general increase of purchasing power as well as through the increased demand for the paraphernalia needed by the expanding industries. In this growing import trade the United States has played a more and more important part, as is well illustrated by the following table showing the percentage of imports from principal countries:

Year.	England.	United States.	Germany.	France.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
1894	32.03	34.59	19.21	7.79
1897	26.92	33.61	21.01	10.00
1898	19.61	44.80	15.50	10.80
1899	19.60	54.00	14.55	5.90
1900	27.30	46.50	13.59	5.94
1901	21.83	46.77	13.50	5.43
1902	23.94	51.08	12.47	5.25
1903	21.57	50.20	11.07	6.47
1904	19.27	52.20	12.50	4.60
1905	19.73	46.88	12.90	5.24

IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES PROHIBITED.

A decree of the President of Costa Rica, dated February 2, 1906, prohibits the introduction of certain articles and modifies the regulations relating to merchandise in transit by small vessels at Costa Rican ports. The decree is as follows:

"ARTICLE I. Article 9 of the Fiscal Code is to be interpreted as follows:

" 'ARTICLE 9. The introduction of arms, ammunition, warlike material, dynamite, and nitroglycerine, of food stuffs unfit for consumption, and of articles which constitute Government monopolies (tobacco and spirits), is forbidden. The fact of the disembarkation of these articles of merchandise in transit or of their being found on small vessels within the territorial waters of the Republic, defines their introduction for the purposes of this law.'

"ARTICLE II. For the purposes of this law, the term 'small vessels,' means vessels of less than 600 tons register.

"In order that the transfer of nonprohibited articles from large or small small vessels to small vessels may be authorized, the owners shall pay to the customs officer, before such transfer be effected, the wharfage and the customs duties applicable to such articles.

"Similar rules shall apply to reembarkation in 'small vessels' or when small vessels enter the territorial waters of the Republic with foreign produce or goods.

"Transfer of goods between large vessels, or reembarkation in a large vessel, will not subject them to payment of dues other than those established in article 93 of the Fiscal Code, relating to wharfage and reembarkation dues.

"The above decree is already in force."

CUBA.

SUGAR CROP, 1905–6.

United States Consul-General FRANK STEINHART, of Havana, furnishes the following statement of Cuba's sugar crop of 1905–6, showing production, exportation, and quantity on hand March 31, 1906, compared with March 31, 1905:

[Sacks=320 pounds. Tons=2,240 pounds.]

	1905.		1906.	
	Sacks.	Tons.	Sacks.	Tons.
EXPORTED.				
Havana	375, 383	....	326, 336	....
Matanzas	518, 761	....	388, 560	....
Cardenas	560, 283	....	454, 091	....
Cienfuegos	647, 828	....	505, 202	....
Sagua	278, 981	....	166, 403	....
Caibarien	207, 529	....	208, 878	....
Guantanamo	192, 151	....	106, 419	....
Cuba	48, 195	....	47, 123	....
Manzanillo	208, 420	....	144, 209	....
Santa Cruz del Sur	48, 720	....	42, 095	....
Nuevitas	53, 290	....	89, 500	....
Gibara and Puerto Padre	133, 394	....	140, 257	....
Trinidad	42, 500	....	35, 756	....
Total	3, 315, 435	473, 634	2, 643, 839	377, 691
ON HAND.				
Havana	504, 210	....	373, 047	....
Matanzas	548, 843	....	399, 676	....
Cardenas	489, 194	....	248, 560	....
Cienfuegos	228, 622	....	369, 124	....
Sagua	95, 935	....	134, 458	....
Caibarien	186, 240	....	170, 470	....
Guantanamo	61, 843	....	49, 063	....
Cuba	19, 986	....	16, 980	....
Manzanillo	19, 850	....	30, 120	....
Santa Cruz del Sur	6, 790	....	9, 735	....
Nuevitas	19, 050	....	7, 500	....
Gibara and Puerto Padre	26, 300	....	30, 960	....
Zaza	15, 000	....	9, 900	....
Trinidad	13, 376	....	7, 600	....
Total	2, 235, 239	319, 320	1, 857, 213	265, 316
Local consumption	....	11, 930	....	12, 075
Total	....	804, 884	....	655, 082
On hand January 1, 1906	....	....	....	19, 450
Received to March 31	....	804, 884	....	635, 632

Comparative statement, by countries, of the total value in American money of merchandise and coin imported and exported in the fiscal year 1904–5.

	Imports.	Exports.
United States	$37,825,352	$85,868,916
Spain	10,413,250	1,145,682
France	12,919,552	1,311,469
Germany	5,107,789	3,782,849
United Kingdom	12,500,184	6,189,802
Other American countries	10,887,101	1,656,059
Other European countries	2,594,231	626,702
Other countries	709,598	584,513
Total	92,957,067	101,165,992

IMMIGRATION IN 1904 AND 1905.

In 1904 the total immigration to the Republic of Cuba was 28,467, while in 1905 the total number of immigrants aggregated 54,219. The largest number from any one country was, in 1904, 23,759 immigrants from Spain, while this number was increased in 1905 to 47,902. The next country in importance was the United States, which sent 1,549 immigrants to Cuba in 1904 and 1,861 in 1905.

ECUADOR.

RECEPTION OF MINISTER CARBO BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Señor Don LUIS FELIPE CARBO, on May 28, 1906, was received by President ROOSEVELT as Minister from the Republic of Ecuador, near the Government of the United States.

Señor LUIS FELIPE CARBO has been twice Secretary of Foreign Relations and President of the Council of Ministers. He has also held the office of secretary of the Interior and Public Instruction. In 1895 he was accredited Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States and Mexico, and in 1899 was accredited in the same capacity to Colombia. He represented Ecuador at the second Pan-American Congress and at several other international conferences. After taking his seat in the Senate he has again been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington.

On presenting his credentials as Minister from Ecuador, Señor CARBO spoke as follows:

"YOUR EXCELLENCY: The Republic of Ecuador, desirous of cultivating the good political and commercial relations that it has always maintained with the United States, has again entrusted me with its diplomatic representation near the American Government.

"In having the honor to place, for the second time, in the hands of the President of the United States the authograph letter which accredits me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Ecuador, I entertain the hope that your Excellency's Government and the American people will facilitate the fulfillment of my high mission, knowing, as they do, my constant efforts toward drawing closer the ties that unite the two Republics.

"Our commercial relations have grown considerably of late, and the Customs Bureau of Statistics at Guayaquil now places the United States foremost among the nations that send us their highly valued products. This country has begun to be a good consumer of our leading article of export, and the rapid growth of business between the two States will become more tangible every day until brought to its height by the much-desired opening of the Panama Canal.

"In view of this highly flattering prospect, the former President of the Republic, Gen. Don ELOY ALFARO, who is again presiding over the destinies of the nation, has instructed me to say to your Excellency that Ecuador, persistently striving for progress in its manifold manifestations, will welcome the cooperation of American skill and capital in the development of her immense resources.

"On the eve of the meeting at Rio Janeiro of the Congress that is to discuss the common interests of America, my country will join that assembly and bring to it the tribute of its best wishes for the union and harmony that must prevail among the states of the New World. The visit of your distinguished Secretary of State to the Republics of the south, where the most favorable reception awaits him, to establish relations of perfect understanding and wise advancement, will contribute most effectively to that noble end.

"On handing my letters of recall to Your Excellency in 1903 I had the pleasure of saying to you that I would again have occasion to declare the good will and sympathy of Ecuador for the United States. On this day, in which I have the pleasure of finding Your Excellency presiding a second time, and with unchanged brilliancy, over the destinies of this great country, I trust that Your Excellency will, from these words of an old acquaintance, appreciate the sincerity of the wishes made by the Government and people of Ecuador for Your Excellency's happiness and the welfare of this Nation."

In reply, President ROOSEVELT said:

"MR. MINISTER: Recalling with pleasure the agreeable relations which subsisted between this Government and yourself during your long former residence at this capital as your Government's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, it is with sincere satisfaction that I receive from your hands the letter whereby the Government of Ecuador again accredits you in the same capacity.

"It will be to me, Mr. Minister, a sincere pleasure as well as a bounden duty to give you my hearty cooperation in your endeavors to promote the best and closest relations between our two countries, and I doubt not that your efforts toward this beneficial end will be marked by that earnestness of aim which inspired your former intercourse with this Government.

"I beg that you will be so good as to assure your Government of my high appreciation of the friendly welcome which it offers to American talent and capital in the development of your country's resources. Gratifying as has been the steady increase of the mutually advantageous trade relations between the United States and Ecuador, I see in this effort the potentiality of a still greater progress in this direction.

"I ask you to be the medium of conveying to General ALFARO my cordial wishes for his personal welfare and for the peace and prosperity of the Ecuadorian people."

GUATEMALA.

PUBLIC REVENUES, 1905.

The following data is taken from the message of the President of the Republic sent to the National Legislative Assembly on opening its regular sessions in 1906:

"During the fiscal year of 1905 the public revenues amounted to more than $34,000,000, a considerable sum, bearing in mind that there was an increase of $14,000,000 and that the expenses of the several administrative branches of the Government amounted to $20,421,383, of which $24,970,383 were appropriated to be applied to the payment of the public debt, thus making a total in 1905 of $45,392,383 paid for account of debts contracted prior to 1898, some of which were payable in gold and others payable in the same coin concerning the contract made with the American syndicate, not including several sums paid in national money.

"The notable improvement and growth in the National Telegraph and Telephone lines is also worthy of mention, the former having increased to the extent of 247 kilometers and the latter 501 kilometers during said year."

THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC.[a]

(Concluded.)

"TRADE AND MARKETS.

"Guatemala, because of its nearness, is an unusually good market for the products of the United States. With the increase in the transportation facilities which will result from railway building and other transportation enterprises that will add to the ocean shipping facilities, the business should increase greatly if merchants and manufacturers in the United States choose to take advantage of it.

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[a] By Mr. Charles M. Pepper.

"Official support is given this view by the reports of the American consuls in Guatemala. Consul-General WINSLOW has frequently called attention to the advantages which may be obtained. In one report he stated that large quantities of groceries, flour, potatoes, shoes, dry goods, and clothing come from the United States, but Germany and England seem to have the lead in machinery and hardware. There is surely a fine opening in these latter lines for exporters of the United States, but they must be in position to push their goods personally, to give longer credits, and to take more pains with packing. In all, it is safe to say, there are $8,000,000 of American capital invested in Guatemala and there is an opening for much more, if it is backed by the right kind of management.

"In a report to the British Foreign Office in 1905 Mr. HERVEY, the English consul, stated that as far as actual volume of business was concerned, as shown in the imports and exports, there appeared to have been a distinct improvement in the general trade of the country compared with immediately preceding years. The imports were the largest for the past seven years. The revenue of the country showed a great improvement all around, being, in fact, nearly double that of 1903, the most important increases being shown in import and export duties, the former benefiting by the 50 per cent of their total payable in gold, and the latter by the tax of $1 gold per quintal which has been collected throughout the year.

"The outlook for the future was, the report said, more favorable than it had been for many years. The completion of the Guatemala Northern Railway would shorten the distance from Europe and the United States and promote trade. Already German and British steamers were calling at Puerto Barrios in addition to those of the United Fruit Company. The greater steadiness of exchange and the fall in the gold premium were further factors of importance in restoring confidence. With continued peace, and with it the prospect of increased labor facilities, so that the agricultural and mineral wealth to be won from the soil may attain to its fullest development, brighter days were dawning for Guatemala.

"ARTICLES BROUGHT FROM OTHER COUNTRIES.

"A general statement regarding the articles which Guatemala buys abroad and which therefore are of interest to exporters is as follows:

"The principal imports consist of dry goods, almost exclusively cotton manufactures, brought from Great Britain, the United States, and Germany. In this branch British manufacture commands the market, the imports from the United States and Germany being relatively small. The more important articles are gray cloths; bleached shirtings, 7-8 and 9-8 prints; fancy cloths; gray, white, and blue drills; colored drills; handkerchiefs; gray and dyed yarns; Turkey red yarns; sewing cottons; trimmings; cotton blankets, etc. Of these goods about 75 per cent are of British origin, 15 per cent American, and 10 per cent German. American manufacturers compete chiefly in drills, denims, blankets, prints, gray cloths, and bleached shirtings, while German goods imported consist chiefly of drills, prints, Turkey red yarns, blankets, and trimmings.

"Woolen goods are not in very great demand; the principal lines are blankets, shawls, braids, hats, Berlin wool, and but few piece goods.

"Hats are imported mostly from the United States, Germany, and only a few from the United Kingdom; shawls from Germany, principally; piece goods from Germany, France, and the United Kingdom.

"Silks are not in demand, excepting floss silks imported from China, and ribbons from Switzerland, France, and Germany. Regarding hardware generally, approximately 50 per cent is imported from Germany, 30 per cent from the United States, and 20 per cent from the United Kingdom.

"The principal imports from the United States consist of machetes, axes, and hoes, besides tools generally of the better classes, corn mills, plows, sewing machines, outfits for building purposes, saws, barbed wire, files, screws, cutlery, ropes, brushes, enameled goods, paints, varnishes, and breadstuffs.

"The imports from the United Kingdom are chiefly composed of galvanized-iron sheets, galvanized-iron goods, coffee machinery, copper sheets, tin goods, machetes, hoes, sickles, picks, pickaxes, saltpeter, pans (used on sugar plantations), iron sheets, saws, padlocks, cutlery, saddlery, bits, spurs, brass valves and cocks, pottery, cartridges, also preserves and biscuits.

"From Germany are brought all kinds of cheap tools, machinery, sewing machines, cutlery, machetes, bar iron, enameled goods, pottery, locks, screws, nails, window glass, brushes, paper, matches, stearin and ceresin, part of these goods being also brought from Belgium and the Netherlands, while France ships tools for shoemakers' and saddlers' use.

"The articles which Guatemala buys in exchange for her coffee, sugar, fruits, woods, and other products in the customs classification are divided into three groups; that is, articles of prime necessity, articles of luxury or convenience, and articles for the industries.

"The first and most important group includes cotton and woolen goods, wheat flour, rice, corn, potatoes, salt, wax, and stearin candles, matches, soap, petroleum, glassware, earthenware, and kitchen hardware.

"The second group covers the finer grade of woolens, silks, mineral waters, liquors, preserves in cans, manufactured tobacco, glassware, porcelain, toys, musical instruments, perfumery, etc.

"The third group consists of coal, woodworking machinery, cured hides, raw cotton, sacks, lubricating oils, farm implements, and a variety of machinery.

"CLASS OF IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

"The shipments with which up to this time the United States has been most successful in furnishing Guatemala can be understood from a summary of the articles sent out under a consular invoice from various ports. The exportations from the port of New Orleans during a recent year were as follows:

Article.	Value.	Article.	Value.
Linseed oil	$168	Locomotives	$7,465
Petroleum, etc	2,534	Earthenware	1,122
Tar	256	Manufactured woods, railroad ties, etc.	55,772
Live animals	5,447	Indian corn	16,335
Rice	974	Malt	474
Empty barrels	116	Cable rope	1,874
Coal	185	Gentlemen's furnishings	2,724
Cement	422	Gasoline motors	285
Cistern materials	648	Furniture	657
Dynamite	249	Umbrellas	444
Drugs	1,972	Provisions	23,127
Hardware	19,468	Bridge material	18,794
Cotton goods	45,733	Salt	2,136
Iron bars	338	Hats	452
Wheat flour	15,817	Whisky	978
Surgical instruments	281	Shoes	1,531

"From the port of Mobile shipments were as follows:

Article.	Value.	Article.	Value.
Wheat flour	$10,196	Dried fish	$376
Cotton goods	9,916	Footwear	362
Canned meats	2,108	Stearine candles	317
Cornmeal	1,316	Matches	300
Hardware	804	Condensed milk	238
Alimentary conserves	777	Soap	228
Butter	676	Lard	206
Beer in bottles	572	Fruit preserves	204
Petroleum	523	Cheese	173
Vegetables	507	Rice	168
Coal	420	Miscellaneous food products	1,700
Hay	405		

"The exports from New York, which average about $75,000 per month, are composed chiefly of the following articles: Galvanized wire, alimentary articles, betum, glassware, beer, photographic material, cotton goods, soap, earthenware, railway material, typewriters, plated goods, paper, watches, hats, chintz, lubricating oil, electrical equipments, iron pipes, cured hides, drugs, hardware, agricultural implements, jewelry, sewing machines, medicines, miscellaneous machinery, perfumery, petroleum, weighing scales, whisky, and leather ware.

"From the port of San Francisco the annual shipments amount to, approximately, $1,000,000. The principal articles are flour, wheat, hops, corn, barley, oats, cotton, furniture, machinery, beers, wines, and whiskies. The articles imported at San Francisco are chiefly coffee, sugar, cacao, rubber, hides, and lumber.

"HOW THE COMMERCE IS DIVIDED.

"While the United States has a fair share of the trade, the proportion is not as large as it might be if systematic efforts were made. In the last year for which statistics are available, the foreign commerce of Guatemala amounted to $12,593,000, of which $5,041,000 was imports and $7,552,000 exports. Germany, which takes the bulk of the coffee crop, is the largest consumer. In the year quoted it took 53.79 per cent of the total exportations from Guatemala; North America (chiefly United States), 25.86 per cent; England, 15.37 per cent, and France, 2.4 per cent.

"The exportation of the various countries to Guatemala in percentage terms was as follows: United States, 36.59 per cent; England, 22.62 per cent; Germany, 19.97 per cent; France, 9.21 per cent; South America, 2.82 per cent; Central America, 1.83 per cent; Mexico, 1.69 per cent; Spain, 1.54 per cent; Italy, 1.32 per cent; Belgium and Holland, 1.27 per cent; other countries, 1.14 per cent.

"In detail the value of the goods imported by Guatemala in the given year was: From Germany, $1,019,000; United States, $1,442,000; England, $1,038,000; France, $175,000; Belgium, $114,000. No other country except the above exported to Guatemala goods exceeding $100,000 in value. Of the exports from Guatemala, chiefly coffee, as previously stated, Germany took $3,508,000; the United States, $2,292,000; England, $1,282,000.

"President **Estrada Cabrera** in his annual message commented on the balance of trade in favor of Guatemala and expressed himself very hopefully concerning the measures of internal development which could be carried on while the conditions of foreign commerce were so satisfactory.

"Since a portion of the revenue of Guatemala is raised from the export tax on coffee, it is possible to maintain a very moderate schedule of import duties, and this is done. The average duty on the group of articles described under the heading of prime necessity is 23.67 per cent ad valorem; on the second group, 30.84 per cent, and on the third group, 7.60 per cent.

"The duties are equitably distributed so as to bear lightly on everything that enters into the industrial upbuilding of the country. Moreover, special concessions are sometimes made on material for railway and other enterprises which enter into the national development.

"The general rules regarding the application of the tariff are very clear. They are formulated with a view to saving annoyance to shippers and are specific enough to avoid uncertainty. Import duties are not high. The list of articles which it is prohibited to import is a short one.

"The charges for invoices on shipments to Guatemala are as follows:

Ship's manifest	$10.00
Validating invoices of from $1 to $100	7.00
Validating invoices of from $100 to $500	10.00
Validating invoices of from $501 to $1,000	14.00
Validating invoices of from $1,001 to $3,000	16.00
Validating invoices of from $3,001 to $6,000	20.00

"For each additional $1,000 the consuls will collect $2.

"The Government officials of Guatemala and the merchants gave hearty support to the project of an exposition ship or floating exposition which was undertaken on the Pacific coast in order to display American products and manufactures and at the same time familiarize American firms with the products of other couutries.

"EXCHANGE AND BANKS.

"In the conduct of its foreign commerce reasonably long credits are required by the merchants of Guatemala, but always under fixed conditions. When the coffee crop is shipped bills on Europe and on New York can always be procured at reasonable exchange and the obligations be met in this manner. Since the balance of trade is in favor of Guatemala there is always the certainty of funds for exchange.

"Under President ESTRADA CABRERA's administration the banks of the country are subject to a regulation somewhat similar to the national banks of the United States. Various decrees have been issued governing the emission of bank notes. The latest decree institutes a special bank examination project and requires all the financial institutions to give an account of their condition and operations to this Department.

"The following statistics as to the leading banks of Guatemala have been compiled from recent reports:

Guatemalan Bank (Banko de Guatemala).

[Manager, Carlos Gallusser.]

Capital subscribed and totally paid	$2,500,000.00
Reserve fund	655,000.00
Contingent fund	292,208.67
Fund available for dividends	200,000.00

Occidental Bank (Banco de Occidente).

[Manager, Rufino Ibarguen.]

Capital authorized	$2,000,000.00
Capital paid	1,650,000.00
Reserve fund	1,200,000.00
Contingent fund	1,200,000.00

International Bank (Banco Internacional).

[Manager, Carlos B. Pullin.]

Capital subscribed and totally paid	$2,000,000.00
Reserve fund	1,507,000.00
Contingent fund	281,918.76

Columbian Bank (Banco Colombiano).

[Director, F. L. de Villa.]

Capital paid	$1,776,000.00
Reserve fund	797,747.94
Sinking fund	454,189.84
Fund available for dividends	69,227.74

American Bank (Banco Americano).

[Manager, A. Beckford.]

Capital authorized	$1,200,000.00

Agricultural Mortgage Bank (Banco Agricola-Hipotecario).

[Manager, A. Prentice.]

Capital authorized	$12,0000,00.00

"All these are banks of emission and discount with headquarters at at Guatemala city and with branches in the other principal cities of the departments. They also to some degree supply the place of mercantile agencies and report financial standing of individuals, firms, and companies upon solicitation.

"It is known to be the great ambition of President ESTRADA CABRERA to place the finances of Guatemala on a solid basis during his present term. The rate of exchange under the stability now afforded and the improved industrial and commercial conditions has been steadily falling.

"A final word concerning the opportunities for American enterprise is convincing when it comes from official sources. In one of his reports Consul-General Winslow said:

"'During the past few months the exporters of the United States have been doing some effective work in this Republic. There have been several commercial travelers here studying the conditions and taking sample orders. Many others have been asking for information from this consulate-general, which has been able to give valuable information. If this field is properly worked and sufficiently long credit is given, practically nothing but American goods need be found in the markets of Guatemala, for they are generally conceded to be the best. This market is worth cultivating, for the next few years will see great development here. Everything points that way, and the natural resources are great. The opening up of the new railroad to the Atlantic coast at Puerto Barrios will do wonders for the country. More attention is being paid to the packing of goods shipped to this country. It is an important matter and can not have too much attention on the part of exporters. Packages should be very firmly nailed and bound by band iron, so they would be difficult to open, as there is much complaint about goods being stolen from boxes in transit. I have had several compliments of late from the custom officers for the way shipments of American goods have come packed. It will pay exporters to pack well everything they ship. Dollars spent in this line will bring hundreds in profits. This is especially true for Central American ports.'

"Supplementary to the the above was a report from Vice-Consul-General OWEN in which these observations were made:

"'The following dry goods of American manufacture are becoming quite popular here: Brown cotton, all grades; cotton duck, Lindale, up to 6 ounces; light domestics; long cloth; gingham; cotton drill, checks, and stripes (cheviot); blue and brown cotton drill; fancy calicoes and lawns; cotton ware, all colors. The piece of 24 yards is the most popular, although cotton cheviots, gingham, etc., come put up in larger pieces. Dress patterns in lawn and calico are frequently imported.

"'It must be borne in mind that the importers of this Republic are for the greater part Germans, and their interest and inclination lead them to trade with the fatherland. England also is preferred over the United States, possibly because Guatemala merchants can more easily identify themselves in England and get better credits. American goods, therefore, are imported only when their quality places them so far ahead of the European article that the merchant is almost compelled to have them in stock. The American manufacturers should become better acquainted with this trade, ascertain who are worthy of credit, and extend it. The long voyage and delay en route compel the importer to ask long credits. It is sometimes two or three months after shipments destined for this city leave the manufacturer before they can be displayed in the store of the importer. The custom duty on about all cotton goods is collected on gross weight of the package. Great care should be taken with invoices for custom-house purposes; the goods must be described in exact phraseology of Guatemala custom tariff.'

"CLIMATE AND IMMIGRATION.

"The population of Guatemala, according to the general census of the Republic taken at the beginning of 1904, was 1,842,000. This was the actual enumeration, but as there were many cases in which a complete account was not possible the inhabitants probably number 2,000,000. Of those enumerated by races, 750,615 were Ladinos and 1,091,519 were of the aboriginal race. The Ladinos are the descendants of the white race and of a mixture of European and Indian. The Indian population is principally engaged in farming and in small commercial enterprises in the interior. The Ladinos are much more energetic. The natives of the high and cold regions are the most vigorous.

"For many years it has been the aim of the Guatemalan Government to attract foreign immigration. Under President ESTRADA CABRERA's administration systemic measures for this purpose have been taken, and the policy of encouraging immigrants and colonists, especially from the United States, has become a settled one. Practically one-half the fertile territory is yet uncultivated for want of tenants, and there are many agricultural industries which require a very small amount of capital, while they assure independence to those who follow them.

"The first question asked is whether the natives of the temperate regions, Europeans and North Americans, can live and work in the climate. The answer is that there are large areas suitable for them where they may engage in coffee-growing, dairying, stock-raising, and similar occupations.

"The districts known as the Highlands or 'Los Altos' are at an average elevation of 5,000 feet and comprise some of the most inviting sections of Guatemala. The uplands include Quezaltenango, Solola, Quiche, Huehuetenango, Totonicapam, and San Marcos.

"THE THREE ZONES.

"Usually in describing the country it is divided into three zones. The tierra caliente, or hot lands, comprise the coasts of the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans.

"The tierra templada, or temperate zone, covers the central plains which range from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea level.

"The tierra fria, or cold zone, comprises the highlands as noted above.

"The year is divided into two seasons, the winter or rainy season, lasting from May till October, and the dry season. The hottest months are March and April and the coldest ones December and January. Except along the coast, the average temperature throughout the year is about 72° F. The climate on the coast is rendered endurable by the refreshing sea breezes, which blow for several hours every day. Many people who live in the uplands, in the rarified atmosphere, find it agreeable and beneficial to their health to spend a few weeks every season on the coast lands. The climate would be hot and moist except for the variations caused by the mountains, which oppose themselves not only to the prevailing winds, but also in rainfalls to the humidity of the air. The winds are from the east and north, although along the Pacific coast there are southern and southwestern winds at certain times in the year. In regard to rainfall the general rule is that the regions confronting the moist winds from the ocean have abundant precipitation, while those defended by mountain ranges from the sea winds are dry.

"The climate, taking the country as a whole, is an unusually healthy one. Fevers are not common and when they exist are confined to the warm and humid coast regions. No peculiar climatic disease exists in Guatemala and the country rarely suffers from epidemics. This is largely due to the strict sanitary measures which are enforced by the government.

"A POETICAL AND PRACTICAL DESCRIPTION.

"The following account of the climate in popular language is given by a well-known authority:

"'The territory of the Republic belongs to the torrid zone comprised among the intertropical countries which are exempt from the rigorous winters of the countries of Europe, North and South America, and the Far East. The vegetation which droops in the dry season recovers a marvelous exuberance in the season of the rains. In every part it is encountered then rehabited in the most splendid garb of nature. The tropical countries at this period certainly are the motherland of all the plants which are cultivated throughout the world when, as in the case of our Republic, there are hot, temperate, and cold zones in which the vegetation is perpetual and flourishes in the regions which possess perennial springs of flowing water to moisten the cultivated lands in the season of the drouths.

"'The knowledge of the climates is of the highest importance for the agriculturist. It is his guide in the experiments for acclimatizing exotic plants which he seeks to introduce into his properties.

"'The climate of a locality varies through the background of the mountains, through its sloping direction, its nearness to the sea, to the lakes, and to the selvas; through the direction and the forces of the periodical winds.

"'Setting out from the low coast lands and ascending to the regions of the Altos or highlands, the naturalist admires successively the exuberant vegetation of the tropics and that of the cold countries.

"'On account of the topography of the territory, we have in the different zones of the Republic different climates characterized by our two seasons—that of the rains, our winter, and that of the dryness, our summer; characterized too by the intensity of the heat in the low zones of the coasts and by the crisp cold in the high plateaus of our mountains; by the force and duration of the periodic winds of the Northwest, which in certain regions of the Republic blow with a violence harmful to agriculture.

"'The temperature in the low zones fluctuates between 26° and 35° centigrade, averaging 28°. In the zones ranging from 3,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level the temperature fluctuates between 16° and 24°, the average being 20° to 22° centigrade. In the high zones or cold lands the temperature varies from 8° to 15°, the medium being 12° or 13°. In these zones from December to the end of March the temperature drops during the night to 1° centigrade and other times to 3° or 4°.

"'The rains commence in May or June and continue until the middle of November. They are most violent from July to October. In the months of September and October there are sometimes storms and copious rains which last almost continuously from one to two weeks.

"'Heavy dews are numerous, and at times very copious, in the summer in the low zones close to the sea, the lakes, and the big marshes and also in the higher zones through the condensation of the vapors, which absorb the sun's rays and become more condensed on reaching the colder regions of the atmosphere.

"'The northeast winds are periodical, and blow almost without interruption throughout the summer and with great violence on the coasts of the north and in the eastern sections of the country. The winds on the south coast are much milder, and those in the western sections are insignificant.

"'Under this drought-like action the vegetation withers in the hot and dry zones. It flourishes most in the districts which possess perennial springs of running water for fertilizing.

"'In the season of the rains there are strong hurricanes of southern winds, which cause damage to agriculture, but happily they are not frequent.

"'From the description of the varied climates of the Republic it will be seen that they are adapted to the cultivation of the richest tropical plants and for all the agricultural and industrial produce which is cultivated in the cold and temperate zones of the entire world.

"'Besides, its vegetative season is one of perpetual cultivation, and in the plantations which possess water for irrigating the cultivated lands three crops a year can be raised in the hot zones as well as the temperate regions, and two crops of the cereals, wheat and Indian corn, in the cold regions; that is to say, the feeding of 30,000,000 inhabitants is possible, besides fruits for a very extensive exportation.'

"AIDS TO AGRICULTURE.

"In a country so largely agricultural as Guatemala is the measures for the encouragement of farming may be taken as a means of judging the interest shown by the Government. On this point President **ESTRADA CABRERA** in a recent message said:

"'Agriculture as the prime factor of our richness has been the object of special attention during the last seven years of my administration. In order to broaden and improve it there has been established in the capital the General Department of Agriculture and in the districts and municipalities boards for the same purpose. This Department has been authorized to publish a periodical, The Bulletin of Agriculture, which is given over exclusively to important farming studies. Seeds and plants have been brought from other countries and distributed among our farmers in order to establish new sources of production. Strict orders have been issued to secure the cultivation of the largest areas possible and also for establishing common seed grounds. Regulations have been made for the exploitation of rubber. In every possible manner the importation of farm tools and agricultural machinery has been facilitated. Contracts have been made for the exploitation of the woods in the forests of the North. Schools of agriculture have been created in order to further the study of these subjects by the issue of special bulletins under the direction of the Department of Agriculture.'

"LEADING POINTS OF IMMIGRATION LAW.

"A general immigration law was passed several years ago which has been supplemented by other laws since that time. At the outset, immigration contracts with the Chinese are prohibited and the latter are not to be accepted as immigrants. The purpose of this is to insure white immigration and to prevent cheap cooly labor of a temporary character interfering with settlers who wish to establish themselves permanently. Immigrants are described as those foreigners having a profession, occupation, or trade, whether day laborers, artisans, workingmen in factories, farmers, or professors, who give up their own homes to come and settle in Guatemala and accept their transportation, to be paid either by the Guatemalan Government or by an immigration company. Immigrants also include the foreigners whose transportation is not paid by the Government or by private companies. The wearing apparel and household furniture, tools, domestic animals, and other possessions of immigrants are entered at the custom-house free of duty.

"An important provision authorizes the government to grant gratuitously to immigrants lots of public lands in certain districts, provided that the immigrants bind themselves to cultivate within two years the third part of the land granted. For this purpose zones of tillable land are set apart in the districts named.

"Immigrants are exempted for a period of four years after their arrival from service in the construction or repair of the public roads and from the payment of municipal taxes. They are also exempted from military service except in the case of foreign war. They enjoy all the rights and privileges granted by law to Guatemalan citizens.

"PUBLIC LANDS FOR SETTLERS.

"Under a general law a body of official engineers was created for surveying and distributing the uncultivated public lands and fixing the prices therefor. The price varies according to the nature of the land, whether it is for grazing, raising cereals; whether capable of raising sugar, bananas, etc.; whether adapted to coffee and cotton, or whether it contains forests. Public lands may also be granted to immigrants gratuitously. Information on these points can be had through correspondence with the Department of Agriculture called 'Dirección General de Agricultura,' in Guatemala City.

"President ESTRADA CABRERA'S land policy has been directed especially to prevent great areas from being kept out of cultivation. He has dictated many measures with the purpose of breaking up the huge estates that often are uncultivated for want of capital and making them productive through the encouragement of small capitalists or farmers.

"The general system of highways and cart roads as well as of the railroads has been devised for this purpose.

"With regard to colonization and immigration the policy of securing the benefit of the favored soil to settlers has been indicated in the correspondence with various companies and individuals. In a report by the Director of Agriculture he declared that immigration from North America would be very pleasing to Guatemala and would strengthen the cordial relations existing between the two countries. That the immigrants will be well received he was assured. Their practical character would be especially valuable in developing the resources of the country. The Director, however, called attention to the fact that in many places of the country the geological conditions were not similar to the prairies of the United States, where in the beginning very much could be accomplished on a large scale by machinery. In many of the districts open to settlement in Guatemala much of the work of clearing would have to be done by hand. That is one reason why encouragement is given to the individual settlers instead of to companies.

"To broaden and strengthen the present immigration law the Department of Agriculture has recommended that certain lands be thrown open to settlement on the following conditions:

"1. The Government shall make the plan for the colony, dividing the lands into lots of one caballería (112 acres).

"2. The settler shall take immediate possession of the lot which is granted him.

"3. The Government shall aid the removal of the colonists from their present place of residence to the point where they intend to settle; this aid to be extended under conditions which will insure its repayment.

"4. The colonists on taking possession of their land shall obligate themselves to begin cultivating some of the following articles: Rice, corn, beans, coffee, cacao, vanilla, rubber, cotton, hemp, etc.

"5. The Government shall designate from among the colonists some one who shall give general instruction with regard to the farming.

"INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

"Friendly relations with all countries, both neighboring and distant, is a leading point in President ESTRADA CABRERA'S programme. The relations of Guatemala with the United States are particularly close and cordial.

"In his annual message President ESTRADA CABRERA said:

"'It is well known that the grand Republic of North America always has shown the most sympathetic regard for our country and the earnest effort of my Government has been to strengthen the ties of friendship which unite the two nations. With this feeling existing there has been achieved during the period since 1898 the most flattering results, so that it can be confidently stated that never before have the relations between Guatemala and the United States reached so great a degree of cordiality as to-day, and it may be said that never has any cause of discord between the two Governments been so remote as now. The death of the illustrious President MCKINLEY, which was felt so deeply in Guatemala, and the advent into the Presidency of Mr. ROOSEVELT in no way interrupted the progress of affairs with our Republic and those which were pending followed their tranquil course toward a satisfactory arrangement.'

"The Secretary of Foreign Relations in his annual report said:

"'Motives analogous to those which in foreign governments have caused congratulation over the reelection of Señor ESTRADA CABRERA as President of Guatemala have made it pleasing that the Government of this Republic on its part could extend its congratulations over the reelection in the United States and Mexico, respectively, of Messrs. ROOSEVELT and DIAZ, two eminent statesmen whose conciliatory policies are well known, as likewise their sympathetic regard for Guatemala. The continuation of these illustrious personages in power is considered by this Government as a guaranty of the increasing cordiality of the relations of Guatemala with them, and it has also enabled at the same time to be placed in evidence, with all sincerity, the satisfaction which has been produced by their reelection in their respective countries.'

"These are correct statements, for the sentiment of profound sympathy and admiration which President ESTRADA CABRERA and the whole people of Guatemala entertain for President ROOSEVELT and for the American people are very marked. For President ROOSEVELT, on account of his grand traits of character, of mentality, and of heart, and the spirit of humanity, justice, and rectitude, which make of him the Chief Magistrate most conspicuous, most respected, most popular, and most cherished of the present day; and for the American people on account of their intelligence, their enterprising disposition, and their unceasing labors for progress, which have gained for them so preeminent a place among all the nations of the earth as one of the grandest, most flourishing, and most powerful.

"ADHERENCE TO THE HAGUE PEACE PRINCIPLES.

"These quotations indicate the sentiment of Guatemala toward the two countries with which geographically and otherwise it is most closely allied. Further evidence of the friendship for the United States and of the desire to sustain its policies of international peace were afforded in the promptness with which President ROOSEVELT's suggestion of a second Peace Conference in The Hague was accepted. With regard to the United States, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs stated:

"'Knowing the importance of our relations with the great American nation it was a grateful duty to send a special mission to Washington with the sole object of congratulating President ROOSEVELT. For the discharge of this function Señor JORGE MUÑOZ was selected, and he discharged it with entire satisfaction to the Government. This mission having been disposed of he was accredited permanently as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

"'Inasmuch as it was not one of the ancient nations of Europe, but a young and virile republic, the strongest in America, which launched the project through its distinguished President of a second Hague Conference to perfect and complete the works of the first one in favor of universal peace, it is to be hoped that this effort will be seconded by all the countries of the civilized world, and that at no distant time when experience shall have shown the deficiencies in the conclusions adopted by previous Congresses those which may be adopted in the coming peace conference will be more efficacious for the success of the humanitarian and praiseworthy end which the United States proposes.'

"Guatemala previously had given its adhesion to the principles of arbitration promulgated under The Hague Convention. It was represented in the second international American conference held in Mexico 1901-2, and the various treaties and recommendations made by that conference were ratified or indorsed as in the case of the other signatory governments. The action taken by the Government of Guatemala on the respective conventions and recommendations was officially transmitted to Señor MARISCAL, Secretary of Foreign Relations of Mexico, in accordance with the resolution of the conference.

"PECUNIARY CLAIMS ARBITRATION.

"Among the treaties promulgated by the Pan-American Conference in Mexico was one relating to pecuniary claims. This required the ratification of five Governments in order to make it effective. Guatemala was one of the first to give its formal adhesion to this convention. This treaty was ratified by the United States Senate and promulgated by the Department of State from Washington in the spring of 1905, so that United States citizens can now claim its benefits. The treaty consists of five articles. Under its terms the high contracting parties agree to submit to arbitration, through The Hague Court, all claims for pecuniary loss or damage which may be presented by their respective citizens and which can not be amicably adjusted through diplomatic channels and when such claims are of sufficient importance to warrant the expenses of arbitration.

"By virtue of Article 26 of the convention of The Hague the high contracting parties agree to submit to the decision of the Permanent Court of Arbitration established by that convention all controversies which are the subject-matter of the treaty unless both parties should prefer that especial jurisdiction be organized according to Article 21.

"If for any cause the Permanent Court of The Hague should not be opened to one or more of the high contracting parties they obligate themselves to stipulate in a special treaty the rules under which the tribunal shall be established as well as its forms of procedure.

"In 1902 the administration of President ESTRADA CABRERA negotiated and the National Assembly ratified an agreement with Germany, Belgium, France, England, and Italy, which disposed of many subjects that had been in controversy.

"Spain, the United States, and Mexico did not enter into the agreement, because those Governments preferred to postpone the claims of their citizens until the industrial crisis was over and the financial conditions were improved. Since that time a number of claims have been adjusted satisfactorily. President ESTRADA CABRERA stated in a recent message that there were no claims at the present time which were weighing upon the National Treasury. These matters having been arranged satisfactorily, he said that no subject had arisen which could alter the friendly relations with the countries of Europe. This friendship was shown in the tribute paid by the Diplomatic Corps on New Year's Day. Subsequently the Governments of Germany and France had shown especial consideration by conferring on the President the Order of the Red Eagle and of the Legion of Honor, respectively.

"With Mexico the relations of Guatemala have been cordial since the boundary dispute was settled in 1895. Recently the commercial relations, on account of the construction of the Pan-American Railway through Mexican territory to the Guatemalan border, have required the establishment of various consulates in important places in Mexico, and the exequaturs have been granted by the Mexican Government.

"CONCORD IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

"With respect to the neighboring republics of Central America the attitude of Guatemala has been open and pronounced. It desires to destroy every cause of discord among the republics and to maintain a perfect equilibrium. Guatemala took part in the conference which was held at Corinto, Nicaragua, in August, 1904, and at which Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua also were represented. Through its delegate President ESTRADA CABRERA'S government subscribed to the following declarations:

"'1. To maintain peace is the principal objective of our Government, not only because it is a necessity for the various peoples, but also because it imposes itself as a duty which all Spanish-American nationalities should fulfill. For this reason we firmly believe in the proposition to overcome in Central America every obstacle that may stand in the way of peace, and we will put forth our strongest efforts to frustrate the schemes of those who seek to sow distrust and jealousy among us, impelled as they are by the spirit of ambition or disorder.

"'2. The strict compliance with the international compacts which bind us shall be the test to which we submit our acts, so that every effort to the contrary will be vain and barren, since it is necessary to recognize that the generality of the labors of the enemies of each administration tend to no laudable ends, but, rather, are the work of selfish egotists, of personal enemies, or the aberration of unbalanced judgment.

"'3. We do not hesitate, then, in declaring that whatever scheme of discord, subversive attempt, or suggestion which proposes to break our loyal friendship shall receive no support among us, because the sincerity and firmness of our relations as representatives of the peoples whom we serve are and always will be affirmed in this solemn agreement, which we make at the instance of Central America, an agreement which is the fruit of the efforts we have made as public men on different occasions.

"'4. We expect that all good citizens will give us in the sense indicated their patriotic cooperation, inspired in ideals of peace and fraternity, and contributing, by supporting us in this accord, to place an end to the discord which the enemies of the public tranquillity cause, and also upholding the liberal and progressive policy which governs our acts.'

"CHAPTER VII.

"THE LAND OF TRAVEL AND HISTORY.

"Guatemala is a fascinating country for the traveler and visitor. Antiquarians, deep delvers in the majestic monuments of the long-forgotten past, seek in the myths, the traditions, the temples, and the ruins the riddles of prehistoric civilization. Modern tourists traveling, as they will be able to do within a short time, by railway from New York or San Francisco to the very heart of Guatemala, may lose themselves in admiration of the sublime scenery, the lovely landscapes of valley and mountain, lake and forest (the Indian name for Guatemala means abounding in trees), volcanic caps, giant outlines, and cloud-clad craters. Everywhere they will encounter that diversity which is the chief attraction of natural scenery. They will find also superimposed on the prehistoric Indian civilization the charm of Spanish architecture, customs, character, and institutions.

"Men of the stamp of President ESTRADA CABRERA, who are engaged in the material upbuilding and the political progress of the country, may prefer to talk of its agriculture and commerce, its opportunities for the energetic and resourceful people of the northern regions rather than to discuss its picturesque ruins and its fascinating history. Yet they would not have these subjects neglected. Hence the traveler and the tourist always are welcome, and whether they be deeply learned scientific investigators, or mere birds of passage seeking novelty, every provision is made to aid them in their travels.

"NATURE'S BOLD HAND.

"In the very accurate and complete physiographic description of Guatemala contained in the report of the Intercontinental Railway Survey the following description is given of the great chain of volcanic cones and peaks which add so greatly to the bold picturesqueness of the country:

"'The Pacific coast extends generally from the northwest to the southeast. From the sea the ground rises with a very gentle slope inland for almost 25 or 30 miles, when the country becomes broken by the lava foothills of the volcanoes which extend from one end of the country to the other and which stand like a giant wall between the coast and the interior. Beginning at the Mexican boundary the line of volcanoes extends nearly parallel to the coast. Back of this is a plateau limited on the other side by the Continental Divide and much broken by spurs which unite the volcanoes with the Divide and the deep valleys between the spurs. The plateau is drained by rivers which run to the sea through the deep canyons between the volcanoes. The Continental Divide begins with the volcano Tacana, and making a semicircular bend to the north and east rises again in the volcano Tajumulco. From this point its general direction is easterly as far as the Cerro Tecpam. Tacana and Tajumulco are the highest points on this arc, being respectively 13,334 and 13,814 feet above sea level. From Tajumulco to near Totonicapam the general altitude of the Divide is about 9,000 feet, the most prominent peaks being the Cerro Cerchil 11,830 feet and the Cerro Calel 10,813 feet. From Totonicapam to Cerro Tecpam the general elevation of the Divide is about 10,500 feet with one peak, the Cerro Quiche, of 11,160 feet. From Cerro Tecpam, 10,050 feet, the Divide turns to the southeast and drops to a general elevation of about 7,000 feet, crossing the plateau and rising again in the Cerro Santa Maria Cauqué. Following the hills of Mexico, it crosses the plain near Guatemala City. the suburb of Guarda Viejo, 5,060 feet, being on the Divide.'

"The heights of other principal volcanoes are given below:

	Feet.
Acatenango	13,012
Fuego	12,821
Agua	12,300
Atitlan	11,849
Santa Maria	10,535
Quezaltenango	9,358
Pacaya	7,675
Ipala	6,801
Chingo	6,019

"VARIETY IN GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE.

"In the geological structure of the country unusual variety of character is shown. The Quaternary formation, alluvium and diluvium, covers the greater portion of the Pacific coast from the foot of the mountains to the sea. The same formation is also observed in the neighborhood of Guatemala City, the valley of the Passion River, Puerto Barrios, and various other localities on the Atlantic Slope.

"The Tertiary formation and particularly limestone covers the entire Department of Peten. Furthermore, limestones and dolomites of the Upper Cretaceous age are noted from La Libertad toward the Usumacinta River and toward British Honduras. In the localities of San Luis and Santa Bárbara there are Tertiary limestones and sandstones of Eocene and Miocene ages.

"The limestones and dolomites of the Upper Cretaceous age are also found in various localities, mixed with Tertiary limestone and sandstone, as well as conglomerates, dolomites, and limestones of the Lower Cretaceous age. In other sections they are mixed with limestones and dolomites of the Upper Carboniferous age, mingled with slate, sandstone, and pudding stone. The latter formation is found in other sections with pre-Carboniferous limestone and also with crystalline limestone of the Azoic age.

"The Tertiary formation is followed by an Azoic formation of gneiss, mica slate, and phylada, with large intrusions of granite. A kind of hornblende slate has been observed in some parts of Izabal.

"The eruptive formations are composed of porphyry in the north and northwest; of diorite, obsidian, rhyolite, and dacite and of trachyte, together with basalt, rhyolite, obsidian, and granite in other sections. The eruptive formations are further composed of basalt in Pacaya and several other volcanoes, and mostly of ambesite in the rest of the Cordilleras and the highlands.

"For the present-day traveler who is interested in earthquakes and their effects and in the ruins of Spanish architecture, nothing more entertaining can be found than a visit to La Antigua, which can be reached from Guatemala City by a few hours' ride in carriage or on horseback. Antigua stretches through the beautiful and fertile valley which in the Indian language means dry lake, because the tradition exists that in prehistoric times there was a fine sheet of water covering the land. The panorama which delights the eye from any elevated point of Antigua is glorious. The three volcanoes of Acatenango, Agua (water), and Fuego (fire) lose their majestic combs in the clouds. In every direction spread fertile fields with an infinite number of coffee and sugar plantations in every state of production. The borders of the city are bathed by two charming rivers, the Pensativo and the Portal. In the immediate neighborhood are hygienic baths of pure crystalline water.

"PREHISTORIC RUINS AND FAMED LAKE ATITLAN.

"Many volumes have been written about the prehistoric ruins of Guatemala, and especially of Copan. One of the most recent and most sumptuously illustrated is that by ANNE CARY MAUDSLAY and ALFRED PERCIVAL MAUDSLAY, entitled, 'A Glimpse at Guatemala.' It was published in London. In this book Professor MAUDSLAY gives the following description of a visit to the ruins at Quirigua:

"'The ruins, which are completely hidden in a thick tropical forest, stand about three-quarters of a mile from the left bank of the river Motagua and about 5 miles from the miserable little village of Quirigua, from which they take their name. They consist of numerous square or oblong mounds and terraces, varying from 6 to 40 feet in height, some standing by themselves, others clustered in irregular groups. Most of these mounds were faced with worked stone and were ascended by flights of stone steps.

"'The interest centers in the 13 large carved monoliths which are arranged irregularly round what were probably the most important plazas. Six of these monuments are tall stones measuring 3 to 5 feet square and standing 14 to 20 feet out of the ground. The other 5 are oblong or rounded blocks of stone shaped so as to represent huge turtles or armadillos or some such animals. All these monuments are covered with elaborate carving. Usually on both back and front of the tall monoliths there is carved a huge human figure standing full face and in a stiff and conventional attitude. The sides of the monuments are covered with tables of hieroglyphs, most of them in fairly good preservation. In addition to these tables of hieroglyphs there are series of square or cartouches of what appears to be actual picture writing, each division measuring about 18 inches square and containing usually two or three grotesque figures of men and animals. The design of these picture writings shows considerable variety and freedom of treatment as compared with that of the large sized human figures in the execution of which the artist seems to have been bound by conventional rules.

" 'The largest of the stone animals is perhaps the most remarkable of all the monuments. Its measurement is roughly a cube of 8 feet, it must weigh nearly twenty tons, and it rests on three large slabs of stone. It is shaped like a turtle and is covered with a most elaborate and curious ornament and with tables of hieroglyphics and cartouches of picture writing. The greater part of the ornament throughout these carvings is formed from the grotesque representations of the human face or the faces of animals, the features frequently so greatly exaggerated that it is most difficult to recognize them, but a careful examination enables one almost invariably to trace back to this facial origin what at first sight appears to be merely conventional scroll work. Forms derived from leaves or flowers are altogether absent; occasional use is made of a plaited ribbon and a very free use of plumes of feathers which are oftenmost gracefully arranged and beautifully carved. The fifteen monuments are divided into two groups; in one the figures are all those of men, in the other of women.'

"The same authors give the following vivid description of the famed Lake Atitlan.

" 'Our tent was pitched so close to the precipice that even from my bed I had a grand view into the lake and could watch the black masses of the volcanoes looming clear-cut and solemn in the moonlight or changing from black to gray in the early dawn; then a rosy flush would touch the peak of Atitlan and the light creep down its side, revealing for a brief half hour every detail of cinder ridge and chasm on its scarred and wounded slopes until with a sudden burst of glory the sun rose above the eastern hills to strike the mirror-like surface of the lake and flood the world with warmth and dazzling light. Every peak and mountain ridge now stood out clear and sharp against the morning sky, and only in the shadow of the hills would a fleecy mist hang over the surface of the lake far beneath us; then almost before the sun had power to drink up these lees of the night from the deep gap between the hills to the south, a finger of white cloud, borne up from the seaward slope, would creep around the peak of Atitlan only to be dissipated in the cooler air; but finger followed finger and the mysterious hand never lost its grasp until about noon great billowy clouds rolled up through the gap and the outpost was fairly captured, although the crater itself often stood out clear above the cloudy belt.

"'It was not, however, until the sun began to lose its power that the real attack commenced and the second column deployed through the gap on the southern flank of San Pedro and then from 5 o'clock until dark there followed a scene which no pen and no brush could adequately portray. The clouds seemed to be bewitched; they came down on us in alternate black and sunlit masses, terrible in their majesty; then rolled aside to show us all the beauty of a sunset sky, tints of violet that shaded into pink, and pink that melted into the clearest blue, whilst far away beyond the mountain seaward rolled vast billowy masses, first red and yellow and then pink fading to the softest green. Again and again would the clouds roll down upon us, the mist at times so thick that we could not see beyond a hundred yards; then just as quickly it would roll away and reveal a completely new phase of this ever shifting scene of beauty. As the sun sank behind San Pedro all turned again to dark and angry purple with contrasts and reflections like the sheen of a shot silk. Slowly the mists melted away with the fading daylight, Venus hung for a while like a splendid jewel in the air, and the mountains turned again to shadowy masses outlined against a crystal sky.'

"FASCINATING HISTORY THROUGH THE CENTURIES.

"Historically every period of Guatemala is fascinating. Usually the history of the country is divided into the epochs of the aborigines, the Spanish Conquest, Independence, and the era of liberal governments.

"Across the centuries the path of history can be traced. A book written in the sixteenth century by one of the aborigines of the time of the conquest and called 'Popol-Vuh' or 'Book of the People,' speaks of the Quiches, vigorous and hardy natives of the soil, forerunners of the Guatemalan people as having reached at that time a degree of advance which singled them out from among the other primitive inhabitants of America. Their religious system was in essence a kind of animal worship whose gods were personified by the fox, the coyote, and the wild boar, to be soon reemployed through natural evolution by the forces of nature, such as the heavens, the earth, and the sea. They left as evidences of their worship the multitude of monuments whose imposing ruins are preserved to-day. Pyramids which seem to bear traces of Egypt and characters indicative of a remote Asiatic origin; temples, such as the Temple of the Sun, of grand architecture, and the palace, dwelling of the King, a holy being and the supreme arbiter.

"The latter is among the most notable of American antiquities, and it causes admiration through the graduated pyramid, the triangular vault, and the arch forming an harmonious whole. The Quiche civilization was an advanced one and its government was a theocracy in which the high priest was both the supreme governor and inherited the name of the primitive god Votan. This theocracy was drawn from among the warriors while the people in complete servitude tilled the fields in order to sustain the worship and raise grand monuments and built numerous cities on the borders of the lakes and rivers.

"Agriculture was well advanced. Cacao was cultivated with grand ceremonies and maize or Indian corn which was guarded with profound veneration, because, according to the ancient tradition, man was formed from it. Cotton was also grown and brilliant garments woven from it, which were dyed with cochineal and pigments formed from various plants. Tobacco was cultivated and yucca, beans, potatoes, etc. Various textiles were fabricated of the finest quality, and many of the palaces and temples were hung with this tapestry.

"Ceramics and various kinds of pottery were manufactured both for use and for ornament. The sciences and the arts were developed. The fame of the Quiche calendar exists to-day. The aborigines also understood painting, sculpture, and music. They made plumes and cloaks from the feathers of the birds, and they wrote upon a paper prepared from the Amatl. Their language was liquid and possessed few inflections. It was the most perfect of the 600 or more languages which the Spaniards encountered in the Isthmus of Central America. They had a literature of their own, and from this fragments have been preserved, notably the drama 'Rabinal Achi.'

"SPANISH CONQUEST AND WHAT CAME AFTER.

"Guatemala was conquered by the lieutenant of Cortez, PEDRO DE ALVARADO. In April, 1524, he crowned his series of victories over the Quiches by routing them on the plains of Urbina, capturing and condemning to perish by hanging the two last kings of the most powerful monarchy of Central America, Oxib-Queh and Beleheb-Tzy. In July of the same year he founded the city of Guatemala, although this was not definitely established until November, 1527.

"Within a few years all the regions of Central America had submitted to the Spanish Crown and formed the Kingdom of Guatemala, to the capital of which was transferred in 1549 the Royal Audiencia or High Court. Guatemala was the head of Spanish power in Central America, under the general term of the Spanish Captain-Generalcy, for two and a half centuries.

"During the two hundred and fifty years following the Conquest the country had three capitals in turn, all named Guatemala City. The first, founded by ALVARADO, was on the very spot where he fought the battle which made him conqueror. The Indian kings of the sou having heard of the exploits of Cortez in Mexico, sent an embassy him, which he received with distinction. He sent his favorite, Li tenant Alvarado, back to take possession. Alvarado and his Spanish soldiers were nearly a year in making the journey throu the forest. When the Indians opposed him, he gave continuous batt and finally conquered. He destroyed their capital, razed the tem of their idols to the ground, and built on its site a church.

"For seventeen years Alvardo kept the Indians at work buildi a new capital on the site of their old one. Then came the earthqua which destroyed the place and buried nine-tenths of the inhabita under the ruins. A new location was found, but again, in 1773, by t eruption of Santa Maria the capital was destroyed. This is the gro of picturesque ruins now known as La Antigua. With the destru tion of this capital a third and final movement to the splendid situati in the Hermit Valley was made, and the new capital, which is t Guatemala City of to-day, was established.

"After years of struggle against the Spanish domination, beginni in 1811, Guatemala secured its independence, which was proclaim September 15, 1821, when in place of the Kingdom of Guatemala the was established "a nation free and independent of every other natio The history of subsequent years is interwoven with the events other Central American countries. After many evolutions and d orders as well as revolutionary changes of government, the era kno as the period of reform and the reestablishment of the liberties of t country began in 1871.

"CHAPTERS OF RECENT HISTORY.

"The events which led to the adoption of the liberal Constitution 1879, which is to-day in force, do not need to be recounted here. Ge Justo Rufino Barrios, who had been the leading spirit in the Libe revolution, was a pronounced advocate of the union of all the Cent American States in a single federal Republic. He endeavored accomplish this against the opposition of Salvador and was killed the battle of Chalchuapa in 1885. He was succeeded by Gen. Manu Lisandro Barillas, who exercised the government from 1887 to 18 After him came Gen. José Maria Reyna Barrios, who, during t first four years of his administration, gave a good government, a worked much for the prosperity of his country. In the last two yea however, through the bad counsels of selfish advisers, foreign to l government, he sought to extend the term of his authority, and w resisted by successive revolutions. He was assassinated by a person enemy of European nationality in February, 1898, and Guatemala w then left in the midst of a most disastrous condition, both industri and political.

"It was at this period that **Manuel Estrada Cabrera**, the lawyer, came into power and began the series of administrative reforms and measures for the material development of the country which have so vastly improved the condition of the people, have reestablished credit, and given assurance of further progress under continuous peace and tranquillity. It is these beneficial measures which have caused President **Estrada Cabrera** to be signalized as the chief of the modern emancipation of Guatemala in its policies, in its intellectual and moral advancement, and as the author of its present progress. Under his government order in administration has been secured, respect for the rights of all, material development in countless forms, the general improvement of the people, and the most perfect harmony and equity in international relations have been obtained. It is the success of these policies, which is now assured, that makes Guatemala so clearly the country of the future and entitles **Estrada Cabrera** to rank with the most distinguished heads of State of the present day."

HONDURAS.

FOREIGN TRADE, 1905.

The Statistical Office of the Government of Honduras has recently prepared a statement of the foreign trade of the country for the last fiscal year, ending July 31, 1905.

The total imports of the country for the year were valued at $2,362,760, and of this amount the United States furnished $1,689,900, or over 70 per cent. The exports were more than twice as large as the imports ($5,564,003), the United States taking $4,622,700, or more than 80 per cent. The share of other countries is shown by the following table:

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Country.	Imports.	Exports.
United States	$1,689,900	$4,622,700	Japan	$1,800	
England	212,800	85,500	Guatemala	1,600	$130,000
Germany	185,000	217,400	Cuba	900	391,100
British Honduras	95,000	74,400	Panama	200	1,300
France	66,500	3,600	Costa Rica		3,800
Nicaragua	56,600	15,500	All others	15,000	
Spain	21,300				
Salvador	8,400	18,600	Total	2,362,800	5,531,000
China	8,000				

The principal items of export are the various natural vegetable products of the country, amounting in value to $2,593,700. Mineral exports were valued at $1,998,700, and animal at $909,000. Among the vegetable products exported, bananas are by far the most important, the total value of shipments being $2,078,400. Cocoanuts come next, with $210,900; then hard woods, with $128,100; rubber, with $83,900; coffee, with $52,700, and sarsaparilla, $30,000.

The chief mineral export is copper, $1,154,000; gold and silver make up most of the balance, $813,700. The only important animal products exported are cattle, $595,600, and hides and skins, $298,000.

The following figures illustrate the development of exports from the United States to Honduras, values being stated in thousands of dollars. The figures represent annual averages for two five-year periods stated:

Class of goods.	1895–1899.	1900–1904.
All food stuffs, including breadstuffs, provisions, wines, liquors, etc.	181.6	220.
Cotton goods	181.4	278.
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	92.6	151.1
Chemicals, drugs, medicines, etc	35.4	51.
Explosives	23.7	42.
Quicksilver	43.3	47.
Wood, and manufactures of	29.0	38.
Leather, and manufactures of	14.7	33.
Sugar and molasses	14.4	20.4
Oils	10.5	19.1
All other goods	667.2	1,657.

The only goods showing a decline between the two periods are a few unimportant ones: Scientific instruments and apparatus, $5,700 to $4,500; notions, $2,300 to $1,900; soap, $8,100 to $6,600, and bottled wines, $2,100 to $1,400.

Besides the foregoing more important classes of goods are many others which show a similar increase—paper, candles, cars, carriages, and other vehicles, coal, earthen and china ware, glassware, rubber manufactures, lamps and chandeliers, matches, oilcloths, paints, etc., perfumery and cosmetics, manufactures of straw and palm leaf, tinware, etc.

The following statement of the commerce of Honduras for the years ending July 31, 1904 and 1905, respectively, is furnished by United States Consul Alger, of Tegucigalpa. Values are stated in United States gold:

Country.	1904.	1905.	Country.	1904.	1905.
United States	$1,518,617	$1,689,881	Panama	$209	$213
England	187,874	212,765	Guatemala	3,582	1,600
France	50,701	66,486	Salvador	8,612	8,402
Spain	19,004	21,340	Costa Rica	3,036	....
Germany	214,217	184,956	Nicaragua	9,406	56,555
Italy	4,929	10,796	Belize	144,795	94,952
China	1,818	7,950	Canada	....	214
Austria	431	963	Jamaica	....	840
Holland	120	506	Norway	....	85
Belgium	271	1,380	Peru	....	13
Denmark	22,877	86	Sweden	....	5
Equador	388	130	Japan	....	1,805
Chile	368	....			
Mexico	642	....	Total	2,191,897	2,361,923

MEXICO.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN JANUARY, 1906.

According to figures issued by the Statistical Division of the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico, received May 29, 1906, the foreign commerce of the Republic for January, 1906, and for the first seven months of the current fiscal year, 1905–6, was represented by the following valuations, the figures for the corresponding periods of the preceding year being also given for purposes of comparison:

The total value of importations during the seven months under review was $112,538,296.03 in silver currency, as declared in the custom-houses, an increase of $8,654,345.63, as compared with the preceding year.

The exports for the seven months were valued at $156,972,919.04, showing an increase of $44,452,722.59, as compared with the same period of 1904–5.

The detailed imports during the seven months were as follows:

IMPORTS.

[Silver valuation]

	January.		Seven months—	
	1906.	1905.	1905–6.	1904–5.
Animal substances	1,373,206.77	1,168,284.50	9,259,490.08	8,247,006.86
Vegetable substances	3,580,014.56	2,980,472.55	17,718,766.58	17,091,289.24
Mineral substances	14,245,970.33	5,798,477.48	42,066,098.12	31,474,245.25
Dry goods	1,572,658.57	1,702,516.41	12,110,926.02	14,289,187.94
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances	758,971.71	550,844.35	4,253,961.49	3,767,188.54
Beverages	678,504,58	637,359.86	4,171,385.25	3,894,441.30
Paper and its applications	446,322.90	461,867.72	3,136,512.73	3,286,104.21
Machinery and apparatus	1,594,856.01	1,475,998.21	10,987,165.86	13,614,919.02
Vehicles	545,745.45	227,474.26	2,260,250.32	2,478,379.77
Arms and explosives	326,794.35	468,383.63	2,331,555.88	3,264,391.38
Miscellaneous	619,036.09	421,304.73	4,217,183.70	3,076,796.89
Total	25,742,081.32	15,892,983.70	112,538,296.03	104,483,950.40

EXPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

	January—		Seven months—	
	1906.	1905.	1905–6.	1904–5.
Precious metals	$17,382,629.12	$8,800,982.36	$92,886,888.76	$52,787,670.73
Other articles	7.725,781.96	8,889,989.68	64,086,030.28	59,732,525.72
Total	25,108,411.08	17,690,972.04	156,972,919.04	112,520,196.45

The details of the export trade for the periods under compariso show the following classification and figures:

	January—		Seven months—	
	1906.	1905.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Mexican gold coin		$50,517.50		$181,026.
Foreign gold coin	$247.00	13,179.01	$4,835.98	41,535.
Gold in bars	1,428,736.58	2,504,161.59	17,975,314.60	15,366,349.
Gold in other forms	495,380.38	152,099.05	1,400,019.10	1,154,882.
Total gold	1,924,363.96	2,719,957.15	19,380,169.68	16,743,862.
Mexican silver coin	10,712,875.00	1,000.00	29,697,828.00	633,487.
Foreign silver coin	25,336.00	2,600.00	76,169.62	48,544.
Silver in bars	3,705,806.66	4,948,322.63	38,443,513.21	29,135,256.
Silver in other forms	1,014,247.50	1,129,102.58	5,289,208.25	6,226,650.
Total silver	15,458,265.16	6,081,025.21	73,506,719.08	36,043,967.
Total gold and silver	17,382,629.12	8,800,982.36	92,886,888.76	52,787,670.
Antimony	2,071.00	120,357.00	595,549.96	523,513.
Copper	1,118,096.44	1,950,548.67	16,974,832.73	16,352,128.
Marble		10.00	73,098.00	53,496.
Plumbago	18,430.31	12,200.00	51,421.51	36,390.
Lead	208,317.17	734,650.00	3,075,652.54	3,515,698.
Zinc	81,695.00		142,827.99	31,330.
Other metals	35,481.25	6,474.75	223,559.84	17,748.
Total	18,796,720.29	11,625,222.78	114,023,831.33	73,317,942.
Vegetable products:				
Coffee	652,194.30	571,764.27	3,388,372.50	2,027,688.
Cascalote and tanning barks		6,500.00	20,147.00	27,147.
Rubber	198,474.00	47,651.11	694,807.02	293,825.
Chicle	223,766.10	130,388.80	668,307.46	612,294.
Beans	57,697.00	14,758.00	463,280.82	348,468.
Fruits	14,650.00	7,572.13	210,688.90	177,588.
Chick pease	74,136.75	73,763.00	1,784,200.75	1,306,082.
Guayule	5,787.00		31,341.00	
Horse beans	250.00		110,540.00	18.
Heniquen	2,735,012.00	2,616,000.00	18,202,448.00	17,193,263.
Ixtle	230,254.00	364,536.00	2,176,163.88	2,262,394.
Woods	260,956.00	180,286.00	1,228,993.86	1,402,198.
Maize	7,766.00	14,928.00	33,986.00	36,304.
Mahogany	7,620.00	4,484.00	36,980.00	20,799.
Dyewoods	40,582.25	35,705.00	230,083.70	488,705.
Zacaton	121,686.00	147,399.00	1,134,443.00	1,218,856.
Leaf tobacco	36,334.00	14,176.00	543,590.74	740,158.
Vanilla	188,365.00	29,900.00	2,505,820.99	944,290.
Other vegetable products	100,876.30	79,457.70	845,788.48	437,634.
Total	4,956,406.70	4,339,269.01	34,319,984.10	29,537,716.
Animal products:				
Cattle	134,683.00	145,447.00	1,987,948.50	1,624,871.
Skins and hides	891,939.08	782,083.65	4,398,106.25	3,874,242.
Other animal products	44,395.34	46,705.60	292,860.98	307,513.
	1,071,017.42	974,383.25	6,678,915.68	5,806,627.
Manufactured articles:				
Sugar	240.00	479,862.00	260,632.00	2,217,356.
Flour and pastes	36,385.00	63,708.00	276,362.00	396,924.
Rope				189.
Dressed skins	16,703.00	31,258.00	126,705.00	118,051.
Straw hats	34,732.00	16,532.00	298,059.29	153,031.
Manufactured tobacco	26,232.00	24,261.00	198,829.55	283,105.
Other manufactures	79,948.17	63,892.50	348,838.39	311,512.
	194,240.17	679,513.50	1,509,426.23	3,480,169.
Various	90,026.50	72,630.50	440,761.70	377,740.

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of origin:

Country.	January—		Seven months—	
	1906.	1905.	1905–6.	1904–5.
Europe	$6,160,885.42	$7,496,537.82	$40,425,624.31	$45,549,612.73
Asia	136,322.81	139,983.99	838,426.80	815,672.57
Africa	2,131.00	169.74	15,763.58	104,015.16
North America	19,410,659.94	8,180,354.91	70,887,548.87	57,417,291.31
Central America	896.30	3,418.86	19,508.33	58,060.39
South America	9,547.00	43,212.67	163,878.94	338,607.22
West Indies	21,638.85	28,115.52	140,239.58	136,304.91
Oceania		1,190.19	47,305.62	54,386.11
Total	25,742,081.32	15,892,983.70	112,538,296.03	104,483,950.40

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican exports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of destination:

Country.	January—		Seven months—	
	1906.	1905.	1905–6.	1904–5.
Europe	$8,332,540.03	$2,933,643.25	$46,478,876.85	$25,983,845.15
Asia		10,000.00		10,500.00
North America	16,490,850.80	14,509,950.66	107,212,826.94	83,842,344.79
Central America	75,032.25	76,123.13	724,107.25	512,534.11
South America	5,254.00	2,282.00	42,717.00	80,854.40
West Indies	204,734.00	158,973.00	2,514,391.00	2,090,118.00
Total	25,108,411.08	17,690,972.04	156,972,919.04	112,520,196.45

EXPORTS AT PROGRESO IN 1905.

[From the Bulletin of Statistics of Merida, Yucatan, of May 21, 1906.]

Month.	Value in silver.	Month.	Value in silver.
January	$2,057,658	August	$2,160,182
February	2,434,002	September	2,231,590
March	2,979,259	October	3,449,913
April	2,207,290	November	2,700,086
May	2,086,132	December	2,857,548
June	1,996,383		
July	2,346,325	Total	29,536,358

These exports consisted of the following products:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
Henequen	96,157,882	Chicle	312,654
Hides	906,092	Dyewood	2,244,187
Deerskins	53,597		

FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF THE MEXICAN PESO.

[From the "*Diario Oficial*" of May 25, 1906.]

In accordance with the provisions of article 20, of the decree of May 24, 1905, the President of the Republic has seen fit to establish, for the six months commencing July 1 of the current year (1906), the following table of equivalents between the Mexican peso and the coins of the countries where the silver standard obtains.

Value of the Mexican peso in foreign coin.

Bolivia, 1.05 bolivianos.
Guatemala, 1.05 pesos.
Salvador, 1.05 pesos.
Honduras, 1.05 pesos.
Nicaragua, 1.05 pesos.
Persia, 5.72 kranes.
China, 0.6042 taeles.

MINING PROPERTIES, 1905.

The following table shows the number and the area of mining properties registered and paying taxes in the Republic of Mexico on June 30, 1905:

Class.	Properties.	Area of claims.	Class.	Properties.	Area of claims.
		Hectares.			*Hectares.*
Gold	1,507	22,018.75	Copper and lead	21	582.30
Gold and silver	5,551	56,314.37	Tin	41	736.00
Silver	5,270	45,834.88	Garnet and turmalin	4	10.00
Gold, silver, and copper	975	19,194.59	Iron	364	14,195.72
Gold, silver, and lead	994	13,258.43	Manganese	15	192.00
Gold and copper	247	3,723.71	Mercury	157	4,996.29
Silver and copper	685	10,984.63	Nickel and cobalt	1	3.00
Silver, copper, and lead	262	4,476.47	Opals	20	96.75
Silver and lead	3,091	33,048.90	Lead	75	1,196.75
Silver and manganese	3	47.00	Rock salt	4	104.00
Silver and mercury	5	59.58	Turquoise	1	3.00
Antimony	41	1,451.18	Zinc	5	130.00
Sulphur	104	3,893.93			
Bismuth	1	24.00	Total	20,432	260,749.97
Copper	808	20,172.97	Increase over May	321	4,506.61
Copper and iron	180	4,050.77			

CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The imports of foreign merchandise through the custom-house of Nogales, Mexico, to the State of Sonora in April, 1906, was as follows:

Products.	Value.	Countries of origin.	Value.
Animal products	$22,741.18	United States of America	$293,420.80
Vegetable products	43,246.83	England	30,539.94
Mineral products	341,590.01	France	2,968.83
Textiles and manufactures thereof.	38,729.29	Germany	11,183.64
Chemical products	27,021.57	Spain	253,541.40
Liquors and beverages	6,152.11	Austria	456.27
Paper and products thereof	6,504.39	Switzerland	522.60
Machinery and apparatus	64,794.86	Italy	402.00
Vehicles	13,689.11	Japan	231.15
Firearms and explosives	14,041.67	Belgium	3,441.12
Sundries	18,196.73		
Total	596,707.75	Total	596,707.75

The custom duties during the month of April, 1906, amounted to $108,876.20.

The exports of merchandise from the State of Sonora, Mexico, shipped through the Mexican port of Nogales, and introduced through the American custom-house of Nogales, Ariz., in April, 1906, was as follows:

Products.	Value.	Products.	Value.
Mescal	$88.00	Silver bullion	$74,215.00
Sugar	218.00	Potatoes	1.00
Empty bottles	4.00	Fresh fish	7.00
Rawhides	7,208.00	Natural bird feathers	744.00
Fresh meats	12.00	Lead ores	239.00
Laces	7.00	Ready-made clothing	7.00
Preserved fruits	1,167.00	Common salt	12.00
Beans	1.00	Leaf tobacco	508.00
Vegetable fibers	10.00	Straw hats	4.00
Cattle	75.00	Wheat	3.00
Figured earthenware	83.00	Oranges	651.00
Lemons	1.00		
Gold bullion and dust	111,483.00	Total	196,698.00

The Mexican consul at Philadelphia reports that the shipments from the port of Philadelphia to Mexican ports in May, 1906, consisted of powder valued at $7,000, consigned to Tampico, Mexico.

NICARAGUA.

EXPORTS OF GOLD IN 1905.

The exports of gold from the San Juan del Norte district of Nicaragua in 1905 amounted to $403,866, somewhat less than during the previous year. United States Consul Ryder reports that this is accounted for by the fact that two of the largest producing mines were worked only part of the year owing to improvements being made and new machinery installed.

PANAMA.

MINING TITLES ISSUED FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1905.

[From the Official Gazette of April 16, 1906.]

Name of mine.	Class of ore.	Location (district).	Province.
Boca de Iguí	Vein gold	San Francisco de la Montaña	Veraguas.
El Basto	do	do	Do.
The Disraeli	do	do	Do.
La Bonita	Alluvion gold	Santa Fe	Do.
La Esperanza	do	do	Do.
Continuation of La Bonita.	do	do	Do.
El Águila	do	do	Do.
Antigua Guaca	Vein gold	Cañazas	Do.
La Buena Esperanza	do	do	Do.
La Esperanza	Iron sediment	Macararcas	Los Santos.
La Providencia	Copper sediment	do	Do.
Hipelisa	Alluvion gold	Pinogana	Panama.
Quebrada de Arena	do	do	Do.
El Tigre	do	do	Do.
La Lajita	do	do	Do.
Tres de Julio	do	Chiriquí Grande	Bocas del Toro.
Juan de Dios, Robles ó Fiter.	Vein gold	San Francisco	Veraguas.

COMMERCE AT BOCAS DEL TORO.

United States Consul KELLOGG, of Colon, furnishes a report on the foreign trade of the Panama port of Bocas del Toro. The exports to the United States for 1905 were 3,414,500 bunches of bananas, 131,900 cocoanuts, and 1,157 cases of canned turtle meat. Exports to Europe were sarsaparilla root and turtle shells. The imports from the United States, Europe, and Asia were of all classes of merchandise.

TOBACCO CONCESSION.

The Government of Panama has sold the right of importing tobacco and cigars to a large firm in Panama, which has had this concession for several years, for $21,250 for the period of ten months commencing March 1, 1906. The payments to the Government are to be made as follows: $5,000 on the approval of the contract, $5,450 on April 1, $5,400 on July 1, and $5,400 on October 1. The contractors were required to furnish bond to the amount of $5,312.50. Anyone can import tobacco, but the duties must be paid before the article is landed on the wharf.

PARAGUAY.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT BAEZ.

The message of the President of the Republic of Paraguay, read at the opening of the ordinary sessions of Congress on April 1, considered as an indication of the very considerable material and moral progress realized in that country since the close of the last civil war, is of more than usual interest. It shows manifest improvement in the general situation of the country, evidenced by the influx of foreign capital and the development of the nation's resources, due to the more regular working of its institutions and a growing sense of social and economic security. *La Industrial Paraguaya*, as stated in the opening part of the message, has increased its capital from $8,000,000 to $30,000,000. This is the most important limited liability company in the Republic, followed by the insurance company La Nacional, with a capital of $5,000,000; La Paraguay, with $10,000,000; La Paraguay (a carrying company), with $2,000,000; La Selratica, with $3,000,000; El Quebracho de Puerto Maria, with $5,000,000; El Gran Hotel del Paraguay, with $1,000,000, etc.

In 1905 the customs receipts reached a total of 22,467,970 *pesos*, as contrasted with 8,428,705 in 1900, and the product of the internal taxation has doubled. The extract of quebracho, together with the yerba mate, is now one of the most important items in the national revenue. The crane dues of 1 centavo gold produced in five months a total of 381,888 *pesos*; the tax of 46 centavos gold to be paid per cubic meter on exportation had not yet begun to be levied.

The President promised the adoption of measures tending to reduce the standard currency and to fix the same so as to obviate the fluctuations which are so detrimental to business transactions.

The message continues: "The establishment of a standard currency will accrue naturally from the regularization of our financial system, at present still in embryo; from the development of the institutions of credit which will cheapen loans and foster national production; from the regular investment of the public revenues, in such a manner that the ordinary budget may be normally served without being thrown out of equilibrium by extraordinary expenses, as, for instance, special taxation and loans."

The President further stated that an agreement has been arrived at with the railway company, which will be submitted to the consideration of congress; he recounts the history of this affair, which has certain unfortunate phases, and concludes as follows:

"That which is of importance for the nation is not the repurchase of the railway, nor the acquisition of the value of its shares for $1,050,000, but rather the improvement of the railway service and the construction of branch lines in other directions. This railway, in spite of deficiencies in its working, has rendered and continues to render important services to the country. By its means it is possible to export great quantities of wood and other products, which feed our international commerce and contribute to the public revenues. If this railway were to disappear Paraguay would return to the life of isolation, poverty, obscurity, and ignorance in which have vegetated our country districts for the last fifty years."

With reference to international relations the President mentioned that the Republics of Argentina and Brazil cultivate the most cordial and neighborly relations with Paraguay, and that the commercial policy of the Argentine Republic is entirely favorable to Paraguayan interests: On the question of boundaries he expressed himself as follows:

"Bolivia has sent to Asuncion a new plenipotentiary with a view to an amicable solution of the territorial differences existing between the two countries. I refer to the mission confided to his Excellency, Dr. EMETERIO CANO. As the just desires of that friendly nation coincide with those of Paraguay, the Government has hastened to appoint a special plenipotentiary in the person of Dr. MANUEL DOMINGUEZ to agree upon a new boundary treaty with the Bolivian diplomatist. With the Argentine Government there has been an agreement entered upon for the determination of the principal arm or channel of the river Pilcomayo, in consequence of the award in arbitration of President HAYES. This operation, purely technical as it is, is identical with that undertaken with Brazil, in the matter of the determination of the river Apa."

Public instruction, roads, army organization, immigration, and colonization received very attentive consideration from the President in his message. With respect to the latter topic, he enunciated an important reform in the following paragraphs:

"The ambition of the immigrant is the possession of a certain extent of land, as personal property for himself and family. The legislation in the matter only accords him, at cost price, an extent not greater than 20 hectares, which is insufficient for his personal needs, and likewise fails to meet his legitimate aspiration to leave behind him an inheritance that can be divided amongst his heirs. For this reason there should be granted at least from 75 to 100 hectares to each family of agriculturists whose productive capacity is in excess of the value thereof.

President BAEZ concluded his message by eulogizing a policy of conciliation between the various parties, and by declaring that he will call to public posts men of any and every party, without requiring from them any other qualification than that of fitness.

PERU.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, 1905.

Peruvian development, as evidenced by the economic conditions of the Republic in 1905, is shown by the following data collated from the report of the special agent of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor.

"*The foreign purchases of the country.*—The value of imports is steadily increasing, as follows (values in United States dollars): 1900, $11,284,000; 1901, $13,938,000; 1902, $16,694,000; 1903, $18,423,000; 1904, $20,931,000.

"The purchasing ability of the country has therefore nearly doubled in the short space of five years, in spite of the fact that home production of many articles has also increased.

"*Railway receipts.*—The railways of the country are almost exclusively in the hands of a company known as the Peruvian Corporation. Their gross receipts from freight and passenger traffic are stated at $1,245,300 for the year ending June 30, 1895, and $3,203,700 for the year ending June 30, 1905, an increase of 157 per cent in ten years.

"*Banking capital.*—The total capital of the banking institutions in Peru in 1895 was $1,460,000. In 1905 this had increased about 150 per cent, to $3,781,000, and within the last few months still another bank has been established, a branch of the Banco Alemán Transatlántico.

"Private deposits in banks on June 30, 1895, were $4,807,000. On June 30, 1905, these had risen to $17,035,000, an increase of over 350 per cent.

"*Revenues.*—Customs duties and taxes on the consumption of certain articles are the chief source of national income. They show the following increase, the figures showing receipts for the first six months of the years named: 1903, $1,773,000; 1904, $2,153,000; 1905, $2,304,000. The total revenue from this source for the entire year 1905 will probably reach nearly $5,000,000.

"The receipts from tax on alcohol were as follows, 1905 being partly estimated: 1901, $1,028,000; 1902, $984,000; 1903, $1,027,000; 1904, $1,641,000; 1905, $1,800,000.

"Receipts from tax on tobacco for the first nine months of 1904 were $541,000, and for the first nine months of 1905, $575,000.

"The total of all taxes on consumption for the two nine-month periods were, for 1904, $2,265,000, and for 1905, $2,776,000.

"The revenues from all sources for 1905 will probably reach $10,000,000. This increasing revenue has led to an improvement of national credit, and loans to a considerable amount have been negotiated during the past year—one for £600,000, for the purchase of two cruisers, and one for £3,000,000, for the construction of railways. The latter loan is at present the subject of warm debate in a special session of Congress, and it is possible that it may not be approved by that body, because of alleged indefiniteness as to the exact purpose for which the money is to be used, and a contract attached to the loan by which the German bank which furnishes 50 per cent of the money is given the option of constructing the roads.

"*Postal and telegraphic communications.*—During the year 1905, 28 new post-offices were established, and the increase in the number of pieces carried, which was noticeable in former years, has been still further augmented. The total number in 1903 was 16,081,000; in 1904, 17,581,000, and in 1905, 20,000,000 (partly estimated). The total length of telegraph lines in the country has been increased from 2,165 miles in 1904 to 2,496 miles at the end of 1905, and the number of offices from 88 to 99.

"The progress being made in agricultural development is exhibited in the following statement:

"*Sugar.*—Grown in the irrigated coast valleys. The production in 1895 was 95,000 tons, of which 70,000 tons were exported. In 1904 the production was 157,000 tons, of which 157,000 tons were exported. With most modern machinery and appliances it is claimed that sugar can be produced in Peru at 84 cents (United States) per 100 pounds.

"*Cotton.*—Grown in irrigated coast valleys, especially those of Piura, Chiara, Sechura, Chincha, Pisco, and Ica. Production in 1904, 9,858 tons, of which 7,532 tons were exported. The Egyptian cotton raised is mainly consumed in local mills; other sorts are exported.

"*Rice.*—The best qualities are grown in Departments of Lambayeque and Pacasmayo. Production, about 28,000 tons per annum, valued at $2,200,000, of which about 4,000 tons, worth $270,000, were exported. With best methods and rotation of crops the normal yield is said to be as high as 2,650 pounds per acre.

"*Maize.*—Grown in many parts of the country, but most extensively in the valley of Chancay; raised for purely local consumption; no satisfactory record of crop. The valley of Chancay alone in 1904 produced 8,000 tons.

"*Olives.*—Cultivated in the valley of Lima and Departments of Arequipa, Moquegua, and Tacna. About 10 tons per annum are exported. The Peruvian olive is very large and very rich in oil (30 per cent by weight), but the application of modern methods of extraction has never been tried on a large scale.

"*Coffee.*—Cultivated in Huánuco, Chanchamayo, and Carabaya. The production in the valley of Chanchamayo alone in 1904 was 1,800 tons. It is claimed that trees may be planted 370 to 740 to the acre and will produce in third year one pound of coffee each.

"*Cocoa.*—Grown in Otuzco, Huamachuco, Huánuco, Tarma, Huanta, Cuzco, etc. From 800 to 900 tons per annum are exported, mostly to Germany.

"*Tobacco.*—Grown in Jaén, Huancabamba, Tumbes, and Loreto. The production in 1904 was 760 tons, of which 112 tons were exported, nearly all to Bolivia.

"*Cacao.*—Grows wild in many sections on the eastern slopes of the Cordillera; best sorts in the department of Cuzco. It is produced mainly for local consumption. No records of amount produced. About 160 tons were exported in 1904. There is also considerable importation from Ecuador for use in chocolate factories in Lima.

"*Rubber.*—Departments of Huánuco, Amazonas, Junín, Ayacucho, Cuzco, Puno, etc. The quantity exported in 1904 reached 2,250 tons. The rubber industry of Peru is as yet only in its infancy.

"An idea of the rapidity of this development is given by the following figures showing the exports from Iquitos in the past few years (expressed in United States dollars): 1902, $1,405,000; 1903, $2,137,000; 1904, 3,306,000. The indications are that the figures for 1905 will reach over $4,000,000. The bulk of these exports is rubber, $3,209,000, in 1904.

"In addition to these more important agricultural industries must be mentioned the cultivation of many varieties of fruits, etc., for local consumption.

"A good idea of the growth of the more important agricultural industries is given by the following table, showing the value of exports for the first six months of the years 1902 to 1905, inclusive (values in thousands of United States dollars):

Articles.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Sugar	3,019	2,488	2,356	4,143
Rubber, etc	899	806	981	1,488
Wool	559	912	814	1,069
Cotton	765	562	482	779
Cocaine	252	243	272	321
Cocoa	71	191	167	215

"The production of cotton has grown more rapidly than is indicated by the export figures in the foregoing table, for increasing amounts are being consumed in the Peruvian factories.

"The great plateau region between the ranges of the Cordillera contains many large areas of well-watered grazing lands and offers excellent opportunities for the raising of meat, wool, etc. The exports of wool in 1904 reached 4,100 tons avoirdupois, valued at $1,600,000 (United States dollars), as follows:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	
Sheeps	1,636	$250,000
Llama	202	75,000
Alpaca	2,250	1,263,000
Vicuña	5	8,500
Other	7	3,500
Total	4,100	1,600,000

"The introduction of improved breeds of sheep has only just begun, an English company having imported some 6,000 last year for their grazing lands in the department of Junin. Results thus far are very promising, though it is perhaps too early to claim certain success.

"*Flour.*—Fifteen establishments are engaged in manufacturing flour. The capital is about $1,000,000 and capacity 175 to 200 tons per day. They employ from 250 to 300 hands and consume 40,000 tons of imported wheat per annum.

"*Cigars and cigarettes.*—Nine establishments are engaged in this industry, with a capital of $750,000, whose annual output is valued at $1,250,000. In addition there are many small local establishments.

"*Biscuits.*—Two establishments are engaged in the manufacture of biscuits, with a capital of $200,000, and employ about 100 hands.

"*Cocaine.*—Twenty-two establishments are engaged in the manufacture of this article. Their output in 1904 was valued at $560,000. The exports of cocaine have risen from 4,200 kilos in 1897 to 7,528 kilos in 1904. (One kilo is equal to 2.2046 pounds.)

"In addition to the foregoing industrial establishments, there are the following:

"One paper mill, which produces from 400 to 500 kilos of straw paper daily; 1 boot and shoe factory, 5 tanneries, small and ill equipped; many small pork establishments, whose total annual product is estimated at 4,000 tons of lard, meats, etc.; 1 wine establishment, which produced in 1904 2,500,000 gallons; 5 breweries of various sizes, product in 1904 600,000 gallons; 5 chocolate establishments, 9 establishments for making shirts and underwear, employing 250 hands, and whose combined product in 1904 was $80,000. In addition to the foregoing there are 4 sawmills, 3 furniture factories, both of which use imported materials, and 7 foundries.

"The following statement shows the extent and variety of manufactures. The figures of capitalization and production are approximations only.

"*Cotton goods.*—There are 8 establishments, capitalized at $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. The total production is placed at 20,000,000 yards per annum. They employ 1,100 people. The output consists mostly of the coarse cloth known as 'tocuyo.' Almost one-fifth of the product is exported to Bolivia. The raw material is home-grown 'Egyptian.'

"*Woolen goods.*—There are 4 woolen mills, capitalized at $1,000,000, whose annual output is about 500,000 yards. They employ 600 people and consume home-grown materials.

"*Hats.*—One establishment, capitalized at $200,000, employs 80 hands. In addition to this factory, there are many small local industries the total product in 1904 being 12,000 dozen hats.

"*Cotton-seed oil.*—There are 9 of these establishments. Capital and output are not available. The export of oil cake is about 2,500 tons per annum.

"*Matches.*—One factory, with a capital of $200,000; annual output, $200,000; employs 120 people; said to be controlled by the Diamond Match Company.

"*Stearine candles.*—Ten establishments are engaged in these industries, capitalized at about $300,000. The output is 1,800,000 pounds annually. They employ about 300 people.

"*Soap.*—Eight factories are engaged in the manufacture of this article; capital and product not available. All materials are imported except cotton-seed oil, etc., and most of tallow."

SALVADOR.

POSTAL STATISTICS IN 1905.

COUNTRIES OR PLACES OF ORIGIN.

	Packages received.		Packages received.
Germany	2,535	Holland	7
Austria	580	Sweden	1
Chile	18	Egypt	2
Spain	156	Denmark	8
France	4,210	Jamaica	1
Italy	351	Bordeaux	1
New York	1,689	Belgium	39
San Francisco	297	United States	214
Switzerland	259	Palestine	1
England	961		
Mexico	82	Total	11,369

COUNTRIES OR DESTINATION.

	Packages forwarded.		Packages forwarded.
Germany	21	Ireland	1
Austria	1	New Orleans	2
Spain	3	Kentucky	1
France	27	Belgium	2
Italy	6	Mexico	1
New York	15	United States	4
San Francisco	6		
Switzerland	6	Total	108
England	12		

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, 1905.

[From "*El Diario Oficial*" No. 71.]

	1905.	1904.
Receipts from imports	$4,849,832.86	$4,274,068.17
Receipts from exports	731,174.67	850,016.94
Sundry receipts	65,360.33	34.627.27
Receipts from telegraph, telephone, and postal service	2,501.23	2,555.54
Deposits, fines, etc	8,593.33	5,476.08
Total	5,657,462.42	5,166,744.00

PRICE OF COFFEE IN ITALY.

Consul-General GUERRERO at Genoa, Italy, in his report of February 1, 1906, to the Minister of Foreign Relations, says:

"Unlike in some other European markets, where the price of coffee has had lately a downward tendency, in Genoa prices have been sustained for several weeks, and actually have begun to advance some points.

"The quotations for the day are for quintal of 50 kilos, subject to payment of custom-house charges on account of buyer."

	Francs.
Puerto Rico:	
Fine	90 to 97
Current	77 to 82
Peru: Washed	67 to 77
Guatemala: Washed	62½ to 67
Salvador:	
Washed	62½ to 67
Natural	58 to 59
Carabol	67 to 68
Nicaragua: Natural	54 to 55
Caracas: Washed	65 to 75
Santo Domingo: Washed	80 to 85
Santos: Washed	60 to 62

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONES IN 1906.

Mr. Pedro J. Matheu, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Salvador in Paris, has prepared the following information on the telegraph and telephone system in this Republic, which appears in the "*Review Diplomatique.*"

The first telegraph line was established the 27th of April, 1870, between San Salvador, capital of the Republic, and La Libertad, a port on the Pacific Ocean, Dr. Francisco Duenas at that time being President of the Republic. The concessionnaire of this first line was an American, Mr. Charles H. Billings, who was also the first telegrapher to come to Salvador, and it was he who taught the art of telegraphy to the Salvadorians, Don Carlos Azucar, Don Luis Diaz, and Don Elie Angulo. This first line, of galvanized iron wire number 9, is 40 kilometers in length. The Morse system is the one used. The first telegrapher who was able to receive message by ear was also a Salvadorian, of the Department of San Salvador, Mr. Camilo Aceituno, who was also the first in all of Central America.

The submarine cable was laid in the same port of La Libertad in 1882, under the presidency of Dr. Rafael Zaldivar. The concessionaire was a Canadian, Mr. Stanley M. Nicder, who has introduced many improvements in the telegraph system in Salvador, and who is one of the foremost electricians to come to Central America. The first chief or superintendent of the national telegraph system was Don Carlos Azucar, a pupil of Mr. Billings from 1871 to 1873.

The cable offices at La Libertad are connected on the north with the port of San Jose in Guatemala and with the port of Salina-Cruz in Mexico. From this office the dispatches go by telegraph to Coatzacoalcos, from whence a new cable sends them across the Gulf of Mexico to Galveston, Tex., United States. From this last station they go by land to New York.

Another line starts from La Libertad toward the south to San Juan del Sur, Republic of Nicaragua, and from there to Panama in the new

Republic of Panama, then following the western coast of South America to Ecuador, Peru, and Chili, and by land to Santiago and Buenos Ayres.

The telephone service was inaugurated in San Salvador, capital of the Republic, in 1888, General FRANCISCO MENENDEZ being President of the Republic and Mr. ANDRES ARNAYA general director of the telegraph and telephone system.

The 31st of January, 1906, the total length of the telegraph lines of the Republic was 3,266 kilometers and that of the telephone lines 1,882 kilometers.

There are in actual service 168 telegraph and 78 telephone offices, employing 264 telegraphers and 86 telephone operators.

The number of despatches transmitted in 1905 was:

Official	378,747
Private	632,880
Service	28,151
Total	1,039,778

The transmission of these dispatches amounted to the following in silver:

Official	$212,865.25
Private	116,424.37
Service, Telephone receipts	59,252.93
Total	402,615.43

On December 31, 1905, there were 31,294 telegraph and telephone poles in the Republic. The principal telegraph offices of the Republic are those of San Salvador, Santa Ana, San Miguel, Sonsonate, Santa Tecla, Ahnachapan, Cojutepeque, San Vincente, La Libertad Acajutla, La Union, Chalchuapa, and El Sance, by which communication is maintained with the Republics of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica by land. There are three overhead lines communicating with Guatemala and a cable line which passes by San Jose. There are six telegraph lines connecting Salvador with Honduras and the lines for Nicaragua and Costa Rica cross this Republic.

New telephone and telegraph wire are being put up all over the country, and soon communication can be had with the smallest and most distant points in the Republic.

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and

Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of April, 1906, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the ten months ending April, 1906, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for April, for example, are not published until some time in June.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Chemicals, etc.:				
Logwood (*Palo campeche; Pão de campeche; Campêche*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	13,000		35,205	25,12
Mexico				3,53
Cocoa (*Cacao; Coco ou cacao crú; Cacao*):				
Central America	233	1,184	48,469	88,855
Brazil	102,155	79,006	1,134,125	1,133,23
Other South America	134,537	182,509	1,262,019	1,547,08
Coffee (*Café; Café; Café*):				
Central America	1,174,292	708,192	4,957,869	5,181,47
Mexico	355,201	318,047	1,413,222	2,018,89
Brazil	4,452,660	1,968,701	59,058,536	45,574,561
Other South America	412,398	776,449	7,427,967	8,292,662
Copper (*Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre*):				
Cuba	1,894	8,708	12,981,077	65,746
Mexico	1,477,512	1,588,979	15,427	15,144,790
Louth America	20	75,334		485,373
Fibers:				
Cotton, unmanfactured (*Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé*):				
South America	14,719	38,157	427,952	339,02
Sisal grass (*Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen*):				
Mexico	1,003,521	1,277,296	12,550,691	11,944,25
Fruits:				
Bananas (*Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes*):				
Central America	424,747	461,409	3,486,692	3,591,12
Cuba	265,544	133,837	870,294	497,75
South America	69,195	52,429	461,630	340,85
Oranges (*Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges*):				
Central America	4	68	3,789	54
Mexico	540	1,844	41,915	49,11
Cuba	96	2,371	3,591	10,14
Fur skins (*Pieles finas; Pelles; Fourrures*):				
South America	2,353	10	190,077	436,90
Hides and skins (*Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux*):				
Central America	56,239	38,591	566,432	455,43
Mexico	291,125	381,805	2,814,068	3,557,05
South America	884,298	939,653	10,146,623	11,837,66
India rubber, crude (*Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc*):				
Central America	88,112	58,546	693,875	642,92
Mexico	18,881	170,949	105,895	567,29
Brazil	3,103,683	2,342 555	26,548,540	21,088,07
Other South America	71,656	56,786	1,046,910	1,026,39
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (*Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguados, barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barres, etc.*):				
Mexico	342,812	264,948	2,984,313	2,812,72
South America	65	135	9,953	56,715

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (*Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão hollandez; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	9,012	....	95,414	3,107
Mexico	145,848	2,735	459,438	31,342
Cuba	7,687,811	9,361,916	52,123,218	46,126,398
Brazil	166,358	....	845,195	398,140
Other South America	56,663	62,622	2,618,678	2,018,240
Tobacco, leaf (*Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles*):				
Mexico	3,054	531	32,397	4,599
Cuba	836,211	983,530	9,171,335	11,5[illegible]8,109
Wood, mahogany (*Caoba; Mogno; Acajou*):				
Central America	48,357	57,485	568,375	467,336
Mexico	29,821	51,682	240,342	330,243
Cuba	....	23,766	87,189	108,149
South America	....	474	41,684	22,405
Wool (*Lana; Lã; Laine*):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing)	2,541,230	879,672	6,840,776	6,339,048
Class 2 (combing)	47,345	8,477	477,508	199,014
Class 3 (carpet)	163,877	50,512	586,870	589,615

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Agricultural implements (*Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles*):				
Central America	2,276	1,775	15,425	13,998
Mexico	39,457	61,956	295,731	432,902
Cuba	24,667	21,412	152,811	164,956
Argentine Republic	381,797	134,495	4,824,649	4,956,249
Brazil	15,834	13,992	135,206	82,344
Chile	11,464	8,888	236,902	291,581
Colombia	90	185	3,100	2,886
Venezuela	190	88	1,848	1,967
Other South America	15,319	14,350	132,074	258,887
Animals:				
Cattle (*Ganado vacuno; Gado; Bétail*):				
Central America	2,210	2,315	6,175	6,568
Mexico	35,257	51,189	337,313	504,850
Cuba	77,023	167,104	1,518,086	1,578,903
South America	1,940	12,179	67,214	99,324
Hogs (*Cerdos; Porcos; Porcs*):				
Mexico	9,681	15,033	53,102	132,542
South America	....	....	512	1,320
Horses (*Caballos; Caballos; Chevaux*):				
Central America	....	2,550	5,966	12,610
Mexico	25,178	22,304	201,152	246,852
South America	....	408	4,758	4,255
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (*Maiz; Milho; Maïs*):				
Central America	84,075	8,398	307,436	100,646
Mexico	50,566	74,007	265,545	772,539
Cuba	96,586	71,604	815,417	1,025,485
South America	34,739	1,048	84,184	17,806
Wheat (*Trigo; Trigo; Blé*):				
Central America	75	315	13,168	35,594
Mexico	6,145	126,108	20,941	1,698,776
South America	34	75,360	252	461,942
Wheat flour (*Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé*):				
Central America	206,134	151,900	1,392,414	1,515,351
Mexico	26,911	9,234	195,668	147,114
Cuba	371,765	239,176	2,819,598	2,710,859
Brazil	89,620	105,804	1,021,136	1,049,185
Colombia	17,352	6,618	362,684	489,679
Other South America	301,325	417,955	1,767,674	2,187,787

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Carriages, etc.:				
Automobiles (*Automóviles; Automoviles; Automobiles*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Mexico		91,881		293,012
South America		9,748		61,780
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (*Carruajes, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties*):				
Central America	109,155	32,908	161,707	1,112,000
Mexico	110,825	147,230	973,135	1,373,112
Cuba	38,767	94,502	462,673	1,072,061
Argentine Republic	171,649	60,214	855,532	1,129,824
Brazil	3,582	7,213	53,372	158,629
Chile	42,477	15,096	89,446	638,235
Colombia	2,090	1,173	26,614	40,610
Venezuela	262	68	8,784	6,921
Other South America	11,065	7,617	145,851	231,003
Copper (*Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre*):				
Mexico	55,725	86,085	943,733	1,023,654
Cotton:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé*):				
Mexico	242,157	87,365	3,508,110	1,590,935
South America			25,926	
Cotton cloths (*Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton, manufacturé*):				
Central America	152,614	143,711	1,238,893	1,320,144
Mexico	24,834	21,912	213,935	231,008
Cuba	108,281	63,246	688,878	929,847
Argentine Republic	20,728	23,942	305,598	256,369
Brazil	76,097	53,333	614,160	524,301
Chile	50,845	63,382	594,004	789,022
Colombia	26,833	86,986	737,738	528,299
Venezuela	33,892	47,037	357,951	321,222
Other South America	51,714	31,938	377,611	382,218
Wearing apparel (*Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton*):				
Central America	79,924	64,654	593,447	580,216
Mexico	61,014	48,880	496,743	456,644
Cuba	32,440	38,350	318,855	375,646
Argentine Republic	35,173	24,395	276,136	170,871
Brazil	4,863	3,085	58,850	39,679
Chile	4,770	4,929	18,317	22,357
Colombia	5,845	1,600	73,943	33,555
Venezuela	1,544	3,649	17,799	26,685
Other South America	4,848	8,977	42,777	53,769
Electric and scientific apparatus (*Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Apparelhos electricos e scientificos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques*):				
Central America	11,860	19,061	99,280	171,398
Mexico	124,540	131,698	751,846	846,100
Argentine Republic	15,349	36,338	197,923	286,450
Brazil	36,681	142,710	302,165	628,506
Chile	8,023	14,687	73,984	145,067
Venezuela	6,802	9,884	81,742	65,172
Other South America	20,311	5,323	158,520	249,943
Electrical machinery (*Maquinaria eléctrica; Machinas electricas; Machines électriques*):				
Central America	461	2,347	28,700	19,185
Mexico	94,518	135,129	660,687	850,425
Cuba	2,692	42,816	40,842	445,358
Argentine Republic	7,938	24,513	160,933	109,168
Brazil	21,252	85,077	103,845	231,304
Colombia		1,697	5,606	1,960
Other South America	26,595	9,157	208,745	130,624
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (*Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier*):				
Central America	75,000	37,056	284,690	545,649
Mexico	254,278	74,617	726,201	1,211,539
South America	279,677	170,861	1,121,254	3,023,618
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (*Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils*):				
Central America	30,647	24,228	194,286	288,817
Mexico	88,041	96,970	643,582	984,341
Cuba	52,085	51,545	403,127	537,590

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Builders' hardware, etc.—Continued.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Argentine Republic	57,048	50,162	478,634	575,138
Brazil	35,218	39,620	265,224	345,533
Chile	24,237	18,399	121,999	189,666
Colombia	3,855	7,300	65,092	53,893
Venezuela	2,873	3,008	32,438	33,217
Other South America	27,986	34,967	171,808	223,087
Sewing machines, and parts of (*Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Machinas de coser e accessorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties*):				
Central America	6,873	14,098	85,945	102,918
Mexico	48,764	73,260	446,151	546,649
Cuba	51,111	28,151	277,288	256,590
Argentine Republic	58,184	29,196	379,710	607,490
Brazil	12,445	17,267	109,583	168,834
Colombia	7,283	4,273	85,421	53,379
Other South America	40,585	37,072	248,365	318,751
Steam engines, and parts of (*Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e accessorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties*):				
Central America	16,100	456,117	60,810	823,755
Mexico	15,165	....	350,826	298,600
Cuba	5,240	....	208,381	650,421
Argentine Republic	....	....	207,448	189,651
Brazil	12,900	4,250	117,086	255,958
Colombia	....	....	19,330	11,808
Other South America	4,108	46,751	71,691	295,314
Typewriting machines, and parts of (*Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Machinas de escribir e accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties*):				
Central America	2,664	1,905	28,275	43,165
Mexico	31,192	88,114	209,383	274,234
Cuba	3,756	3,538	56,289	59,792
Argentine Republic	14,476	4,839	68,158	81,413
Brazil	2,186	6,764	28,980	52,925
Colombia	1,167	772	7,176	9,649
Other South America	16,637	7,502	112,756	114,075
Leather, other than sole (*Cuero distinto del de suelo; Couro não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles*):				
Central America	14,028	15,681	120,851	157,349
Mexico	7,170	7,979	60,682	77,387
Cuba	24,338	19,890	194,862	234,981
Argentine Republic	28,636	23,084	189,125	284,823
Brazil	13,222	22,182	80,164	123,531
Chile	5,140	2,635	28,477	48,627
Colombia	3,067	6,480	22,729	51,804
Venezuela	2,927	5,635	44,959	46,484
Other South America	1,645	9,273	37,196	77,544
Boots and shoes (*Calzado; Calçado; Chaussures*):				
Central America	24,791	39,448	232,783	344,229
Mexico	98,612	135,459	897,484	1,280,910
Colombia	5,099	5,251	102,992	40,785
Other South America	20,961	26,672	164,546	254,275
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (*Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron*):				
Central America	1,337	2,535	14,491	22,128
Mexico	1,244	1,496	13,850	19,067
Cuba	3,761	4,903	50,757	62,224
Argentine Republic	4,640	45,898	214,597	387,007
Brazil	44,706	64,412	234,168	521,100
Chile	1,805	123	14,908	69,352
Colombia	2,128	6,656	15,362	29,929
Venezuela	1,754	2,181	25,280	31,479
Other South America	6,711	6,796	144,175	141,708
Turpentine (*Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Térébenthine*):				
Central America	2,814	1,032	20,776	39,272
Mexico	983	451	6,943	5,476
Cuba	3,037	5,911	55,185	58,498
Argentine Republic	11,845	15,111	170,051	181,093
Brazil	9,549	14,541	79,932	99,251
Chile	8,625	2,457	51,276	63,121
Colombia	551	570	5,835	5,026
Venezuela	544	672	6,104	5,509
Other South America	9,640	2,791	50,019	36,320
Oils, mineral, crude (*Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos mineraes, crús; Huiles minérales, brutes*):				
Mexico	64,052	72,368	669,014	557,833
Cuba	25,590	64,557	837,621	[illegible]

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (*Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos mineraes, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minérales, raffinées ou manufacturées*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	27,838	42,428	249,554	310,886
Mexico	14,920	118,521	183,151	378,957
Cuba	14,068	28,511	353,701	272,234
Argentine Republic	186,033	37,959	1,925,283	1,719,578
Brazil	223,882	237,172	2,082,920	2,311,858
Chile	81,845	81,689	645,955	692,879
Colombia	6,552	12,096	99,815	85,300
Venezuela	8,777	11,589	120,246	112,998
Other South America	70,144	60,167	587,682	795,950
Oils, vegetable (*Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetaes; Huiles végétales*):				
Central America	2,613	3,014	25,735	25,569
Mexico	58,151	52,350	593,796	678,150
Cuba	6,415	28,889	65,358	156,956
Argentine Republic	2,328	2,093	35,246	20,363
Brazil	22,166	51,509	157,918	180,691
Chile	6,554	8,332	40,159	18,629
Other South America	18,902	14,695	110,555	133,249
Paper (*Papel; Papel; Papier*):				
Central America	15,741	12,738	115,175	185,224
Mexico	57,658	49,389	442,912	477,748
Cuba	82,791	38,650	305,463	363,653
Argentine Republic	52,250	15,292	207,518	274,734
Brazil	7,377	9,406	50,873	77,751
Chile	28,172	15,858	202,661	201,450
Colombia	8,170	2,673	31,581	23,507
Venezuela	2,882	4,605	31,148	84,588
Other South America	12,748	5,864	98,839	95,085
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (*Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé*):				
Central America	3,096	5,509	17,335	37,520
Mexico	1,736	1,725	36,373	22,807
Cuba	1,250	589	8,323	21,382
Argentine Republic			325	679
Brazil	144	26	5,708	3,564
Colombia	724		4,177	1,295
Other South America	3,099	2,772	19,448	30,570
Beef, salted or pickled (*Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmoura; Bœuf salé ou en saumure*):				
Central America	6,621	12,536	63,048	90,212
Mexico	801	234	2,287	8,638
Cuba	288	393	2,830	4,658
Brazil		119	780	2,557
Chile	570	450	5,403	5,870
Colombia	2,411	75	10,766	4,828
Other South America	11,746	25,181	115,776	206,485
Tallow (*Sebo; Sebo; Suif*):				
Central America	12,313	10,098	91,766	134,682
Mexico	2,395	2,059	25,318	80,064
Cuba	658	86	9,383	7,970
Brazil	42		1,327	1,092
Chile	1,215	4,500	4,427	51,204
Colombia	136	1,644	6,146	14,605
Other South America	4,155	1,129	44,401	29,153
Bacon (*Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé*):				
Central America	810	4,768	15,066	22,200
Mexico	2,818	3,557	85,142	37,765
Cuba	28,608	56,200	364,197	372,949
Brazil	3,974	15,549	57,864	144,139
Colombia	51	15	827	395
Other South America	637	2,481	8,676	15,069
Hams (*Jamones; Presunto; Jambons*):				
Central America	6,723	10,721	47,165	79,039
Mexico	8,726	5,591	101,928	103,472
Cuba	36,540	48,323	375,031	414,613
Brazil	26		1,344	320
Colombia	358	256	6,441	3,506
Venezuela	2,196	4,654	33,699	42,058
Other South America	3,180	4,290	27,913	56,419
Pork (*Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc*):				
Central America	11,006	19,898	122,703	160,137
Cuba	36,393	47,010	287,586	502,533

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Pork (*Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc*)—Cont'd.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Brazil	4,710	134	50,738	1,232
Colombia	883	....	7,977	2,461
Other South America	33,720	17,224	172,315	192,605
Lard (*Manteca; Banha; Saindoux*):				
Central America	28,836	33,615	180,726	378,928
Mexico	17,300	21,662	285,709	486,446
Cuba	141,446	299,778	1,343,880	2,248,934
Argentine Republic	....	378	2,351	3,021
Brazil	8,537	98,324	177,217	227,458
Chile	12,244	10,030	50,944	67,563
Colombia	21,505	6,554	95,806	294,476
Venezuela	31,759	25,082	226,510	313,334
Other South America	47,798	85,908	329,914	505,436
Butter (*Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre*):				
Central America	7,803	15,419	66,770	105,948
Mexico	12,519	14,976	104,834	108,249
Cuba	1,462	7,644	20,224	41,974
Brazil	13,883	10,203	86,598	117,195
Colombia	1,027	394	12,294	6,309
Venezuela	3,277	13,084	52,854	96,288
Other South America	3,673	5,086	15,797	27,375
Cheese (*Queso; Queijo; Fromage*):				
Central America	5,045	6,407	39,400	57,305
Mexico	3,078	3,661	36,264	37,046
Cuba	842	1,241	10,813	11,133
Colombia	625	22	3,226	1,421
Other South America	39	41	482	1,530
Tobacco, unmanufactured (*Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé*):				
Central America	8,082	6,845	49,457	65,983
Mexico	3,555	5,478	131,210	76,699
Argentine Republic	1,035	586	84,818	44,094
Colombia	79	987	19,512	8,472
Other South America	11,324	9,006	68,013	66,920
Tobacco, manufactures of (*Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué*):				
Central America	8,613	12,833	92,188	121,379
Mexico	4,785	3,888	15,833	21,163
Cuba	4,460	8,011	95,430	95,160
Argentine Republic	771	20	6,454	11,601
Colombia	32	....	11,428	943
Other South America	3,727	2,343	46,444	40.736
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (*Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut*):				
Central America	28,234	55,046	355,440	413,789
Mexico	82,691	100,800	499,724	876,104
Cuba	1,878	15,953	36,807	142,161
Argentine Republic	3,119	35,000	30,883	161,411
Brazil	....	....	8,277	8,070
Chile	....	....	14,738	12,664
Colombia	100	235	17,527	17,500
Other South America	28,917	2,501	61,232	93,368
Lumber (*Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction*):				
Central America	38,162	112,339	333,573	583,274
Mexico	134,437	186,784	1,643,945	1,476,130
Cuba	123,543	187,254	1,298,633	2,021,635
Argentine Republic	173,713	206,356	1,905,714	2,856,380
Brazil	51,968	81,782	538,897	862,004
Chile	28,177	69,309	256,043	518,481
Colombia	13,273	1,093	47,016	20,966
Venezuela	1,574	814	12,317	14,933
Other South America	91,291	74,835	471,268	595,911
Furniture (*Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles*):				
Central America	16,014	41,266	134,683	269,804
Mexico	53,076	85,360	525,001	680,790
Cuba	42,366	53,558	442,592	627,745
Argentine Republic	25,628	10,564	163,081	255,275
Brazil	1,536	3,052	22,450	38,897
Chile	5,763	9,650	27,881	61,812
Colombia	4,220	3,031	39,896	18,680
Venezuela	949	4,534	15,289	33,047
Other South America	16,376	6,786	74,340	68,590

FOREIGN COMMERCE, APRIL, 1906.

The following table presents an outline of the foreign commerce of the United States during April, 1906:

IMPORTS.

	Month of April—	
	1905.	1906.
Groups—		
Articles of food and live animals	$22,121,503	$20,915,152
Articles in a crude condition, for use in manufacturing	36,082,278	39,608,621
Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use in manufacturing	12,588,450	15,128,088
Articles manufactured ready for consumption	13,139,925	16,657,955
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc	11,183,132	15,013,366
Total imports	95,110,288	107,317,983

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Products of—		
Agriculture	$62,523,578	$77,673,687
Manufactures	52,515,776	53,096,223
Mining	4,526,164	3,869,295
Forest	4,886,552	6,331,752
Fisheries	371,168	462,994
Miscellaneous	537,764	600,854
Total domestic exports	125,360,998	142,034,805
Foreign merchandise exported	3,214,376	2,433,657
Total exports	128,575,374	144,468,462

IMPORTS.

	Ten months ending with April—	
	1905.	1906.
Groups—		
Articles of food and live animals	$236,584,105	$214,570,407
Articles in a crude condition for use in manufacturing	319,838,858	344,845,451
Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use in manufacturing	117,332,056	142,229,855
Articles manufactured ready for consumption	137,155,665	172,108,444
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc	123,629,718	147,118,623
Total imports	934,540,402	1,020,872,780

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Products of—		
Agriculture	$702,861,114	$853,752,961
Manufactures	445,114,876	494,774,806
Mining	40,346,474	43,143,893
Forest	50,768,611	60,657,818
Fisheries	6,637,411	7,358,525
Miscellaneous	5,919,730	7,225,531
Total domestic exports	1,251,648,216	1,466,913,532
Foreign merchandise exported	21,966,395	21,457,020
Total exports	1,273,614,611	1,488,370,552

COMMERCE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

A bulletin issued by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor says that the trade of the United States with Brazil aggregates in round numbers $110,000,000, a larger sum than with any other country of South America. United States imports from Brazil for the fiscal year 1905 aggregated $99,843,094, against $15,354,901 from the Argentine Republic and $11,071,613 from Chile. Exports to Brazil from the United States in 1905 were but $10,985,096, against $23,564,066 to the Argentine Republic, and formed less than one-fifth of the total exports to South America from that country. Of the imports from Brazil in 1905, $64,000,000 was coffee, $28,500,000 india rubber, and $2,750,000 hides and skins.

Comparing conditions in 1905 with those of 1895, the bulletin says, the total exports to Brazil show a fall of from $15,165,079 in 1895 to $10,985,096 in 1905, the decrease occurring chiefly in provisions.

With the Argentine Republic, on the other hand, commerce is growing and diversifying, and 1905 showed a balance in favor of the United States of over $8,000,000. In the last decade United States purchases have doubled and sales have multiplied by five.

The exports to all South America in the same year were valued at $57,000,000, of which $34,000,000 was to the Argentine Republic and Brazil, leaving a balance of but $23,000,000 to all other countries of South America. Thus the total trade of the United States with South America in 1905 was $207,000,000, of which $150,000,000 was with the Argentine Republic and Brazil and but $57,000,000 with all the remaining countries of that continent.

Of merchandise imported from South American countries other than Brazil, $11,000,000 was from Chile, $3,000,000 from Peru, $2,500,000 from Ecuador, $6,500,000 from Colombia, $7,000,000 from Venezuela, $2,000,000 from the Guianas, and $3,000,000 from Uruguay, while with Paraguay and Bolivia, interior countries having no ports on the seacoast, the trade statistically visible is infinitesimal. On the export side the shipments of the year 1905 were: To Chile, $5,500,000; to Peru, $3,500,000; to Ecuador, $1,750,000; to Colombia, $3,500,000; to Venezuela, $3,250,000; to the Guianas, $2,500,000, and to Uruguay, $2,000,000.

The countries at the north of South America give a greater share of their trade to the United States than do those countries lying at the south, whether on the Atlantic or the Pacific frontage. Taking all the South American countries fronting upon the Caribbean Sea and combining with them Ecuador, which is also much nearer to American ports than those of any other country, the total imports are $37,000,000, of which about 30 per cent is taken from the United States. The remaining South American countries import about $400,000,000 worth of merchandise annually, of which they take about 12 per cent from the

United States. This condition of trade with the distant South American countries appears to be chiefly due to superior transportation and business facilities offered by the markets of Europe as compared with those offered by the United States.

Practically all of the commerce leaving or entering the South American countries is necessarily carried by steamers or sailing vessels. Most of that of the countries whose ports are exclusively upon the western coast passes to the south around Cape Horn, except in the case of Ecuador, in which the proximity of American ports at the north diverts a larger share of the trade in that direction. As a result the bulk of the commerce of the western coast, and that of most of the eastern coast, must pass the easterly point of South America on its way to or from Europe or America.

When it reaches this point, Pernambuco, it is practically as near to the ports of western Europe as to New York or Boston in the United States; and as the number of steamships offered for transportation of such merchandise is very much greater from Europe to South America than from the United States to South America, the trade naturally follows the line offering the greatest transportation facilities.

URUGUAY.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, MARCH, 1906.

The following were the custom-house receipts for the month of March, 1906:

Importation	$1,304,398.22
Exportation	112,311.46
Departments (estimate)	103,000.00
Total	1,519,709.68

This compares with the same month in previous years as follows: 1905, $1,208,450; 1904, $890,496; 1903, $1,011,198; 1902, $996,313; 1901, $1,113,240; 1900, $1,073,098; 1899, $1,064,797; 1898, $1,224,432.

The *Montevideo Times* remarks:

"March is generally the busiest month in the year for the custom-house, and this has proved no exception. The above figures show an increase of $311,259 on the corresponding month of last year and establishes a record for the month. Despite strikes, political anxieties, a bad harvest, drought, and other troubles, the first three months of the year have given a splendid result for the custom-house, thus giving token of great commercial activity, and there has already been a notable advance on the customs revenue of last year, high as that was. This is a favorable and comforting symptom, and it is to be hoped that the same state of affairs will continue throughout the year."

VENEZUELA.

IMPORTS THROUGH LA GUAIRA, JANUARY TO JUNE, 1905.

The import of merchandise through the port of La Guaira, during the first six months of the year 1905, was as follows:

	Value.		Value.
	Bolivars.		*Bolivars.*
Germany	1,424,573.85	France	1,107,548.11
Austria-Hungary	37,731.90	Holland and colonies	623,696.05
Cuba	4,595.20	England and colonies	1,820,870.80
Ecuador	2,909.50	Italy	410,717.55
Spain	442,413.45		
United States	3,560,909.15	Total	9,435,965.56

IMPORTS AT MARACAIBO, 1905.

A summary of imports of foreign merchandise for the first half of 1905, through the Maracaibo custom-house, is as follows:

Countries.	Kilograms.	Value.	Duties collected.
		Bolivars.	*Bolivars.*
Germany	1,613,044	1,498,450	586,137
Austria-Hungary	7,000	8,000	700
Belgium	47,513	56,623	20,286
Spain	62,662	98,406	87,641
United States	2,242,628	1,556,321	794,869
France	91,682	224,128	81,478
Holland and colonies	143,852	32,873	17,258
England and colonies	493,474	1,229,426	567,042
Italy	58,764	72,952	85,997
Total	4,760,619	4,772,179	2,141,408

IMPORTS AT PUERTO CABELLO, 1905.

A summary of the imports of foreign merchandise through the Puerto Cabello custom-house show the following:

		Bolivares.	*Bolivares.*
Germany	1,107,080	561,375	237,345
Cuba	49	1,484	485
Spain	240,239	237,190	94,601
United States of North America	2,348,839	850,449	595,565
France	130,705	285,889	123,014
Holland and colonies	275,306	149,097	57,433
England and colonies	846,711	821,278	307,312
Italy	72,352	68,074	27,232
Panama	506	1,020	632
Total	5,021,787	2,975,856	1,443,619

COMMERCE OF CIUDAD BOLIVAR, 1905.

The following information, taken from a British consular report, shows the trade and commerce of Ciudad Bolivar for the normal year of 1905, and, for the purpose of comparison, that during the normal year of 1901.

The value of imports at Ciudad Bolivar during the two normal years above mentioned was as follows:

Country.	Value.	
	1901.	1905.
Trinidad (principally in transit from the United Kingdom, United States, France, Germany, etc.)	£254, 234	£188, 959
Germany, direct	9, 736	12, 142
United States, direct	2, 125	3, 814
Total	266, 095	204, 915

The foregoing figures show a decline for 1905 of £61,180 or 23 per cent. Inquiry seems to indicate that this difference is caused principally by a reduced consumption of the more expensive or costly class of goods. Articles of luxury like expensive stuffs and wearing apparel, higher class wines and liquors, etc., are in small demand, and only the very cheapest and commonest class of goods finds a ready sale. The importation of beer and malt liquors has also ceased, as the local consumption is now principally met by the beer, etc., manufactured in the country at Caracas and Maracaibo.

The duties paid on goods imported are levied on the gross weight in kilos, and are divided into nine classes with 542 separate specifications. The duties range from 5 cents per kilo for the first class to 20 bolivars ($3) per kilo for the ninth class, all plus 55 per cent.

A few articles like agricultural implements, cement, etc., are admitted free. Goods imported from the Antilles or Guianas pay an additional surcharge of 30 per cent on the amount of the duties incurred.

By calculating the total duties collected by the customs-house at Ciudad Bolivar during 1905 on the value of the imports during this period, the result gives an average duty of 61 per cent ad valorem.

The following table shows the total exports of articles from Ciudad Bolivar, for the two periods in question:

Articles.	1901.		1905.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilos.	*£.*	*Kilos.*	*£.*
Cocoa	88, 810	1, 924	79, 939	3, 590
Coffee	66, 997	1, 828	75, 815	3, 060
Copaiba oil	16, 287	1, 578	11, 546	1, 104
Rubber:				
Para	142, 797	31, 363	156, 166	48, 304
Balta	1, 164, 778	167, 574	1, 277, 833	155, 681
Hides (ox and cow)	1, 486, 582	81, 100	1, 549, 174	106, 111
Deerskins	52, 192	4, 336	58, 333	3, 973
Other skins	12, 060	545	...	...
Gold bullion	842	89, 151	759	93, 794
Gold and silver specie	63	190	...	...
Tonga beans	7, 571	901	4, 138	167
Heron feather:				
Egret	2, 013	10, 375	972	31, 244
Common	...	...	1, 175	764

Articles.	1901.		1905.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Bark:	*Kilos.*	£.	*Kilos.*	£.
Simaruba			16,266	349
Quina			10,628	268
Other articles	25,542	937	21,378	1,726
Total		393,670		450,144
	Number.		*Number.*	
Cattle	9,613	45,699	7,685	32,108
Other animals	237	924		
Grand total		440,293		482,252

The above figures show an increase for 1905 of £41,959, or 9 per cent. The same is principally due to the higher values which ruled during the past year for Para rubber and egret feathers. Cattle shipments were smaller than in 1901, while the quantity of cattle hides exported was larger.

A new and previously unknown kind of rubber tree has been discovered in the extensive forests of the Caura district, situated from 150 to 200 miles to the west and southwest of this port. Sample lots of the rubber produced from this tree have been sent to London, New York, and Hamburg, and have realized from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per pound. This price is remunerative, as good facilities for transport by water exist. Unfortunately as yet no efficient system of tapping the trees has been discovered, as by the method of tapping applied to the india-rubber trees on the Rio Negro district the milk does not exude freely.

The consequence is that the collectors fell the trees to be able to tap them all along the trunk, following in this respect the system they employ for collecting the Balata rubber. This of course will bring about the eventual exhaustion of the forests, which in the case of the Balata tree is already beginning to be felt.

Examining in detail the list of articles exported from there it will be noticed that the majority consists of natural products which only require to be collected and need little or no preparation for shipment, while cultivated products like tobacco and coffee have decreased in comparison with former years. It is in fact a case of reaping without sowing, where as little labor as possible need to be employed. The cause of this may be looked for in the paucity of population in the extensive territory forming this consular district. Labor is costly and difficult to obtain. The capacity of production by cultivation or manufacture is consequently very limited, and it is found easier and more lucrative to collect natural produce than to employ labor in agricultural pursuits.

The gold mining industry has remained stationary during the year under review, and no improvements can be reported.

Legislation which will grant this industry lighter taxation and more favorable terms generally is still awaited by mine owners and capitalists before extending operations.

The navigation of the Orinoco and its affluents by steamboats is virtually a monopoly belonging to the Compañia de Vapores del Orinoco, who also possess the privilege of navigating through the smaller mouths of the Orinoco River, like the Pedernales and Macareo, which form part of the Delta. Other steamers and sailing vessels are only permitted to traffic by the longer route of the Boca Grande. The navigation of Colombia by the Orinoco and Meta rivers is also limited to steamers which belong to the company referred to.

In February, 1905, a special concession was given to the steamer *Delta* to carry transshipment goods from Trinidad without the surtax duty of 30 per cent. Since then (January, 1906) this surtax has been entirely abolished and imports are again almost exclusively effected via Trinidad in transit, the same as in former years.

The return of all shipping at the Port of Ciudad Bolivar during the year 1905 was as follows:

Nationality.	Entered.	Cleared.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
British	397	397
Venezuelan	9,706	9,532
German	373	373
Norwegian	4,210	6,420
Swedish	3,126	3,126
Danish	199	199
Total	18,011	20,047

Arrivals and departures during the last half of 1905.

Nationalities.	Arrivals from abroad.	Departures to foreign countries.	Population.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Germans	109	71	38	
Argentines	2		2	
Belgians	2	3		1
Brazilians	3		3	
Chileans		10		10
Colombians	65	61	4	
Danes	4	2	2	
Spaniards	200	248		48
French	129	123	6	
Dutch	187	207		20
English	210	226		16
Italians	389	246	143	
Mexicans	2	19		17
North Americans	113	63	50	
Peruvians		3		3
Portuguese		1	1	
Swiss	12	3	9	
Venezuelan	1,677	1,445	232	
Arabians	44	39	5	
Other nationalities	265	145	120	
Total	3,113	2,915	614	116

Total increase of population, 498.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

United States Consul J. H. Johnson sends from Santos the advertised requirements for a water service and drainage for the city of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, which read: "By order of the intendente, or president of the municipality, it is hereby made public that on the 15th day of October, 1906, at midday sharp, in the office of said authority, will be received proposals, duly sealed in a closed letter, without erasures or corrections, giving the name of the proponent, his residence, and his proposition for the water service and drainage of said city. Each proponent must disclose the fact that he has made a deposit of 5 contos (about $1,500) at the municipal treasury. This deposit will be returned to the proponents whose proposals are not accepted as soon as the decision has been made. The proponent whose proposal is accepted must contract to furnish daily not less than 250 liters (liter 1.0567 quarts) to each inhabitant. (The city has 22,000 inhabitants). "The supply shall be made by means of a closed circuit, the material of first quality, and the work must be done in accordance with the rules and specifications common to the work of this nature. Leaden pipes, with direct service to the buildings, shall be utilized. The net of drainage must be constructed on the separator system. The supply of water must be ample for watering the streets, public gardens, hospitals, and other public and charitable buildings. When the contract is signed the successful bidder must deposit 50 contos, instead of the 5 contos he has already deposited, as a guaranty that he will faithfully carry out his contract. All material and workmanship must be first class. The city authorities agree to exempt the contractor from all municipal taxes of every kind of which now are being paid or may hereafter be assessed. All street and land cession which may be necessary will be ceded by the city to the contractor without cost to him during the term of contract; to do all in their power to obtain from the Federal Government exemption of duty on all the material imported by the contractor as if it were for the municipality's own account. "The proposals should say that the plans for the work, and execusion of same, should take place on the date of signing the contract. The time for beginning the work should be on same date. The term of duration of the contract should not exceed thirty-three years. The aptness or capacity of the proponents will be considered; also the parties who can do the work in the shortest time, all else being equal, will be more likely to be successful in getting the contract."

United States Consul Ruffin reports from Asuncion that the Government of Paraguay has approved the information submitted by the committee to study the river for the purpose of dredging. This committee was appointed in fulfillment of the law of July 14, 1905.

The President has resolved to ask the same committee to form an estimate of the cost of dredging material, the purchase of which is advised to be made through a public bid, to arrange with Argentine Republic as to the dredging of the common passes of water, to authorize the minister of war and marine to contract through the diplomatic agents of foreign countries the services of an engineer of recognized competence to whom to confide the technical direction of the work which the navigation of the rivers requires and the conservation of the ports. The bidding will probably be arranged for publication soon, presumably to cover a period of ninety days, so that those in the United States interested in building dredging machinery may participate. The previous report on this subject no doubt interested contractors and dredge builders, this report outlining further progress.

United States Consul-General ALFRED A. WINSLOW reports that the demand for American farm machinery is on the increase in the Republic of Guatemala. He writes from Guatemala City: "One large agricultural company has just received 30 cases of farm machinery for use on its farm, consisting of plows, cornshellers, haycutters, etc. I feel there is a good opening here for some good energetic salesman along this line. Wages are higher, help is scarce, and farmers can afford better to use machinery. American machinery has the preference, but German dealers are pushing machinery of all kinds from their country. Great care should be taken in packing all castings, for boxes are handled very roughly."

United States Vice-Consul WALLACE writes from Managua that the Government of Nicaragua has prorogated for one year more the decree of June 18, 1904, by which all building materials, door frames, doors, window sashes, blinds, glass panes, hinges, locks, etc., with the exception of any and all kinds of nails, were declared free of custom-house duties, for the sole benefit of the inhabitants of the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua. The decree was dated March 22, 1906.

The "*Diario Oficial*," of Brazil, publishes a decree approving a scheme submitted by BUARQUE & Co. for the reorganization of the Lloyd Brazilian Steamship Line. Twelve new steamers are to be ordered, ranging from 1,000 to 4,000 tons, and other smaller vessels, or 20 in all, the entire new tonnage to be constructed in five different yards, under the supervision of Capt. JOSÉ CARLOS DE CARVALHO.

The municipality of Rio Grande is calling for tenders for the water supply and drainage of the city. Tenders may be sent in up till October 15. Water is to be supplied in not less quantity than 250 liters per diem for each inhabitant. The drainage system is to be entirely separate and in every sense adequate. Contract not to exceed a period of thirty-three years. The population of the city is about 30,000, and the houses number about 5,350.

The Bahia Gas and Electric Company has recently obtained permission from the Brazilian Government to install and operate a gas and electric plant in the city of Bahia, Brazil. The company was organized at Portland, Me., with a capital of $3,500,000. Other works contemplated by the company are the construction of tramways, waterworks, artesian wells, dams, etc.

One of the greatest needs for developing the resources of the Dominican Republic is the establishment of a bank, which would aid its commerce, agriculture, and industries. This enterprise would reap good profits with no more risks than in other countries. Santo Domingo has a population of 600,000, but has not one bank in the whole country.

Consul FELIX S. S. JOHNSON, of Puerto Cortes, believes that Americans should take more active steps in securing control of the markets in Honduras, the present oversight giving European competitors an opportunity to secure a stronger foothold in Central America.

In order to develop the coal mines of Brazil, the Brazilian Government has appropriated £16,000 for carrying out surveys and other works.

BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the International Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.

The Columbus Memorial Library is indebted to Mr. FLEURY FÉQUIÈRE for a copy of his recent book on "Haitian Education," in which the author treats not only of the educational problems and their remedies but also of the color prejudice and class distinctions existing between the Haitians, as well as of the social and economic condition of the Republic. Several chapters are devoted to the United States in which are discussed the color prejudice, the war of secession, Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, JOHN BROWN, and the efforts of FREDERICK DOUGLASS and BOOKER WASHINGTON for the betterment and education of the colored race in the United States. Frequent quotations are made from President ROOSEVELT's book "Strenuous Life." While believing in higher education, Mr. FÉQUIÈRE is an advocate of agricultural and manual training schools, believing that therein is to be found the true solution for the betterment of the people and for the future development of Haiti.

A valuable document covering "Trade Conditions in Brazil" has been received by the Columbus Memorial Library, being the result of investigations made on the part of the United States Department Commerce and Labor through its special agent, Mr. LINCOLN HUTC INSON. Mr. HUTCHINSON's journey covered three months' time, a was confined to the coastal region of the country from Pernambu southward to the Uruguayan frontier. The object of the report is describe existing conditions and to explain the influence of the vario factors in the Brazilian markets; trade and its development, wi special reference to the United States being the almost exclusive su ject of investigation. Stress is laid upon the varying characteristi and requirements of the various sections of this immense country re resenting every phase of climate and having a population of abo 16,000,000 souls. With this idea in view the writer has consider commercial and industrial Brazil in three distinct sections: Northe Brazil, or the Valley of the Amazon and its tributaries; central Braz or the tropical States of the Atlantic seaboard, and southern Braz the subtropical and temperate States of the southeast. In the fir named section is produced about 96 per cent of the rubber export from the country and 99 per cent of the Brazil nuts, but only abo 20 per cent of the cacao, 10 per cent of the cotton, 16 per ce of the dry hides, and 7 per cent of the salt hides. In the second se tion are produced 96 per cent of the tobacco, 97 per cent of t goatskins and sheepskins, 84 per cent of the cotton, 77 per cent the cacao, practically all of the sugar, and 70 per cent of the diamond To section three are credited 99 per cent of the gold and manganes 92 per cent of the salt hides, 65 per cent of the dry hides, 98 per ce of the coffee, and 100 per cent of the yerba maté. Various oth minor products are commercially valuable in each section. Competi nations for Brazilian trade are the United States, Great Britain, Ge many, France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, each nationali having different requirements and furnishing different products. T Argentine Republic is also a valuable factor in Brazilian trade, havi passed all other countries as a supplier of breadstuffs, and showi indications of marketing in Brazil the produce of her cattle ranges.

The Statesman's Year-Book, 1906, issued by The Macmillan Co pany, has been subjected to very considerable alterations and addition One of the principal changes has been the addition of more than 1 pages to the section devoted to the United States. These addition pages contain a detailed account of each State of the Union on t same plan as that followed in dealing with other States of the worl This has been done partly to satisfy suggestions which the Engli editors have received and partly because it is considered that the component parts of the United States are at least as important as mo of the component parts of the German Empire. The dissolution the union between Sweden and Norway, the conclusion of the Russ Japanese war, the events in Russia, and developments and modific tions in the colonial empires of Great Britain, France, and Germany have been duly noted. The results of the recent election in England are of course included, and the navy sections of the various States have been thoroughly brought up to date. One of the most valuable features of The Statesman's Year-book lies in the fact that its statistics are brought up to January of the year of publication. It comes out three or four months later than other yearbooks, and its statistics and other information are through this delay brought up to a year later than is the case in other yearbooks.

The History of the Argentine-Brazilian War ("Historia de la Guerra del Brasil)," as prepared by J. AMADEO BALDRICH from official and other records, has been received by the Columbus Memorial Library, and forms a valuable document of American political life. As the writer states in his preface, it is the first book of its kind dedicated to a military, social, and political study of the Argentine-Brazilian conflict. To racial differences growing out of the fact that the Brazilians were of Portuguese and the Argentines of Spanish stock are attributable, in the mind of the writer, many of the original causes of the war. The various phases of the conflict are narrated from the expedition of the famous "Thirty-four," on the night of April 18, 1825, until the final signing of the peace compact with Brazil in Rio de Janeiro on May 27, 1830. A resultant feature of the outcome of the war was the establishment of the independence of the Republic of Uruguay, which, coincidently with the other countries involved, has prospered in peace and harmony. The writer disclaims all personal bias in the matter of narration, and acknowledges his indebtedness to various biographical and historical sketches.

An interesting sketch of a trip across Lake Titicaca to the ruins of Tiaguanaco and quaint La Paz is one of the features of the June number of "Outing." The author, Mr. W. T. BURRES, also publishes a series of photographs in connection with the article, demonstrating scenes in the daily life of the inhabitants of the regions traversed. The remnants of Inca civilization on the island of Titicaca are noted as being inferior to those of Cuzco, and the picturesque villages on the other islands of the archipelago are entertainingly described. La Paz, which is one of the largest outdoor markets of South America, is the distributing center for all Bolivian products, and the street life is brightened by a continuous procession of vendors of native goods, including flowers, fruits, skins, gaudy feathers, blankets, belts, and vicuña ponchos.

The Tehuantepec Railroad—"A new Isthmian Railroad"—is the subject of a paper published in the "World's Work" for June, the writer of which states that the completion of the line will bring New York 1,200 miles by sea nearer San Francisco than the Panama route.

This trans-Isthmian line running from Coatzacoalcos on the Mexic
Gulf to Salina Cruz on the Pacific Ocean is 600 miles north of Panam
and cargo from the Gulf port can be ready for transshipment on t
Pacific in four or five days. The total length of the line is 190 mile
constructed at a cost of $25,000,000, and will be operated by t
English contractor in partnership with the Mexican Government fo
long term of years. In addition to its importance as a trans-Isthmi
line, the Tehuantepec route will be the means of opening up a lar
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